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Canada

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

### **INTRODUCTION**

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

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

### **INTRODUCTION**

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

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MG 26  
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King, William Lyon Mackenzie. (1874-1950). Prime Minister of Canada.

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

1996-02-02  
7-2061

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

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

Access is Restricted.

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

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

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

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

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

Public Papers.

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

This series consists of the important correspondence both from the Prime Minister's Office and from Laurier House. The correspondence is arranged alphabetically by author within each year, with enclosures and any replies kept together. The pages of the entire series are numbered consecutively. For the correspondence up to 1921, there are both subject and author indexes. The subject index is an alphabetical list of subjects. The author index consists of index cards. The subject index is also available on microfilm reels C-4591 to C-4593. For the 1922-1950 correspondence, a detailed letter by letter index is available on the Prime Ministers CD-ROM. A microfilm conversion list for the whole series is available in the finding aid and on microfiche. Because the 1922-1932 J1 correspondence in Volumes 69-193 (reels C-2242 to C-2331) was reboxed after it was microfilmed, the volume numbers on the targets and running heads with the reels are incorrect.

Check the conversion list for the correct volume number. Also available on microfilm, reels C-1901 to C-1952, C-2242 to C-2331, C-3672 to C-3695, C-3723 to C-3751, C-4566 to C-4576, C-4860 to C-4872, C-6804 to C-6814, C-7034 to C-7060, C-9871 to C-9887, C-9166 to C-9181, C-11035 to C-11055, C-4632.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Personal Papers.

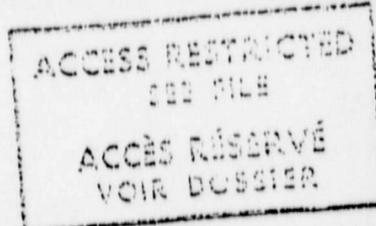
Family Papers, J7 Series. Original, 1880-1950, 6.100 m. (Vol. 1-31).

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

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

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

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



Spiritualism, J9 Series. Original, 1919-1950, 1.400 m. (Vol. 1-7).

This series includes correspondence, publications and memoranda arranged in subject files.

Laurier House and Kingsmere, J10 Series. Original, 1919-1950, 2.800 m. (Vol. 1-28).

This series includes financial, property, hospitality and job application files relating to King's two residences. A file list is available in the finding aid.

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

This series includes annual statements, material on investments, etc. arranged in subject files.

Personal Miscellaneous, J12 Series. Original, 1905-1950, 2.100 m. (Vol. 1-21).

This series consists of subject files on personal matters such as cars, church, health, insurance and staff.

Diaries, J13 Series. Original, 1893-1950, 7.420 m. (Vol. 147-209). Transcript, 1893-1950, 10.760 m. (Vol. 1-118, 127-129, 132-146). Microfiche, 1893-1946, 1949, 492 fiches. T-1 to T-275, M-1 to M-217. Photocopy, 1947-1948, 1950, 1.110 m. (Vol. 119-126, 130-131).

A list of the diaries and a microfiche conversion list is available in the finding aid and on microfiche.

King Family Papers, J14 Series. Original, 1840-1950, 2.000 m. (Vol. 1-20).

This series consists of correspondence of members of the King family with persons other than W.L.M. King. Included are the papers of John and Christina King, Mr. and Mrs. John King, Isabel King, Dr. and Mrs. Macdougall King, Mr. and Mrs. H.M. Lay, and the Lindsey family. A file list is available in the finding aid and on microfiche.

Souvenirs, J15 Series. Original, 1641, 1703, 1815-1950, 7.250 m. (Vol. 1-18).

This series, rearranged in 1981, contains a wide variety of material including programmes, historical documents and memorabilia collected by Mackenzie King. It is organized by type of document. A file list is available with the finding aid and on microfiche.

Election Campaign Posters, J16 Series. Original, 1940, 0.002 m.

These posters are in horizontal storage, 6 pages.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1996-02-02

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

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

Accès contrôlé.

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

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

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

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

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

Papiers publics. Original,

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

Cette série comprend un choix des lettres les plus importantes des dossiers du cabinet du premier ministre et des dossiers de la maison Laurier. La correspondance est classée par ordre alphabétique d'auteur pour chaque année avec pièces jointes et réponses réunies à la lettre principale et numérotées consécutivement. Il existe un index des auteurs et des matières pour la correspondance antérieure à 1921. L'index des auteurs est sur fiches et l'index des matières consiste en une liste alphabétique des sujets. L'index des matières est également sur microfilm (bobine C-4591 à C-4593). Pour la période 1922-1950, un index détaillé est disponible sur le CD-ROM des premiers ministres.

Une liste de conversion des numéros de bobines de la série est disponible dans l'instrument de recherche et sur microfiches. Parce que la correspondance de la série J1 pour les années 1922 à 1932, volumes 69-193 (bobines C-2242 à C-2331) a été reboîtée après le microfilmage, les numéros de volumes apparaissant dans les entêtes des microfilms sont inexacts. Il faut donc vérifier la liste de conversion pour avoir le bon numéro de volume.

Aussi disponible sur microfilm, bobines C-1901 à C-1952, C-2242 à C-2331, C-3672 à C-3695, C-3723 à C-3751, C-4566 à C-4576, C-4860 à C-4872, C-6804 à C-6814, C-7034 à C-7060, C-9871 à C-9887, C-9166 à C-9181, C-11035 à C-11055, C-4632.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cette série comprend des notes de discours, des brouillons, des copies imprimées, des commentaires et comptes rendus de journaux classés par ordre chronologique. Une liste donnant le sujet, la date et l'endroit de chaque discours se trouve dans un instrument de recherche relié séparément et sur microfiche. Les discours de 1899-1932 sont aussi disponibles sur microfilm, bobines C-1984 à C-1988, C-2788 à C-2800

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

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

Papiers personnels.

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

Cette série contient des lettres écrites à King par des membres de sa famille. La correspondance est en ordre chronologique jusqu'à la fin de 1917; après cette année, elle est classée par correspondant. Une liste des dossiers est disponible dans l'instrument de recherche et sur le CD-ROM des premiers ministres. Aussi disponible sur microfilm, bobines H-2244 à H-2270.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Souvenirs. Série J15. Original, 1641, 1703, 1815-1950, 7.250 m. (Vol. 1-18).

Cette série ré-organisée en 1981, comprend une variété de documentation y compris des programmes, des documents historiques, des souvenirs collectionnés par Mackenzie King. Elle est organisée par type de document. Une liste des dossiers est disponible dans l'instrument de recherche et sur microfiche.

Affiches de la campagne électorale. Série J16. Original, 1940, 0.002 m.

Ces affiches sont dans le classeur horizontal, 6 pages.

Exécuteurs littéraires de M. King. Série J17. Original, 1938-1969, (Vol. 1-9).

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

McGregor F.A. Série J18. Original, 1950-1956, 0.100 m.

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

Correspondance entre F.A. McGregor, les exécuteurs littéraires et les diverses autres personnes concernées par la succession et la biographie de W.L.M. King. Une liste des dossiers est disponible dans l'instrument de recherche.

Trust Royal. Série J19. Original, 1950-1960, (Vol. 1-2).

Cette série comprend les dossiers de la compagnie Trust Royal concernant la succession de W.L.M. King.

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

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

Section des archives politiques.

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**FILE BEGAN ON PREVIOUS REEL**

**LE DOSSIER A DEBUTE SUR LA  
BOBINE PRECEDENTE**

Vol	File/Dossier	Subject/Sujet	Dates	Pages	Reel\Bobine
36	135	Chronological Files	Mar.-Sept. 1935	D 20842 - D 20920	
36	136	Chronological Files	Jan.-Sept. 1935	D 20921 - D 21063	
36	137	Chronological Files	July-Sept. 1935	D 21064 - D 21226	
37	138	Chronological Files	Aug.-Sept. 1935	D 21227 - D 21339	
37	139	Chronological Files	Sept.-Oct. 1935	D 21340 - D 21483	
37	140	Chronological Files	Nov.-May 1935-1936	D 21484 - D 21639	
38	141	Chronological Files	Sept.-May 1935-1937	D 21640 - D 21792	
38	142	Chronological Files	Sept.-Nov. 1936	D 21793 - D 21843	
38	143	Chronological Files	Apr.-May 1937	D 21844 - D 22001	

KING, William Lyon Mackenzie: Speeches Series

MG 26, J 5, Volume 37, pages D 21227 - D 21639

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

D21270  
Office of

The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication *Toronto Globe*  
Date *August 15<sup>th</sup> 1935*  
Subject *Wingham, Ont. August 14/35*

# Autocracy Ends On October 14th, Declares King

**Liberal Leader Warns  
Farmers at Wingham  
Meeting of Dangers of  
Marketing Act—Wildly  
Cheered as He Declares  
for Responsible Gov-  
ernment**

### ABOLITION OF TITLES

(By HAROLD DINGMAN,  
Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

Wingham, Aug. 14.

**O**CTOBER 14 will see the end of the worst autocracy Canada has known, and the beginning of a new day in the history of our land."

The speaker was Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, Dominion Liberal chieftain.

#### Cheering Response.

A wildly cheering crowd who packed a Liberal rally here this afternoon surged in their seats as Mr. King declared: "Autocratic government in Canada has ended."

Two minutes previous the Liberal Leader had received an official telegram from Ottawa, declaring that the Bennett Government would go to the country on Oct. 14th.

He had been speaking for over an hour before the interruption came, and in his speech was contained a promise and a plan for greater markets for the products of Canadian farms.

And through his plans for expanding trade he hoped to return the lifeblood to the Canadian National Railways.

His speech gave voice to the ideals contained in those deathless words, peace, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

He talked of finance, of railways, of banks and of the marketing act, and reduced these three major problems to the language of the layman, and took the problems into the every-day lives of farmers and of workmen.

#### Built Up C.N.R.

The Liberal Government had built up one of the finest railway systems in the world in the Canadian National, but strangling of trade by the Bennett Government had torn it down again, he said.

He felt that it could be builded again through the expansion of markets, and through seeking new ones and through the lowering of barriers in the form of high tariffs.

Two pieces of legislation, the marketing act and the peace, order and good Government clause had given to Mr. Bennett absolute control over the public purse of her import and export trade.

As the telegram stating the election date had been set was handed to him, Mr. King was speaking of the delay in the announcement.

"Now," he said, "we are asked to wait longer. I have the message in my hand." Boos from some of the crowd greeted the announcement of delay, and Mr. King continued, "Now we are asked to wait two full months, Oct. 14 has been set."

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REPEAT  
REPETITION

2

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

**D 21271**  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

### End Is Here.

A quiet groan came from the crowd, but a moment later they were on their feet, cheering the Liberal Leader, as he declared Mr. Bennett's Government was done.

He had a new kind of reform in contrast to Mr. Bennett's plans, Mr. King said. The Conservative Leader had used reform as an end, had used intervention and regulation as an end, and had stopped there.

He would use reform as a means to an end, and that end would mean greater freedom, greater security and greater prosperity, Mr. King said.

Comparing the struggle of the Liberal Party for office now with the struggle for responsible government in Canada a century ago, Mr. King said Mr. Bennett had shorn Parliament of its power and destroyed responsibility of government to Parliament, and through Parliament to the electors.

### Go on Spending.

The long delay in holding the election showed Mr. Bennett's disregard for responsible government. Parliament was now dissolved, but the Bennett Government, with extraordinary powers wrested from Parliament, could go on until election day spending millions of dollars from the "blank cheque," raising tariffs by Executive action, and making appointments to further build up a "Tory bureaucracy."

A century ago, said Mr. King, Canada had a Parliament, but the executive was chosen by the Governor and was not responsible to Parliament. It took a long bitter struggle to establish responsible government and the Liberal Party was born in that struggle. Now in the last five years the power of Parliament had been again turned over to the executive, power of taxation, power to regulate marketing, power to maintain peace, order and good government.

Reform, said Mr. King, meant a larger freedom. Mr. Bennett had said reform meant Government intervention, regulation and control. This showed he did not know the meaning of reform. Regulation was a means to an end and not an end in itself.

Under the "blank cheque" the Bennett Government had expended or made guarantees for \$308,000,000 apart from the wheat guarantees, said Mr. King. This was more than the total expenditure of the Dominion in any year up to the middle of the Great War.

### Power of Dictator.

"What more could a dictator want," asked Mr. King, "than power to take as much money as he wanted out of the treasury and power to make less for peace, order and good government?"

"Has Hitler any more power?" he asked. "Has Mussolini any more power? Mussolini is about to send his troops off to Africa to fight. He will need funds for that. I have no doubt he will do it all in the name of the peace, order and good government of Italy."

But in Italy and Germany dictatorships had gone further. No one could vote unless he belonged to the party in power. In Germany religious freedom was being destroyed. In both countries a man could not think aloud without running the risk of being sent to jail.

After the way the people's liberties in Canada had been tempered with in the past five years it was time for them to wake up and see where they were being led, he said.

"Little by little our whole country is being changed from one of self-government to one of a dictatorship such as they have in Europe," said the Liberal leader.

Restoration of titles was another instance of Bennett's disregard for the will of Parliament, he claimed Bennett restored them in defiance of a resolution of the House of Commons passed under a previous Conservative Government.

### Titles for Followers.

"Mr. Bennett wants titles," said Mr. King, "not for the good of the people, but just in order to be able to pick out his favorites here and there and to honor his followers in order to keep them silent. But we don't want titles in Canada."

The Natural Products Marketing Act was another instance of autocracy. The act gave power to local boards to fix offenses which must be punished by fines and imprisonment. The boards were responsible to no one, but were selfish, interested groups. It gave the Government power to restrict imports and exports, in effect control of the whole external trade of Canada.

Farmers who thought the act was for them should "beware of a wolf in sheep's clothing." It also gave manufacturers of natural products the right to regulate marketing. It was an act to extend combines and monopolies.

"I am in favor of a marketing act," said Mr. King. "I am in favor of compulsory regulation of marketing, but I want the supremacy of Parliament maintained and I want the regulations to be approved by Parliament."

2

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**REPEAT  
REpetition**

3

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of  
**D** The Leader of the Opposition  
21272

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

**World Review Act.**

A Liberal Government, he went on, would not destroy the compulsory features of the act, but it would see that all regulations by marketing boards came before Parliament for approval, as was done in Great Britain. He did not believe farmers or any other class of producers would want any regulation which Parliament would not approve.

Mr. King made a brief reference to the Reconstruction and Co-operative

Commonwealth Federation Parties. He said Hon. H. H. Stevens, Leader of the former, had been the strongest supporter of all the acts of the Bennett Government which he now condemned. He sat until Parliament closed as a Conservative, and was willing to attend Conservative caucuses and "it was only when Mr. Bennett closed the door in his face that he changed his tune."

J. S. Woodsworth, C.C.F. Leader, had been consistent and frank in setting out his policy, said Mr. King. He wanted to take over banks, insurance companies, manufacturing industries, and eventually all the land in Canada under State control. Canada already had one problem of State control in the Canadian National Railways, and Mr. King did not think the people wanted to risk greater ventures in that direction.

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**REPEAT  
REPETITION**

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21273  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication *Toronto Globe*  
Date *August 15 - 1935*  
Subject *Wingham, Ont August 14 - 1935*

**Parliament Should Control  
Marketing Act  
Liberal Leader Says**

Wingham, Aug. 14 (Staff).

**T**HE LIBERAL PARTY would place compulsory regulations contained in the Marketing Act under the jurisdiction of Parliament and relieve Marketing Boards of any authority to regulate trade, fix prices or punish violaters of the act.

Liberal Leader Mackenzie King, addressing a crowd of over 2,500 people in this farming community, today expressed full approval of the Marketing Act, except for one feature.

Control of such vital matters as internal and external trade should be left to Parliament, not to local boards having private interests, he said.

"Let us keep our Parliament, which stands for the people as a whole, and for their freedom," he urged his listeners.

The Governor-in-Council and the local boards had absolute control of Canada's internal and export trade. They needed no appeal to Parliament to fix prices, to punish men, or to say what should and what should not come into the country, or ~~wade~~ should move between the Provinces.

"Beware of the wolf in sheep's clothing—take care that ~~it~~ does not devour you as well as ~~your~~ market," Mr. King continued.

He favored the same compulsory features, but pleaded that such compulsion should be one for the people's representatives to pass judgment upon. "Are you producers afraid to bring your regulations before Parliament?" Mr. King asked, demanding to know what right private interests had to make regulations if they were afraid to bring them to the light of day.

Prime Minister Bennett had "baited" the producers of Canada with legislation which could not face the test of courts. It was legislation which violated the sacred principles contained in the Magna Carta, he claimed.

He feared that enforcement by private ends would result in a dangerous combine, especially if such control spread to manufacturers.

"I am in favor of the Marketing Act and of compulsory features, but only if you bring this control to Parliament," he said.

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D21274  
Office  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....*Toronto Daily Star*.....

Date.....*August 15<sup>th</sup> 1935*.....

Subject.....*(Wingham, August 14<sup>th</sup> 1935)*.....

### KING SAYS OCT. 14 IS DAY AUTOCRACY WILL BE DOOMED

"Even Mr. Bennett Cannot  
Much Longer Usurp Of-  
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IS CHEERED BY 2,000

By ROBERT LIPSETT

Wingham, Ont., Aug. 15.—"Just as October 14 marks the election date, it marks the end of the worst government this country has ever suffered under, the worst, the most autocratic administration Canada has ever known." Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King assured a sweltering but enthusiastic audience of 2,000 people here yesterday afternoon.

Announcement of the election date came dramatically at the close of an address in which Mr. King attacked encroachment on the rights of parliament by the Bennett ministry. It had, he said, filched from the elected representatives of the people control over the public purse and had delegated to itself the legislative functions of parliament. It had taken the right of parliament to review and supervise the country's huge investment in national railways and had turned control over credit and currency into the hands of a privately owned central bank.

Finally it had displayed an utter disregard for the wish and will of the people in refusing to bring on an election in spite of the strongest evidence that the people wanted a chance to oust Mr. Bennett for more than two years.

Sees End Near

"Even Mr. Bennett cannot continue much longer to usurp office," said Mr. King. At this moment The Star gave Mr. King the news that the date had been set as October 14 and he gave it to his audience.

"There'll be slow music for Bennett that night," one of the rail-birds ventured. "The shock of what's going to happen to him is going to be awful," said another, and as Mr. King referred to the ministry as the worst in Canadian history, pandemonium of assent swept through a perspiration-soaked crowd.

The metal structure of the arena caught the attention of a broiling sun and before the meeting was half an hour old coats were largely abandoned, collars wilted and everything capable of use as a fan came into play. Even Mr. King, who stands heat well, looked like the victim of a Turkish bath when he finished his address.

Trade, currency and credit control, railways, titles were dealt with after Mr. King had paid tribute to R. J. Deachman, Liberal candidate in North Huron.

One by one and over the whole life of the Bennett government parliamentary control of these important affairs had been removed from the house of commons, he asserted. Control of public expenditure by parliament and the making of laws by all the representatives of the people was all that stood between communism and fascism, he said, yet the Bennett government had expended nearly \$300,000,000 on relief and in loans and guarantees without having the money voted by the house.

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Office of  
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Date..... *August 18<sup>th</sup> 1935*

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Office of  
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Name of Publication.....*Toronto Daily Star*.....

Date.....*August 13<sup>th</sup> 1935*.....

Subject.....*(Wingham, August 14<sup>th</sup> 1935)*.....

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## PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of  
**D. DEACHTMAN**  
Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

### Says Women Interested

Mr. King opened his address with a short talk to the women, whom he suggested were more interested in tariffs and trade than the men themselves, since they do most of the buying that is done in the home. "Your fortunes depend on the solution of these problems," he told them.

The Liberal leader expressed an earnest desire that Mr. Deachman should be elected in North Huron. He is a man, he declared, who has made a special study of problems as they affect the farmer, the agriculturist. "Some say he thinks only of the farmers," said Mr. King. "Well, after all, it is true that the growth of our nation depends on the prosperity of the people on the land. So far as Mr. Deachman is concerned, there is no one in the country who could do more for the farmer on the floor of the House than could he."

The speaker charged that Mr. Bennett should have granted a general election two years ago when a whole flock of by-elections showed a landslide of disapproval of the government and its policies.

"That is why I say that the people no longer govern. Their wishes are no longer obeyed nor even considered," he charged.

### What's Country's Trend?

"Whither are we going? Whither are we tending in this country?" he asked. "I want you to see how we have been led here in Canada. Many young people will go to the polls for the first time. They know very little of how our parliamentary system came into being. I might say the same for the women, for they have not had the vote long. They cannot begin to appreciate all that is meant by parliamentary government."

"Let me go back one hundred years. In those days we had representatives of the people being sent to parliament and above them an executive council chosen by the governor. The elected representatives made the laws, but it depended on how the executive regarded the laws, how and whether they were carried out."

"Government came to be at sixes and sevens. The Liberal party had its birth in Canada in an effort to force the executive to be responsible to the elected representatives of the people. Liberals in those days demanded that this executive council be chosen from the representatives elected by the people and not appointed at the whim of the governor. It was a long, bitter struggle, but finally responsible government came into being."

### Must Control Purse

He recalled the fight for responsible representation in Canada. "The most important thing for parliament to keep control over is the country's purse," Mr. King declared.

"If our young people had a full purse, they would not worry about who had to fill it. They would think they were pretty powerful. That is what Mr. Bennett has grown to feel. Our forefathers saw that, and they who had to fill the purse gained control of the spending of the money."

"I refer you to Mr. Bennett's radio addresses. Reading them, you realize that no Tory knows the meaning of reform."

"In his first address, he said: 'In my mind, reform means government intervention,'" reminded Mr. King.

"Mr. Bennett doesn't know the meaning of the word reform."

### Forms of Intervention

"Mr. Bennett's tariffs and arbitrary valuations on imports were forms of government intervention," he said. "He has been interfering with business for five years now, and what has been the result? More than a million on relief rolls. Yet he says: 'Reform means government intervention.' What utter nonsense that is. Mr. Bennett

doesn't know the difference between a means and an end. Intervention in business is not an end. Reform is the end and intervention should be utilized only as a means to that end."

"If we are to reform conditions in Canada, we have to begin by freeing trade from the strangling restrictions. Reform in that direction is to be achieved by freedom from tariffs and dumping duties."

"Of course, intervention is the means by which we remedy abuses such as those of overworking women and working children in mines. Then, and then only, is intervention the means to the end of reform. But remember this, reform is to be always the end in view. It is not intervention alone."

### Combination Needed

"Neither laissez faire nor intervention are a means to an end," declared Mr. King. "There must be a judicious use and combination of each."

"The difference between Liberalism and Conservatism may be best defined by an understanding of the difference between Mr. Bennett's and my view of reform. Mr. Bennett believes that reform means government intervention, while I believe that reform means parliamentary guidance and co-operation."

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

**D 21276** Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

"Sir Robert Borden always stated the purposes for which he needed large sums of money. All Mr. Bennett did in regard to the unemployed was ask parliament to vote him \$20,000,000. He did not state how he was going to spend it. The rest of the session he spent in bringing about government intervention.

"Mr. Bennett said he wanted an absolutely free hand, he wanted a blank cheque. When I asked what the money was to be used for, he would not say, other than that it was for relief.

### Sees Dictator's Hand

"We protested but it was no good. Next year, the next year, and this year the same thing happened. Anything he wants to spend, he can spend, by saying it is being done for unemployment. There you see we have a dictator. When those things happen there is an end to responsible government."

Mr. King declared that Mr. Bennett should have accounted for every cent and told how it would be spent. "That power Mr. Bennett has got and he is trying to accustom the people to it," said the Liberal leader. "He has even curbed the powers of the auditor-general.

"If it is true that the House is being now dissolved, Mr. Bennett still has that blank cheque. He can spend anything he likes and there is no government to say to him 'nay'. He alone is now in possession of the public purse. That has been the situation since the House prorogued some weeks ago. Is that responsible government. I ask you? Is that safeguarding the rights and the taxes of the people?"

"All that money he spent through his blank cheque has to be paid for. It may not be in income tax, but you will have to pay more for everything you buy. It will be heavy taxation.

"Do you know how much money he spent?" he demanded. "For unemployment alone \$160,000,000, and all but \$20,000,000 under the blank cheque!"

### Has Seized Power

Mr. King stated that the government is divided into three parts. There is the legislative branch, the executive branch and the judiciary. To the legislative branch falls the duty of enacting laws in the interests of peace, order and good government.

"But Mr. Bennett has seized this power for himself and his executive," Mr. King warned his listeners.

"He took that right by means of closure, and by means of his overwhelming majority in the House. He's taken it again, again and again.

All he needs to say is: 'This is necessary for peace, order and good government,' and it is law. He doesn't even need a parliament. Has Hitler any more power than that? Has Mussolini any more power than that?"

The speaker declared that Mussolini will even now be forcing through edicts in Italy so that he may prepare for the war with Ethiopia.

"All these edicts he will force through in the interests of peace, order and good government," he declared.

### Says He'll Do It Again

"That's what our prime minister has done to-day. If he gets back into power, he'll begin where he left off—"

"There is no chance," shouted a listener.

"You are right," agreed Mr. King.

"See that he doesn't."

"But what has happened in Italy may happen here," he continued. "Under dictatorships the right to vote has been removed. In Italy and Germany, people dare not think aloud. Parliaments have been wiped out. Unless you are a Nazi or a Fascist you cannot even go to the polls to vote.

"That is why I ask you 'Where are we going?' The only thing that stands between the extremes of fascism and communism is our parliamentary system. That is what we must preserve."

Premier Bennett had made loans and guarantees of \$308,000,000 in five years of office, all above the ordinary cost of government, he said.

"If parliament had control of that expenditure, we would not have spent half that sum and we would not have had half the unemployed," declared Mr. King.

"He (Premier Bennett) said he favored control by parliament. How much control has he given to parliament over the railways? When Liberals came into office, Canada had a serious rail problem, yet we made out of the C.N.R. one of the finest railway systems in the whole world.

### Charges C.N.R. Hampered

"Yet, from the instant this Bennett government came into power, it decreed the C.N.R. to hamper its chances of success," charged Mr. King hotly.

Liberals had framed the C.N.R. Act so that the directors could be removed by parliament at will, yet Mr. Bennett provided the new chairman could not be removed for seven years without the consent of both Houses of parliament. "Is that control, by parliament?" he demanded.

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

D21277 Office of  
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Name of Publication.....

Date.....

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Because it had the deciding vote, the Senate, now a Conservative body, would largely control the administration of the C.N.R., warned Mr. King. "Mr. Bennett kept seventeen appointments to the Senate off until the last minute," he pointed out. "Now his appointees will still run the C.N.R., even after Mr. Bennett's political death."

"He has put the railways of Canada beyond the control of parliament," complained the Liberal leader.

"What about the banks?" asked Mr. King. "The Liberals have long been agreed that what this country needs is a central bank. Had the Liberals created this bank, the control would have been left in the hands of parliament. "Mr. Bennett has himself appointed the governor of Canada's Central bank. All the directors are directors of a private bank. He says he believes in government control, but he has put the country's credit in the hands of a private corporation."

"Gold used to belong to the people. To-day, \$60,000,000-odd of gold belongs to a company directed by private interests."

"Do you see where we are getting? This same thing has been done in Germany and Italy. Little by little, the country is being changed from one governed by a parliament into one which is controlled by means of a dictatorship."

### Ignored Vote on Titles

"In Sir Robert Borden's day we framed a law stating that we no longer wanted titles in this country. They might be all right in some parts of the world, but we didn't want them here in Canada. Now what does Mr. Bennett do when he gets into power? He said in fact: 'I am not bound by the wishes of parliament. I want titles granted in this country, and I am going to ask the governor-general to grant some more titles.' Yes, that's exactly what he did, and yet I venture to say that if a poll had been taken in the House, regardless of party, there would have been an overwhelming vote against the return of these titles."

"What's the whole business of titles for? Why, it is so Mr. Bennett can pick out his favorites here and there, and either lavish attention on them, or else he wanted some reward to hold over the heads of his followers so he could make them fall in line with his policies."

In closing, the Liberal leader turned to the Marketing Act. He likened it to a wolf in sheep's clothing. "When the garment is thrown off, then the sheep see what is in their midst," he warned. "Beware, I say to you farmers, of this wolf in sheep's clothing. When you are offered the Marketing Act by some one who tells you of its benefits, take care you are not being given something that will devour, not only you, but your markets as well."

Mr. King charged that this act was just another which slipped out from under parliamentary control and supremacy.

### Insists on Approval

"I have no objection to the regulations of any act so long as they are submitted to parliament before they go into effect. That is the way they do things in England. Regulations there, before they are enforced and penalties imposed, must be approved by parliament."

"What's going to happen in Canada if you have groups of producers here and there all over the country making regulations and imposing penalties to suit themselves? Don't, I plead with you, don't be led astray by single clauses in this act. Look at the act as a whole. Look at the last part for which the first was made. That first part permits producers to make rules and name penalties. But now look at the end of the act which comes under the control of Mr. Bennett and the executive. These boards run farther than you think; where will they land us?" he asked.

In a word, he told the meeting that the last clause of this Marketing Act encouraged the formation of monopolies in industry. "Is there anyone here; any producer who would in the interests of his product want to introduce any regulation which you know parliament would not approve?" he asked. "Is there anyone here who would be so selfish and so dishonest that he would enforce his own will against the best interests of the people? No, of course not. That is why I say that parliament should have control. Let it pass on any regulations that are going to be forced upon the people. Let it be done by the people's representative."

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21278 Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

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### Will Stand Test

"I am in favor of marketing acts—I'm in favor of compulsory regulations," said Mr. King, "but I believe they should be passed by parliament. I don't believe any other kind will stand the test of our courts. Those passed by parliament are the only kind worth while. If the regulations are the creation of parliament, there is no fear they will be upset by the courts," assured Mr. King. Under the wide powers of the Marketing Act, Mr. Bennett, who is the government, can ban the importation into Canada of any product or "material made from that product" entering into competition with Canadian products.

"That law can be made to apply, not only to natural products, but against imports of manufactured products," warned Mr. King.

"It is an act to establish monopolies of manufacturers under sanction of the law of the land," he declared. "Do not be lulled into a false sense of security. This power is given them. It is all nonsense to say it will not be exercised.

"What could be more of a dictatorship? Here you have in the hand of one man the whole foreign trade of Canada. He has the whole economic life of Canada under his control. Could any dictator ask more? That is exactly what you have in Italy, Germany and Russia to-day. You haven't it in Great Britain, and you won't have it in Canada after the election day," he promised. His next words were drowned in a thunder of cheers.

### Set Aside Great Charter

"Mr. Bennett also wants the power of the courts to imprison or fine," said Mr. King, continuing to discuss the proposed marketing act. "This takes us back to the days of Magna Carta, when it was declared no man could be imprisoned unless under the laws of the land. 'Government to-day in Canada simply means I and that's Mr. Bennett,' he charged.

"All things I have spoken of to-day directly affect you," Mr. King told his audience in concluding. "In all the work Mr. Bennett has done he hasn't had a stronger supporter than Mr. Stevens. It was only when Mr. Bennett closed the door in his face that he ceased to be a Conservative.

"Without political freedom and liberty you will never get economic, religious and other types of freedom."

Mr. King recalled that the Liberals had previously tried without success to bring about an investigation of price spreads and related matters. "These reforms, whether brought forward by Mr. Bennett or Mr. Stevens, are simply a screen to hide a vast amount of bad government," he added.

Speaking of the socialization of banks and railways, Mr. King said that everyone was vitally interested in knowing to what degree self-government would be allowed to continue. He scored Mr. Woodsworth and the leaders of movements similar to the C.C.F. Disappointment at the delay in announcing the date of the general election was again voiced by Mr. King. He spoke of the hopes that had been dashed, time and again, in this respect. At this moment, representative of The Toronto Daily Star handed Mr. King a telegram. The man who was Canada's premier for eight and one-half years opened the envelope, unfolded the enclosed paper and, after glancing for but a moment at the message, continued without further interruption.

### Announces Election Date

"They told us the election might be in August," went on Mr. King. "Then they said it would be in September, then not until early in October. Now I learn from this telegram that the date of the election has finally been fixed as October 14."

"October 14," repeated the speaker in a dazed tone, his starched collar wilted by the heat.

"Mr. Bennett has successfully delayed the election and thus usurped just so much more absolute power with which to effect his autocratic policies. But I wish to tell Mr. Bennett that just as October 14 marks the election date, so it marks the end of the worst administration this country has ever suffered."

The latter part of Mr. King's declaration was drowned out by the roar of the crowd, half in derision of Mr. Bennett and half in praise of Mr. King.

"October 14," reiterated the speaker, "will mark the end of the worst, the most autocratic administration Canada has ever known."

Mr. King's voice was again drowned by the volume of applause and, realizing the utter futility of attempting to proceed, resumed his seat.

The conclusion of his stirring address, featured by such important news, was greeted with resounding cheers. Hundreds of his listeners rushed to the platform and grasping him by the hand again pledged their support to the Liberal cause.

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of  
**D 21279** the Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

### Support Is Pledged

Douglas Nairn, president of the Wingham 20th Century Liberal club, pledged the support of that body to Mr. King.

Referring to the approaching Conservative meeting at which Denton Massey will speak, Mr. Nairn said that "undoubtedly Mr. Massey has had more success in preaching the virtues of the gospel than he will have preaching the virtues of Mr. Bennett."

"In our hands lies the power for a new deal in Canada," said Mrs. W. H. Fox, president of the Ontario Women's Liberal association, speaking for Canadian women as a whole. She pointed out that the women controlled 52 per cent. of Canada's total votes.

"There is no question but that tariffs and taxation have contributed to the greatest part of our present troubles," said Mrs. Fox. "On relief are the heads of no less than 250,000 Canadian families, while 250,000 of our most

capable young men and women are unemployed."

There would be serious difficulties if the country did not rally to the support of Mr. King, declared Mrs. Fox. "Every time we turn a deaf ear to the Liberal party," she said, "we as much as create a traitor in our own social order. We cannot allow ourselves to betray our youth, for in them lies the future of our country."

### Candidate Speaks

The next speaker was R. J. Deachman, Liberal candidate for the federal riding of North Huron. "There is no doubt as to who will be our next premier," he declared. "The Mail and Empire says difficulty is being experienced in injecting life and hope into Tory Toronto. If you can't instill hope there, you can't instill it anywhere."

Mr. Deachman declared that Hon. H. H. Stevens had mutinied and now, "as a deserter," was "adrift in an open boat, fishing to save Canada." The Spotton committee room in Wingham, he said, did not display any "Conservative" banner.

"In 1930," said Mr. Deachman, "the Conservatives would have promised you anything. They would have promised you even the head of John the Baptist on a charger."

Mr. Deachman accused George Spotton, present Conservative member for North Huron, of calling several years ago for protection of home markets by raising tariff walls. "For every dollar in the home markets to-day," said Mr. Deachman, "there was \$1.75 in the last year of Mr. King's regime. And that figure will be equalled if you elect Mr. King again."

### Sees Way to Prosperity

"Not even Mr. King could make this country prosperous if he adhered to the Bennett policies. But he will not attempt to foist such policies on you," said the candidate. "He will bring you prosperity through the policies of true Liberalism."

"There is a moral issue involved," stressed Mr. Deachman. "We are human beings in a closely-knit society. Unless we can do something to raise living standards, they will drag us down with them. We cannot have a moral society while everything is overshadowed by the most blatant economics. Only by allowing ourselves to be guided by sane policies can we hope for and realize humane and prosperous conditions."



(2) The Liberal leader in a characteristic fighting pose. He electrified the large audience at the conclusion of his address when on reading a telegram from The Daily Star informing him that the election date had been set for Oct. 14, he declared, "I say to Mr. Bennett right now that Oct. 14 will see the end of the worst autocracy that Canada has ever seen."  
 (3) The Liberal leader poses with little Margaret MacLean, daughter of Fred MacLean of Wingham, who presented Mr. King with a bouquet of flowers.



PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21280

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

OCTOBER 14 END OF WORST AUTOCRACY CANADA HAS EVER SEEN", SAYS KING

Sub:

**REPEAT  
REPEITION**

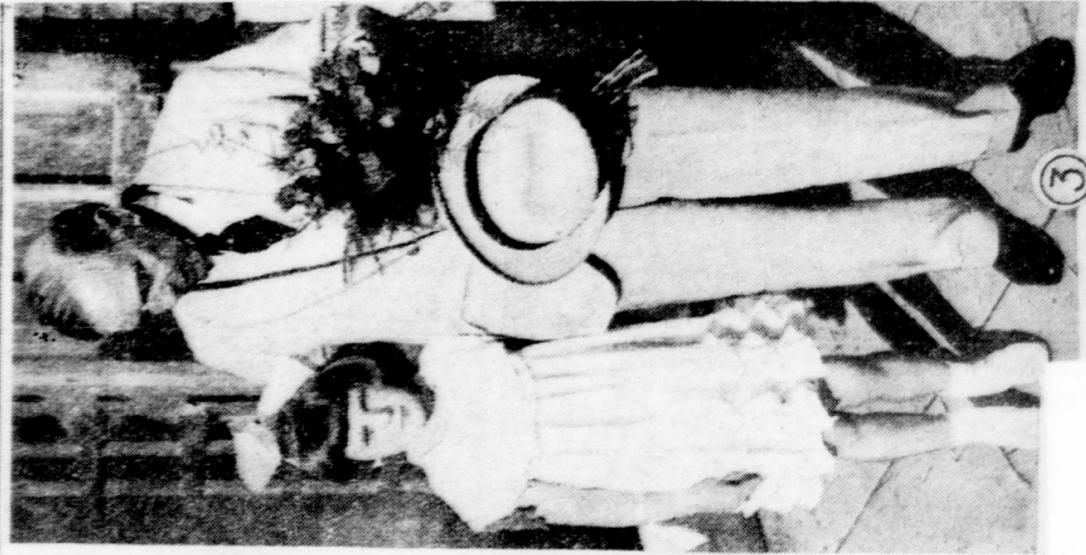
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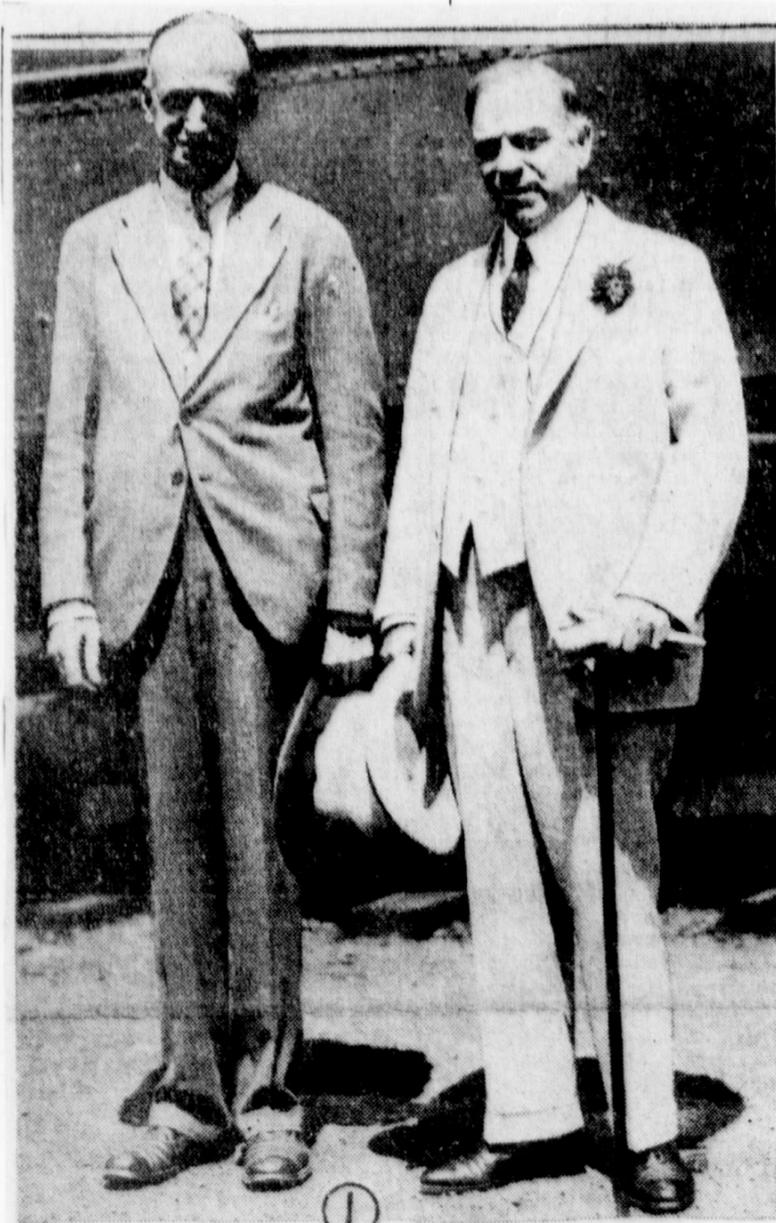
Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

**D** 21281

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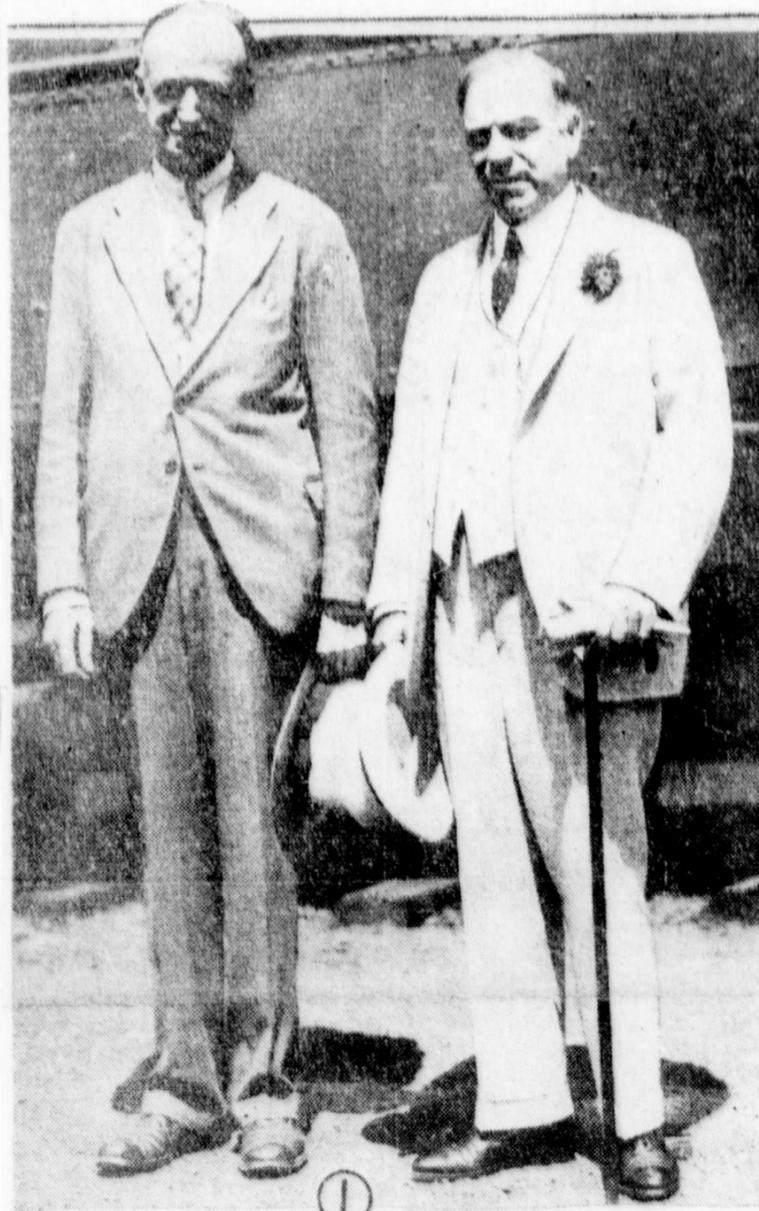
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**REPEAT  
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PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21282 Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication *London Advertiser*  
Date *August 16/35*  
Subject *London. Ont August 15-1935*

# Liberal Leader Sees Peril When No Parliament Exists To Face the Threat of War

No Decision Will Be Made As To War And Peace Except  
By Parliament And By Parliament Alone So Far As The  
Liberal Party Is Concerned, He Declares, Pointing To  
The Wide Powers Mr. Bennett Possesses As Virtual  
Dictator Between Now And Election

## LARGEST POLITICAL RALLY HELD HERE GREETES LIBERAL CHIEF AND 3 CANDIDATES

Says Social Reform Legislation Should Guard Against The  
Loss Of Farmers' Livelihood Through Rust, Hail And  
Drought As Well As Provide For Unemployment Insur-  
ance For The Urban Worker—Liberal Policy De-  
signed To Treat All Classes Justly

## DO NOT WANT TO ADD CLASS STRIFE TO PROBLEMS CREATED BY WORLD UNREST

Declares Mr. Bennett And Mr. Stevens Are A Pair Of  
Hallowe'en Twins Parading Around Begging For Votes  
With The Mask Of Reform And The Garments Of  
Liberalism—Political Expediency Has Begotten  
Their Conversion To New Tenets

The largest audience ever gathered in London for a political  
meeting last night greeted and cheered Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie  
King at Queen's Park. The federal Liberal leader honored the  
occasion with a speech containing declaration of policy on important  
subjects not hitherto dealt with largely on his tour into Western  
Ontario. Ten thousand people heard Mr. King utter an eloquent  
plea for a united Canada, led by a parliament with a strong majority  
for the ministry, to face the international and national problems  
which loom so largely on today's horizon.

A critical situation prevails in international affairs because  
of the Italian-Ethiopian war threat, said Mr. King. The doctrine  
of the supremacy of might has been reasserted. Yet Canada faces  
the next two months without a parliament but with the powers of  
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If there comes war, no one is to say where that war is likely to end.

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REPEAT  
REpetition

Name of Publication.....  
Date.....  
Subject.....

**Ought To Have Parliament Ready**

"You ought to have a parliament ready to meet any situation which may arise in the course of the next two months. We should long be through with domestic differences. We shouldn't be facing the next two months without any parliament at all and least of all with a premier who has under the 'peace, order and good government' measure the power to pass any order at all and to give it the sanction of law if he pleases. So far as Canada is concerned no government has any right to say what this country will do with respect to the situation until there is a new government and a new parliament established," he declared.

Mr. King said further that in the event of a decision involving Canada in a war having to be made the Liberal policy is that "no decision will be made until parliament is assembled and then the voice of parliament and parliament alone will decide."

**Recovery Must Precede Reform**

Discussing purely domestic affairs, Mr. King declared that recovery must precede reform. Social legislation to provide insurance of various sorts will add an unbearable burden of taxation to the people unless they are preceded by reform of the trade policy of Canada, a policy which will restore trade to its former levels and produce those revenues which are necessary to carry out social legislation on a scale which will accomplish much good. The fundamental Liberal policy, Mr. King reiterated, is the promotion of the nation's trade.

Social reform legislation must not take only the city worker into account, declared Mr. King. There must be equal consideration for the rural dweller. If there is to be insurance against unemployment, invalidity and other ills there must also be consideration of protection for the farmer against rust, hail and pests. "Are we going to insure the workman in the city against unemployment and leave the farmer without any form of insurance against these things which rob him of his livelihood?" asked Mr. King.

**Like Hallowe'en Twins**

In a lighter mood, Mr. King painted Mr. Bennett and Mr. Stevens as the Hallowe'en twins of reform. They put on the masks of reform and the garments of Liberalism and go out pleading, not for apples but for votes. Mr. King also thought that Mr. Stevens is a disappointed man today. Mr. Bennett rather unexpectedly recovered his health sufficiently to resume the mantle of the Tory leadership, a mantle for which Mr. Stevens had ambitions.

"A house divided against itself cannot stand and the Conservative party is a divided house today," he said.

Mr. King referred to the promises made from one end of Canada to the other by Mr. Bennett in 1930.

"I'm a prouder man today than Mr. Bennett despite his five years in office. I can face my fellow-men from the Atlantic to the Pacific and I defy anyone to say to me that I made a promise and that I didn't carry out that promise."

**Commends Candidates**

Mr. King commended Mr. Elliott, Mr. Ross and Mr. Brickenden to all true Liberals. They have been chosen as candidates at conventions held in the accepted manner and are deserving of united support. It is too bad, he said, that there cannot be two candidates sometimes but there cannot be and when a candidate is chosen it is the duty of the friends of Liberalism to get behind him and to work for him.

The Liberal leader warned Mr. Bennett that all his acts between the dissolution of parliament and the general election will receive careful review from the coming Liberal administration. "The Liberal party, if returned to power, will end dictators and all methods of dictatorship in this country," he declared.

Obviously receiving inspiration from the huge throng, Mr. King delivered his fine address in a clear voice which never faltered for a moment and in a manner which kept the audience eager for more and impatient of any interruption except those for cheers.

The meeting was under the capable chairmanship of Col. Claude Brown. There was never a moment's delay.

3  
PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21284 Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

**Liberal Leader Arrives**

Mr. King arrived at the speakers' stand at 8.25 o'clock accompanied by Col. Brown, the chairman, Hon. J. C. Elliott, K.C., Mr. and Mrs. G. A. P. Brickenden and Duncan Ross. A wave of cheering swept the crowd which had waited patiently, by far the greater part of it being on hand before eight o'clock.

As early as seven o'clock people from London and all parts of Middlesex began to find their way into Queen's Park. When the meeting started more than seven thousand people were seated in the covered grandstand while an additional thousand or so preferred to stand in the space between the stand and the race track fence. Many more were in other places from where they could hear.

**Many Prominent Liberals There**

On the stage surrounding the speakers on three sides were more than five hundred prominent Liberals including many members of the lately dissolved House of Commons and of the Ontario legislature.

The band of the Middlesex Light Infantry provided music from seven-thirty until eight o'clock.

The night was ideal for the outdoor meeting. The temperature was low enough to be pleasant and cooling breezes swept across the race track enclosure on to the grandstand.

"Action not promises; VOTE LIBERAL" was the wording in a sign above the canopy covering the speakers and this keynote was in all the speeches.

Cheers greeted every reference by each of the speakers to the prospects of a Liberal victory and the vanishing of the Bennett hosts.

**A Great Responsibility**

In his introductory remarks, Mr. King said that the thought uppermost in his mind is of the great responsibility which rests on the man who assumes the role of political leader in these times. That there is a tremendous responsibility is shown by the great interest evinced by the electors and he declared that he could not recall a larger gathering in all his political experience.

"I think this is the largest meeting to which I have ever been privileged to speak," said Mr. King. Those who made up the great crowd, he said, are individuals, human lives which have been taxed in their resources in the past few years in a manner which they had never been taxed before. Each individual represented a home, each with its own problems, one of the greatest of which is the problem of the hundreds of thousands of young people who are among those labelled homeless unemployed.

**Changes Are Needed**

"Bearing these things in mind I hesitate to come before you with all kinds of promises of what can be done to help you if you elect the Liberal party. Some changes in our social and economic life are needed that we may give people a chance to look forward with some sense of security. The world is in a period of transition at the present time and we cannot say exactly what will come."

Mr. King declared that his first word would be one of protest against the lengths of time Mr. Bennett has taken in giving the people the right, which is theirs above all other rights, that of saying by whom they should be governed.

"I am afraid that some public men in Canada are forgetting that although they style themselves the government that they are not really the government. You, the public, are the government. Leaders are assuming roles that detach them from any responsibility to the people or their representatives."

**Parliament Dead, Govt. Hangs On**

Mr. King observed that the parliament of Canada has passed out of existence in the past 24 hours but a government is in office that is determined to carry on for another two months although the people of Canada told that government two years ago in no uncertain manner that the Bennett administration no longer enjoyed the confidence of the people.

"In every province elections were fought on issues that arose largely out of federal policies and though the people have had no chance to speak federally they have spoken. From one end of the Dominion to the other there is not now a single Conservative government in any province," said Mr. King.

**People Want Liberal Policies**

"That is due to the fact that the people want Liberal policies. Such overwhelming results as in Prince Edward Island were given because the people are anxious to let Mr. Bennett know what they wanted."

Mr. King pointed out that every by-election, with one exception, in the past two years has gone against

the government and that under the British constitution a government was supposed to be responsible to the people. When its policies failed a government should come to the people for an expression of their will and not stay in power against the will of the people.

3  
PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21284 Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

**Liberal Leader Arrives**

Mr. King arrived at the speakers' stand at 8.25 o'clock accompanied by Col. Brown, the chairman, Hon. J. C. Elliott, K.C., Mr. and Mrs. G. A. P. Brickenden and Duncan Ross. A wave of cheering swept the crowd which had waited patiently, by far the greater part of it being on hand before eight o'clock.

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"Bearing these things in mind I hesitate to come before you with all kinds of promises of what can be done to help you if you elect the Liberal party. Some changes in our social and economic life are needed that we may give people a chance to look forward with some sense of security. The world is in a period of transition at the present time and we cannot say exactly what will come."

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REPEAT  
REPETITION

4

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

**D 21285** Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

"This is the only theory under which we can have self-government. The right of the people to express their views. Under the British parliamentary system a government can carry on for the space of five years but not after that time," said Mr. King.

#### One of Greatest Wrongs

"One of the greatest wrongs Bennett has done our land is in refusing the people their right to speak. He has continued that wrong under the most extraordinary conditions. We have no parliament at present but the government carries on. This is a position different from any we have ever had.

#### Takes Right of Parliament

The Government has taken the right to deal with questions involving the spending of huge sums of money by the blank cheque method as long as the expenditure relates to emergent conditions. The Government has that power today and for the next two months. It has also taken the right to legislate as it sees fit for peace, order and good government.

"Such conditions as these never existed under any other political leader in Canada. Under the guise of necessity the government has taken another power to itself. By the Natural Products Marketing Act the right to restrict or prohibit the import of any natural product or article manufactured from a natural product has been given to the government. Bennett has this power, which may not be exercised but which is still in effect even when no Parliament is in existence," said Mr. King. He stated that as leader of the opposition he had pointed out time and again that no government should be in possession of the treasury, should have the power of taxation and the right to control trade unless it enjoyed the full confidence and support of the people.

#### Could Expect Dictatorship

"Is that the kind of government you wish to see in Canada?" asked Mr. King and pointed out that in that way dictators have got into power the world over and that the people could expect dictatorship if they voted for such a government.

Mr. King said that when the by-elections had gone against the government that he had hoped a general election would be announced before the five years were up. However, Mr. Bennett had gone ahead and changed the Election Act and brought in the new Franchise Act. Last year he said that these changes were necessary because too much time was taken up by general elections in Canada.

"Bennett knows that elections are unsettling to trade and business let alone to have any national recovery take place. He told us that there was no necessity of elections taking up so much time but he has delayed for another two months, to prepare the enclosed list of electors which lists all electors all over the Dominion. That was last summer and I expected that we would have an election in the spring," said Mr. King.

#### No Issue On Reforms

"Instead we had the by-elections and they were all against the government. The excuse was that it took a long time to get all the voters' names on the lists so we had another session in which Mr. Bennett brought in his social reforms. There was no issue between the Government and the Liberal Party on these reforms. We said we would take up the social legislation with an attitude of constructive criticism provided we could have an election immediately after. I asked about the lists and we were told that they were ready," said Mr. King.

#### Bennett Expected Opposition

Mr. King said that Bennett expected opposition to his social legislation and to his suggestions on implementing the recommendations of the Price Spreads Report but when no opposition was offered the situation was changed and Bennett was unable to go to the people with legislation before it was enacted in the role of a reformer, as he had expected.

"Again we asked for an early election and the reply given by Hon. Mr. Guthrie was that the lists were ready but must be revised in May or many young people who had reached voting age in the meantime would be left off the lists. These names were added. The lists were revised, a costly business and they were finished and sent out to the constituencies. All of them have the list now."

"There is no reason why the election could not be held within the next four or five weeks if Bennett wished but we are told it is not to be until Oct. 14, two months away," said Mr. King.

5  
PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21286 Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

**Making Situation Harder**

The Liberal leader declared that every day or week longer that the Government stays in office it is only making the situation harder for whoever succeeds them in office. He said the question of greatest importance is how the country is to be gotten out of the condition in which it finds itself at the present time. When his policies failed Bennett should have made way long before this to allow the people to try other policies.

Mr. King pointed out that putting the election off until Oct. 14 that it would actually be November before a new government would be formed and in working order.

"Is it fair to the Canadian people to make it impossible for a new government to legislate on trade matters and other things of great importance to the Canadian people. What chance is there to legislate in November, December and January, the three hardest months of the year, on trade policies comparable to what might be done in April, May or June.

Any new government will have to be cautious in dealing with conditions that have been built up over a long period and everything cannot be changed at a moment's notice," said Mr. King.

**Get Handsome Salaries**

"Instead of the representatives of the people we have a group of economic advisers appointed by the dictator himself and often at handsome salaries. Is it just or fair to go on creating such a bureaucracy? Even after we have no Parliament we still have the right to watch what is going on and to criticize.

"If you return the Liberal Party to power we will have an end of dictatorships in Canada and trends towards dictatorships and all those things that arise out of dictatorships," declared Mr. King.

Mr. King strongly criticized Mr. Bennett in that with parliament dissolved he still retained the power to spend public money.

**Where Money is Going**

"Do you suppose that none of that money is finding its way into the homes of electors in the Dominion? What of the \$1,000,000 which is to be used to help the farmers. Millions and millions are being spent in this fashion. There is the Toronto tunnel project and all the other contracts being let at this time. All these expenditures will reflect in the general election if it is possible for them to reflect there," said Mr. King.

"It is only necessary to go over the country and see all these things to find the reason why Bennett is waiting until Oct. 14," said Mr. King.

"He may wait until Doomsday but he will never change the minds of the people which is already made up as to who they are going to elect on that day," said Mr. King.

Reminding his audience that he had at the outset of the campaign asked the question "Whither are we drifting?" Mr. King declared that in the next two months they would have to decide in respect to both their homes and as individuals.

When the country is facing a world situation such as exists at the present time we cannot have too strong a body of loyal supporters behind the government of its leader," said Mr. King.

**War Danger**

Turning to another angle of the danger leaving the country without a parliament, Mr. King said that we are now witnessing the beginning of what may be the greatest tragedy the world has ever known. In the Italo-Ethiopian situation there is a movement under way in which one nation wants to enforce her desires regardless of the effect on the rest of the world. This danger is at present only delayed by the rainy season and no one can say what may happen.

"If there comes a war in Abyssinia who will say where the situation is likely to end, when we have two nations both with sympathizers in other nations and in the British Empire. We ought to have a parliament in Canada ready to meet any situation which might arise in the next month or two. Bennett must realize that war clouds hang over the world and must realize that we should have a parliament at Ottawa.

"We shouldn't be facing the next two months without any parliament at all and least of all with a premier who has under the "peace, order and good government measure" the power to pass any order-in-council at all and to give it the sanction of law if he pleases," said Mr. King.

**Liberal Attitude Toward War**

"No government has any right to say what the country will have to do in respect to the situation without hearing the voice and wishes of the people. If it should come that a decision should have to be made on a war in Europe, so far as the Liberal party is concerned, no decision will be made until a new Government has been formed and Parliament assembled together and until the voice of Parliament is heard.

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**PRESS CLIPPINGS**

**D21237** Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

**Groups and Splits**

Mr. King then declared that to some it is amusing while others view with concern the various groups and splits that are to be found within the political parties in Canada today.

"Remember," he said, "some party has to deal with the situations faced by the country for the next five years, and ask yourselves does not Canada need today a parliament with representation from coast to coast that will express unanimity in our Dominion?"

"Can we afford to take chances on little groups, on half a dozen leaders, which will only give us political jumble and chaos?" asked Mr. King.

Declaring that he holds Mr. Woodsworth, leader of the C. C. F. party, in high personal regard, Mr. King said that he thought the C. C. F. is mistaken in its policies. He said that its policies would lead to inevitable strife between classes, and declared that no social revolution or change in the structure of the present system could be accomplished in the course of a few months.

**How Would You Feel?**

"How will you feel in Canada if after the election you have given Woodsworth the controlling power? How will you feel if you elect Mr. Stevens? Neither would have a group large enough to govern."

"What I wish to impress upon you is that what we need if we are to deal with our problems properly is the strong representation of a party that is wide enough and broad enough to embrace the needs of the people from coast to coast."

Referring to the London and Middlesex Liberal candidates Mr. King pointed out that it is through them that the Liberal party will get into power. He said that there are so many good souls in the Liberal ranks that it is hard to choose a candidate but when one is chosen at a convention everyone should fall in behind him and give him whole-hearted support.

**Pays Tribute to Mr. Elliott**

"We have listened to three admirable addresses from the candidates here tonight which showed their ability to deal with public questions. Mr. Elliott, for whom I have a high personal esteem and affection, has been in parliament for many years. He has served the public both in the provincial and federal field and as minister of public works. If you return him again, and I am sure you will, you will have a good friend for a very good cause," said Mr. King.

**Ross a Fine Candidate**

In Col. Duncan Ross, you have a candidate of whose character and principles I need not speak. There is not a man or woman who knows him but who also knows that he will make them a fine and proper representative," said Mr. King.

**Brickenden An Asset**

In Arthur Brickenden you have a man whose home and family and interests lie in London. If he is returned in the election he will be a great asset to the Parliament and a great credit to you. He has also got Mrs. Brickenden who is worth a good deal to any political party. I choose to speak of them both and I know they have the interests of the young people at heart and will be able to do a great deal for London," said Mr. King.

Mr. King concluded this part of his address by stating that if the Liberal party is to win seats it cannot have a half-dozen Liberals running.

"I wish it was possible but I can only take recognition of the official nominee of the party and then do my best to see that man elected. Vote for the official candidate for he stands for the Liberal party and its principles.

**Liberal Attitude Towards Labor**

"I wish tonight to speak more particularly on the labor question because this City of London is a great labor centre. I will say a few words regarding the Liberal attitude toward labor. The Liberal platform is not one that was drawn up for an election; it was not drawn up within the last few weeks or the last few months. But, I have in my hand a statement of the policy of the Liberal party on some of the outstanding of our problems, among them the question of labor.

"This statement," Mr. King went on, holding the printed statement in his hand, "was given to Parliament in February of 1933, over 2½ years ago, and it summed up the situation as we Liberals saw it at that time. All of the Liberal members agreed and it has since been agreed to by the national Liberal organization in Canada.

# PRESS CLIPPINGS

**D 21288** Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

"This statement regarding labor in particular is headed: 'Unemployment is a first concern,'" Mr. King continued, declaring further how the Liberal party believed unemployment to be Canada's most urgent problem. It would set up a national commission on employment, not only to consider and advise on the matter of providing relief, but also the provision of employment; the Liberals would apply policies that would bring about permanent relief and proposed also to study the question of unemployment insurance.

#### Two Phases of Unemployment

"We recognized at that time and we recognize today that there are two phases to the unemployment problem; alleviation and permanent cure. The emergent condition must be met and then policies must be put into effect that would bring about a permanent solution," the Liberal chieftain said.

Mr. King maintained that unemployment was too big a problem for any one department of government, but should be dealt with in a manner such as the emergencies of the great war were met. On the commission proposed by the Liberal Party, such bodies as the Trades and Labor Councils, Red Cross, Salvation Army, boards of trade and commerce, re-

presentatives of the provinces and similar representatives would act. Extraordinary conditions could then be met with extraordinary remedies.

"This was the considered policy of the Liberal Party and, with all respect to Mr. Bennett's government, we made the suggestion in the House that this be followed. But, what was Mr. Bennett's answer? He said, 'Mr. King is not the government.'

Then, again we brought the suggestion before the House and what was the next answer we received? We were told that it was unconstitutional.

#### Must Have Co-Operation

"We were not trying to invade the rights of the provinces. We recognized that this was a problem that must be faced through co-operation and co-ordination of effort. We realized that both provinces and federal governments must co-operate to save the vast sums of federal money being spent on relief.

"We suggested also that the millions in federal money should be audited, but what did Mr. Bennett reply to that? He said that it was an insult to the provinces to suggest such a thing.

"But later Mr. Bennett changed his mind and he did have the auditor general go through the accounts and it was only then that it was shown that millions and millions had been misspent and misused.

"It is my considered opinion that many municipalities that are now either bankrupt or on the brink of bankruptcy would not be in that position; that the treasuries of the provinces would not be so heavily burdened as they are; that the Dominion of Canada would not have spent over \$300,000,000, if it had had some such system as the Liberal party suggested; a sane policy carried out under the aegis of a national commission," Mr. King asserted.

#### Increase in Unemployed

The Liberal chief pointed out that the number of unemployed was today four times greater than when Mr. Bennett took office. At the same time there were many that were employed only on relief schemes, paid by the public treasury from the people's taxes. They also should be classed as unemployed. How could they be cared for?

Mr. Bennett had made the statement that reform was all important; that recovery would follow reform, but Mr. King differed with him; he believed that reform follows recovery.

"You have to get trade revived; you must get the wheels of industry turning again; you must get business on the upgrade before you can put into effect these policies of reform, before you can enact social legislation. There must be preparation before these things are done or you are only driving the country to the verge of bankruptcy," Mr. King warned.

After referring to promises made by Mr. Bennett before the last election, Mr. King asserted:

#### Will Be Honest

"If I never see office again, I will not tell my countrymen that the Liberal party will immediately solve all their difficulties and all their problems. I will be honest with them as I have always endeavored to be. In the last election campaign, we were not returned to power because we were not willing to out-promise Mr. Bennett.

"Yet, I am a prouder man tonight than Mr. Bennett, despite his five years in office. I can face my fellow-man from one end of Canada to the other in the knowledge that I have been honest with them."

8  
PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 27289  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

Mr. King warned his hearers not to be carried away by mere names. Mr. Bennett talked of social reform, but Mr. King had himself spent his whole lifetime as an apostle of reform.

"I can look back on my whole life and say that I have given the best that is in me toward the solution of industrial problems."

The speaker went on to tell how he had been deputy minister of labor when that department was organized, later becoming minister. He edited the first number of the Labor Gazette. He had drawn up the Industrial Disputes Act, a measure that is still on the statute books and had likewise drafted the well-known Combines Investigation Act. Despite the attacks of the Conservatives, this last act was still on the statute books.

**Endorses Act He Condemned**

"Mr. Stevens is today endorsing this act, although he condemned it just a few weeks before the price spreads committee was appointed," Mr. King remarked.

The Liberal leader had also given labor its first representation on the Canadian National Railways directorate. It was he who drafted and put through the old age pension legislation, although when it first passed the House he saw it turned down by a Conservative senate and then brought it up again when again prime minister and put it through.

"That was to have been only one piece in our social legislation," Mr.

King revealed. "It was our hope that we would be able to supplement it by other social legislation. But, again we had to be careful that we did not place too heavy a burden upon the taxpayer. It was our intention to next consider and enact legislation touching on unemployment insurance.

"Now, Mr. Bennett has taken that plank from the Liberal platform. The Liberal Party has stood for unemployment insurance all along. But, let us consider this question as well.

**Interests Intertwine**

"The workingman has his fears of unemployment, of illness that will force him out of work and leave him destitute. But, what of the farmer. He, too, has his fear of failure. He is dependent on his crops with all the fears of storm and crop failure and rust and pests and all the things that beset farming.

"Are we going to insure the workingman against unemployment and leave the farmer at the hands of fate, when he may lose his crops and his very livelihood at almost a moment's notice?

"More and more we have come to realize that the interests of the urban and the rural centres are intertwined. We have learned that we must share each other's burdens and it is only in a spirit of co-operation that we can succeed. All of us, I believe, want to see equal treatment of both the farmer and the workingman," said Mr. King.

Referring to Liberal criticism of the "make believe" measures brought down by Mr. Bennett at the last session in dealing with unemployment, Mr. King stressed the fact that criticism was directed toward the measures only inasmuch as they failed to meet the unemployment situation.

For instance, Mr. Bennett proposed legislation which would compel the worker to have one day's rest in seven, while the unemployed would be only too glad to get one day's work in seven. Then, too, there was the measure regarding minimum wages, which admittedly important, was still within the jurisdiction of the provinces. Mr. King said he would like to see a national minimum wage.

**Do Not Get To Fundamentals**

"What we were trying to stress then and what I am trying to stress now is this: Do not let us go away with the idea that they are going to cure the situation. They may alleviate, but they do not get down to the fundamentals of the problem," the speaker continued.

Mr. King asked who would get the benefit from Bennett's unemployment insurance scheme. Those who benefit must contribute for a year or more so how could the unemployed benefit?

"It is all just a make believe affair, brought in a few weeks before an election. They are only helping to deceive the people. The Conservatives know that amendment of the British North America Act is necessary before much of this legislation may be put through. While the provinces can enact legislation, the federal government cannot or it will be declared ultra vires," Mr. King continued. He pointed to the example of the United States where the people had high hopes of the benefit of NRA and other legislation passed by the federal authority, only to have it overruled in the courts and thrown out.

"And, even Mr. Bennett's own supporters admitted that it might not stand the tests in the courts," Mr. King reminded.

# PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of  
Leader of Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

## Dressed In Masks

Turning to the split between Mr. Bennett and Mr. Stevens, the Liberal leader drew an amusing word picture of the two former colleagues posing like two small boys in Hallowe'en costume before the electors, dressed in masks and clothes that were not their own.

## Unnatural Condition

Mr. King said that the new government will have to face an unnatural condition of affairs and will have an extraordinary condition to deal with brought about by the extraordinary actions of the present administration.

"Bennett had no consideration for the interests and needs of the people. I ask you in London, as businessmen, have you felt free to make any new developments without knowing when the election would be?" asked Mr. King. "We all know that a general election holds up business and Mr. Bennett has no right to make the people wait.

"Why does Mr. Bennett wait? He has gone past the stipulated five years and now we have two months ahead of us with no parliament at all. Why is it? He has had six sessions and has had plenty of time for legislation. I do not like to impute motives but when I see of one Conservative man appointed postmaster general, another deputy minister of marine and another railway commission chairman I begin to feel that he loves power. More and more I

that he has kept these men in line feel that Bennett loves power and all these years. Now he realizes that his party is disappearing and his opportunity for power is at an end.

## Finds Positions

Dealing with the social reforms of Mr. Bennett, Mr. King claimed that under them he is building up a bureaucracy with a great army of public servants. Each day, said Mr. King, we read of a new group of men finding positions, such as on the recently formed economic council, established to advise the government on economic matters.

"My view of government is that the leader of the government should find his advisors in parliament and among his colleagues. The cabinet should discuss all public questions and should be able to deal with them without any economic council to advise," said Mr. King. Mr. King pointed out that in Italy, Germany and Russia where dictators are in power that parliaments have been dispensed with and that the dictators have felt the need of groups of advisors.

## Like A Great House

In a magnificent peroration, Mr. King pictured the Dominion as a great house. Whether it was a happy home would depend on whether its foundations were well built. It should not be built from the top as some of the so-called reformers would do, but should be built from the foundations up.

"If you want unemployment insurance, health insurance and other social measures, I ask you to join with the Liberal Party in its efforts to bring back our trade, to restore work on our railways, and bring about improvement in business by trade expansion. Those are the sound foundations that our house needs. When we have those we can go about to improve the upper part of the house. That is the way we will proceed," said Mr. King.

## Demand Right of Self Government

Pointing to Great Britain as an example how courage and constructive policies and adherence to parliamentary government might raise a country from its difficulties, Mr. King urged in conclusion that Canadians demand their right of self government. The prime minister of Great Britain had not, like Mr. Bennett, asked for a blank cheque or for autocratic power, but had instead trusted in his parliament and in the people.

The King himself had sounded no note of dictatorship in his Silver Jubilee speeches, but had himself acknowledged himself subject to the will of his people.

"When Mr. Bennett undertook to be the government himself he made a fatal mistake," Mr. King declared.

"What we want in Canada is a spirit of goodwill and brotherhood so far as our domestic problems are concerned and a spirit of neighborhood as far as our foreign problems are concerned. If you want that, send to Ottawa men of that spirit," the Liberal chieftain concluded.

Included in the group seated on the platform were the following members of the Dominion parliament, just dissolved: Wilson Mills, West Elgin, Ross Gray, West Lambton, Fred Sanderson, South Perth, William Taylor, Norfolk-Elgin, A. S. Rennie, South Oxford; members of the Ontario Legislature, Dr. A. S. Duncan, London, C. M. McFie, South Middlesex, William Guthrie, West Lambton, John Freeborn, North Middlesex; Paul Martin, Liberal candidate, East Essex, Harry Johnson, secretary, Ontario Liberal Federation, Toronto, Frank Denton, K.C. Toronto.

10  
PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21291  
Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

**Worked Hand in Hand**

"When Mr. Bennett puts on the mask of reform, and Mr. Stevens the mask of reconstruction, and they both borrow clothes that are not their own, they are just doing what the little people do on Halloween.

"But, take off the falsefaces of these gentlemen. Go back the last five sessions of Parliament and you will find that in all his high tariff measures, all his restrictive and protectionist legislation, Mr. Bennett and Mr. Stevens worked hand in hand.

"When you take these masks off, you find two men of the same mind on fundamental political questions," Mr. King charged.

**Reads a Letter**

Reviewing Mr. Stevens' break from the Conservatives, Mr. King read a letter which Stevens sent to Mr. Givens, former editor of the Kingston Whig-Standard, telling that he left the party because Mr. Bennett demanded he apologize to "certain interests." There had been no difference between them on the matter of policy; just a personal grievance, Mr. Stevens' feelings having been injured. Mr. Stevens had supported the Conservative party right to the end of the session, hoping to be made leader in Mr. Bennett's stead. He only bolted when Mr. Bennett returned in better health and announced his intention to retain the leadership.

"The Conservative house is divided; Mr. Stevens is leading one wing and Mr. Bennett the other, but will they be together after the election?" Mr. King suggested.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21292

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication

*The Telegraph-Journal*

Date

*Sept 11 - 1935*

Subject

*St John Sept 3 - 1935*

## Liberal Leader Says Bennett To Launch National Govt. Drive

Mackenzie King Opens Maritime Speaking  
Tour By Addressing Large Mass Meeting;  
Dysart, Ryan, Roberts Heard

### MULTIPLICITY OF PARTIES FLAYED

"Dictatorial" Practices of Mr. Bennett Condemned; Recon-  
struction Party Result of "Feud" and Personal Ambitions  
of Mr. Stevens Charges Mr. King

**B**EFORE the week is over Canadians are likely to hear from the lips of Prime Minister R. B. Bennett an appeal for national government, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal party, declared here last night as he opened his campaign in the Maritime Provinces.

Addressing an audience of 2,000 in the Capitol Theatre, the Liberal chieftain warned the electorate against new parties and new promises. He characterized the Reconstruction party as the outcome of a personal feud between Mr. Bennett and Hon. H. H. Stevens and of Mr. Stevens' "disappointment" that Mr. Bennett did not resign and hand him the Conservative leadership.

"I ask," said Mr. King, "if Mr. Stevens had become leader of the Conservative party would we have had any Reconstruction party?"

Loudspeakers carried his words to an overflow audience outside the theatre. His address was broadcast over a provincial radio hookup.

2  
PRESS CLIPPINGS

D21293

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

Criticizes Selection

The Liberal leader criticized the government's selection of representatives to the coming meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations, saying the delegates were not fitted for their task by experience. The Assembly would have to decide matters of peace and war, might have to decide upon sanctions which would involve Canada in war, and yet not one member of the Canadian delegation had ever sat in Parliament or had any experience in government and international problems.

A cross-section of Liberalism in New Brunswick was represented on the platform of the theatre as he spoke. Among the 240 persons seated on the platform were members of the Senate, Premier A. A. Dysart and members of his cabinet, members of the Legislature, members of the House of Commons, candidates in the forthcoming election and leading Liberals from different sections of the province.

Hon. Dr. W. F. Roberts, minister of health and labor for New Brunswick, was chairman. He asserted that every favor that had ever come to the Maritime Provinces had come from a Liberal government at Ottawa. Other speakers were Premier Dysart, who said Prime Minister Bennett became "shackled and manacled to certain privileged interests" and had boosted tariffs for their benefit and brought about sweat shops and low wages in the city and hard times on the farm, and William M. Ryan, K.C., Liberal candidate for Saint John-Albert.

For Two Members

Mr. Ryan pledged himself, if elected, to fight for restoration of two members for this constituency, which lost one member in the last redistribution.

The meeting was an enthusiastic one. A solitary but leather-lunged heckler was quickly silenced.

"We are now likely to have another appeal for a national government," said Mr. King, cautioning electors against a befogging of the issues by a multitude of parties. "Before this week is over you will likely hear from the lips of Mr. Bennett himself that the time has come for a national government and that if he is returned to power he will establish a national government. He will say that the problems of Canada are too great for a party government to solve and that Canadians should put country before party."

"Mr. Stevens formed his Reconstruction party to conceal his past in the Conservative party and Mr. Bennett will form his national government party to conceal the record of his Conservative government."

"Before any national government is sought we should know what it is to do, what will be its policies as to trade, as to tariffs, as to the railways, as to the banks and as to social legislation. We will not get the answer to those questions and that is a sure indication it is only another name for a discredited party and an effort on the part of great privileged interests to maintain their privileges."

"It is so easy to let words slip from one's lips—so easy to say what you will do," remarked Mr. King, referring to platforms of the various parties in the field. "But in this great contest, we must have regard to the nature of the times, the conditions of the country now."

Affects Everyone

"We cannot go on as we have in the last few years. You are now being given the opportunity to go into the hands of which party you are prepared to trust the destiny of Canada for the next five years. There is not a man or a woman before me tonight, or within sound of my voice, whose life is not going to be made better or worse by what happens October 14."

The Liberal leader extended his congratulations to Premier Dysart and his colleagues on their sweeping victory, and said he would also like to congratulate the people of New Brunswick.

"I believe in choosing a Liberal administration at this time, the province has acted wisely, as will soon be seen," he said.

Mr. King voiced his endorsement of every New Brunswick Liberal candidate who has received "official nomination at a convention."

Mr. King said the election was being fought at a time when both Canadian and world affairs were in a critical condition. The electors should remember this when they heard new and varied parties offering all sorts of promises. It was "easier to promise than to achieve."

He pictured the furtherance of external trade as a solution to many of Canada's difficulties.

3  
PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21294 Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....  
Date.....  
Subject.....

**Peace and Prosperity**

"We must," he said, "have a proper position with other countries to hold our own. Let us get back into a condition not of unrest, but of a comparative progress, peace and prosperity."

Citizens should ask themselves what the effect will be of having so many political parties in the present campaign. There had never been so many at one time before. The problems of Canada, the size of Canada, should be borne in mind.

"It may be that in Alberta the question of Social Credit was all important. But even if we had Social Credit perfected in all its phases, would that settle the questions of trade, the financial questions, our international problems?" Mr. King asked.

Above all problems of government in Canada, he placed that of national unity.

"We have got to try and keep our country united. It has been becoming more and more divided in the last few years. We have been getting east against west, and race against race."

"You have had an experience of what time means when you return a government to office," said the Liberal chief, cautioning against "trying something out," particularly in the face of present conditions. When a party was elected it was given a mandate for five years. Mr. Bennett had gone over the five years—"beyond the length of time the constitution fixes."

"I am afraid," continued Mr. King, "that the large number of political parties is going to somewhat befog the issue."

**Social Credit**

In the last few days Social Crediters had been talking of bringing out candidates for the federal election. In Alberta, the new government was saying that Social Credit would have to be studied more, that this study would take at least two years. This had not been admitted in the Alberta campaign. Social Credit had than been something to be "done right away." The appearance of Social Credit candidates in the federal arena could not put a Social Credit government in at Ottawa but it might take votes from one party and enable another to slip in by a minority of votes.

Mr. King next turned to the Reconstruction party, which he said had come into existence since Parliament rose.

"Can anybody tell me who its members were two months ago?" he asked. "No one could, because there wasn't any party two months ago."

Mr. Stevens himself had "brought together all that was required in the way of promises and said 'here's the policy'."

"The Reconstructionists are a party whose leader existed before the party existed, whose leader made the program before the party had any say in it. Is that a party capable of governing Canada for the next five years?"

Mr. King urged electors to ask themselves who was behind the reconstruction party, who would be responsible for the party if anything happened to its leader. In the Liberal party, there were other leaders, trained in government over the years, and whose fathers and grandfathers had been trained before them.

The C. C. F. party was another recent one, not so recent as the Reconstruction party but formed since the last Parliament came into being. Its leader believes a complete change in the social system necessary.

**The Question**

"The question today," said Mr. King, "is whether the revolution he has in mind—I use the word without offence—whether this is the moment to try and bring it about when conditions are so unsettled."

He continued that the next party he would speak of was "one you know a good deal about. At least you know its record. If you want another five years like the last, go to the polls and vote for it, but don't blame anybody but yourself."

Turning for a moment from the Conservatives to his own party, Mr. King stated that the Liberal party's method of proceeding in public affairs is well known. In 1896 Liberal policies had lifted Canada out of depression into the greatest period of prosperity up to that time. Again in 1921 Liberal policies had raised the country to an even greater era of prosperity than existed in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's time.

"When I speak in the name of the party," he declared, "I do not speak as one man. I speak for all who under the banner of Liberalism—say we are prepared to stand for these policies."

4

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

**D** 21295  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....  
Date.....  
Subject.....

"I am beginning to feel that in this country we are putting far too much emphasis on leaders. We are being too much influenced by what has taken place in Europe, where the leader is the whole party, and I deplore that tendency in Canada above everything else."

No matter how great a man was, he did not believe that he could be entrusted with the whole affairs of government.

"That is one fault more than any other I find with Mr. Bennett," Mr. King continued, adding that he is strongly for the British form of government, "a for in which a collective group carry on the affairs of a nation," rather than one man.

"No prime minister of any country at any time has had a freer hand than the present prime minister," said Mr. King. "If his administration has failed, it is not because of any obstruction but because his policy was wrong, and was bound to fail."

### Bennett's Record

He touched on the history of the Bennett administration. At the special session of Parliament called after the Conservatives were given a mandate, to deal with unemployment. The bulk of the time was taken in "putting up tariff walls higher than at any time in history, not only against other countries, but against England as well."

Mr. Bennett had gone to the Imperial conference in England and there told the British government that the thing to do was to put up tariff walls, to change the fiscal policy of that country, which had been largely a free trade nation. What he proposed was to give a preference not by lowering existing tariffs between the countries of the Empire but by putting the tariffs against other countries up higher. While Mr. Bennett was in London, Liberals in Canada refrained from saying any word against him.

At the next session of Parliament, tariffs had again been raised, bringing comment from a leading Conservative newspaper that while it was in favor of protection, it was not in favor of prohibiting trade.

Then had come the Imperial Conference at Ottawa.

"We took the view," said Mr. King, "that we could not interfere or criticize. I myself cancelled meetings. Mr. Bennett went into the conference with a free hand."

Mr. King had heard the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin say that England hoped the conference agreements would be the lowering of tariffs between the different parts of the Empire, rather than by increasing them against other countries.

"He made that statement thinking of the relations of all parts of the world. If the British Empire had set the example for other countries to follow, the whole history might have been different from what it is," said the Liberal leader.

Mr. Bennett had been telling people he believed in government control.

### Railway Question

"What did he do with the railway question," Mr. King asked. The directors of the Canadian National, representing different regions, had been replaced with three trustees removable only after a certain period of time. Removal of the chairman had been made subject to the approval of both the house of Commons and the Senate, "putting manacles on the government."

Parliamentary control had also been taken away in connection with the central bank. The Liberal view had been that the central bank should be so organized and constituted as to enable the whole matter of credit to be shaped by the government for the social need of the people. With the Bank of Canada, however, the directors were all chosen through private shareholders and it had been turned into a "private corporation." When this bank had been established all the gold and securities in the possession of the government had been turned over to the holding of this private corporation.

"The Price Spreads Commission," said Mr. King, "is often referred to as the Stevens Commission, but it is no more the Stevens Commission than it is the Bennett Commission, or the King Commission."

5  
PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21296

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

It had grown out of a committee of Parliament provided for by resolution. This same resolution, two years previously, had been rejected when it was submitted by the Liberal party. When the government brought it in, it was supported by everyone, Liberals as well as Conservatives. So that it could carry on after Parliament rose, the committee was made a Royal Commission. The report of this body was not the report of Mr. Stevens alone, but the report of all the committee, and when it was brought out the Liberals supported all its recommendations which were deserving of support.

Mr. King criticized the circumstances and reasons of Mr. Stevens' resignation from the Bennett cabinet. After Mr. Stevens had resigned, he continued to support the Conservative party.

"Mr. Stevens continued," said Mr. King, "to remain as a Conservative member right up to the last day of the session. Is Mr. Stevens today other than what he has been for the last 20 years?"

The Reconstruction leader had left the cabinet not on a question of principle but because Mr. Bennett shut him out of caucus.

"It is the policies with respect to trade above all others which are responsible for conditions today," said Mr. King. "Mr. Stevens was stronger than anyone else for high tariffs. He has been the one more than the others responsible for restricting the trade of Canada." Mr. Stevens had supported Mr. Bennett on the railway question and also on the Bank of Canada—matters in connection with which he was "in some measure condemning" the government today.

When Mr. Bennett went overseas, his health was not good, and it was thought that a successor to him might be chosen. Mr. Stevens in that time was campaigning in Canada with the view of strengthening his position with the Conservative party. He expected that Mr. Bennett would resign and that he would become leader not of the Reconstruction party but of the Conservative party.

From "Personal Feud"

"The Reconstruction party," declared Mr. King, "comes from a personal feud between Mr. Stevens and Mr. Bennett and the fact that Mr. Stevens was disappointed when Mr. Bennett did not resign. Is that a good basis for the founding of a party which would administer the affairs of Canada for the next five years?"

Here Mr. King made his prediction that another appeal would be made for national government, from the lips of the prime minister.

Turning from this to other questions, Mr. King said that the Liberal party in the last five years had constantly opposed measures which weaken the safeguard of the public treasury. When Mr. Bennett was given the "blank check" for relief, it was a step never taken by any other prime minister.

He likened the public treasury to a cash box, saying that the "blank check" gave the prime minister and his cabinet authority to go to this cash box and take out as much as they wanted, with only one limitation, that it be taken out in the name of unemployment relief.

"We objected strongly to that as Liberals, and we said that it means waste and extravagance."

Mr. King also criticized as a step toward virtual dictatorship the "peace and order" legislation, giving to the cabinet rights which the constitution said should belong to representatives of the people in parliament.

Through this the cabinet had given guarantees to banks and made loans running into huge amounts.

The Marketing Act gave the cabinet the right to say what goods coming under the Act could be imported and exported, and gave monopolistic rights to certain groups.

"The fundamental issue of the election," asserted Mr. King, "is whether we are going to have a democratic form of government or government by dictatorship."

Ruled By Dictatorship

"We may have in the course of this very month a war in Europe," said Mr. King. "If war broke out, he asked, what would Canada's position be without a Parliament. No parliament could be brought into being until after the election on October 14. Today the country was practically in the position of having a dictator."

Referring to Canada's delegation to the League of Nations Assembly, he asked whether this was the type of delegation which Canada should have at Geneva, when a question concerning a war which might involve Canada, might come up. The members of the delegation had had no experience in government. Mr. King asserted that when the delegation was chosen, Mr. Bennett was holding all his "party men."

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## PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21297  
Office of

The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

"We should have men there at this time who could share responsibility, even if he had to sacrifice a seat. The affairs of the country at this international event have been left in the hands of three who have never been returned to responsible positions in the institutions of the country."

#### Social Measures

Dealing with social measures, Mr. King said that the Liberals had increased old age pensions, feeling them the most necessary measures, and had advocated that they be followed up by unemployment insurance. When the present government came in, it was asked to make a study of the constitution, in case any constitutional legislation in connection with this might arise.

Until the present unemployment insurance legislation had been tested in the courts and ruled *intra vires*, or until the British North America Act was amended, no one could say whether the legislation was worth the paper it was written on.

"If the Liberal government is returned to power, one of the first things we will do is to call a conference of Dominion and provinces with respect to amendments to the B. N. A. Act," Mr. King said.

Before any action was taken as the outcome of such a conference, it would be put before the House of Commons and the Senate and fully discussed.

"The most important of all questions," said Mr. King, "is the question of trade. We believe that matters of social reform can only be effective as we bring about economic improvement, which can only come as we increase our trade with other countries."

He expressed the opinion that had the Liberals been returned last election, a reciprocal trade agreement would already have been negotiated with the United States.

"As we begin to revive trade, so will we begin to revive the conditions of the people generally," said Mr. King, giving an illustration of the effect of trade on the transportation industry alone. When trade dwindled between nations, ships' cargoes fell off, the railways lost business, loss of wages by their employes spread down the line to wholesalers and retailers, and at the same time taxation had to be placed to meet the cost of maintaining the unemployed.

Mr. King said that next year at the Imperial conference to be held in Great Britain, if the Liberals are elected, he will meet Rt. Hon. Mr. Baldwin, remind him of his statement at Ottawa and seek to have Empire preferences increased not by raising tariffs against outside countries, but by reducing tariffs between the units of the Empire.

#### Hon. Dr. Roberts

"New Brunswick is singularly honored," declared Hon. Dr. W. F. Roberts, provincial minister of health, chairman of the mass meeting, "honored by the fact that Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King has seen fit to institute here his electoral campaign in the East. He has begun in Saint John to roll the sun of Liberal victory toward the West."

"You have often heard the expression 'The man of the hour'. This phrase is most applicable tonight. Beside me, in the person of our chief, is 'the man of the hour!' We are glad to see him and realize that by placing our trust in him, our problems will be solved."

Referring to the reform policies of Mr. Bennett, Dr. Roberts exclaimed: "Scan each legislated item closely. No merit can be found in any of them. Mr. King is the original reformer. If he says something will take place—it will take place. He is the one man for Canada."

"Mr. King," he said, "is the only man who can bring order out of chaos, which state now exists in the Dominion. As a result of dissatisfaction, the Conservatives have lost all hope of victory. They are organizing all manner of parties."

#### Receiving an ovation from the 2,000

or more present, Premier Dysart, the next speaker, said: "Five short years ago, our distinguished leader appealed from this platform as the head of a government, which in point of achievement, stands without parallel in the history of our country. Tonight he faces us again as leader of the same party, not in power now, but which will be firmly so, after Oct. 14."

Expressing gratitude for the splendid support he received during the recent provincial election, Premier Dysart continued:

7  
PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21298  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

"I ask that your June work be depicated emphatically in October. When a man is driven from cover, the public reacts curiously. You will recall Mr. Bennett's promises concerning the proposed bridge over Saint John harbor and the reconstruction of docks No. 1, 2, 3 and 4. He has used the latter as a big stick to wave over your heads at this time. On Oct. 14, you will know how to measure him."

Mr. Dysart stated that in five years the Conservative leader had created five parties and suggested that "Dr. Dafeo and the Dionnes had nothing on him." He spoke of the Conservatives, Stevenites, National Government Party, the Aberhartites and the "Fit-Reform" party, contrasting "the sweeping power of Liberalism from coast to coast" and declaring that Liberalism was "an anchor holding Canada steady in troubled waters."

**The Candidate**

Mr. Ryan was the next speaker. Referring to Mr. King as "the greatest living democrat in our country," he said: "I am your servant, one who will try to help his fellow-citizens. I have no personal ambitions. For the past 10 years there has been no proper representation of this constituency. If there had been, I wouldn't be here tonight. There should be two men. One of the first fights I plan to make, if elected, will be to secure proper representation for the Saint John-Albert riding.

"If our farmers, tradesmen and businessmen do not enjoy prosperity, it is due to the Bennett-Stevens administration. Mr. Stevens by his policies has cut the volume of trade in half." The speaker asserted that Mr. Bennett and Mr. Stevens had built up their regime on promises. "Mr. Bennett can't promise anything more and Mr. Stevens dare not!" he said.

Concerning the Saint John harbor bridge, Mr. Ryan said: "When a former representative of this constituency asked 'What about Saint John harbor?' he received the reply from a Liberal member that it was under consideration. 'We will give you a bridge under construction and a free port,' Mr. Bennett had declared." Completing this phase of his speech, Mr. Ryan exclaimed, "We haven't even got a bridge on the order paper."

The speaker stated that in the coming election, regarding this riding, he did not know who his opponents would be. "They must be still seeking someone to offer up as the sacrifice," he declared. "Who will represent Mr. Bennett or Mr. Stevens, I don't know, but before they go to the people, they had better do penance amid the ashes of berths No. 1, 2, 3 and 4. In this election, the paramount issue concerns the great question as to whether or not the people shall rule. That outshadows all other issues."

The Liberal candidate referred to the last federal election when he ran against older Conservative candidates. "They said older, experienced men should look after our port. At the time, I prophesied that if Mr Bennett's trade policies were put into effect, a serious condition would prevail. Such is the case. Mr. King is of the people and thinks for the betterment of his people. I would rather go down to defeat supporting his standard than be lifted in the arms of success under Mr. Bennett or Mr. Stevens."

Appealing for support on Oct. 14, Mr. Ryan declared: "When I have a client I give him the best of my services. I want all of you to be my clients now and I can assure you I will give you my best."

The Liberal leader and his party will leave early this morning by train for Halifax.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21209  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication *Halifax Chronicle*

Date *Sept 5 - 1935*

Subject *Halifax Sept 4 - 1935*

# Cheering Crowd Of 6,000 Hear Liberal Leader

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

By KINGSLEY BROWN

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

### GREATER FREEDOM OF TRADE

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

### DOWNWARD REVISION

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

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

### WOULD BREAK SHACKLES

The Liberal leader, youthful in appearance and vigorous in his style, was supported on the platform by Premier Angus L. Macdonald of Nova Scotia, who little more than two years ago swept another Arena audience into the same heights of enthusiasm as greeted the federal chieftain last night. Liberalism in the past, said Premier Macdonald, had fought and won political liberty; it was now fighting for economic liberty, fighting the shackles of trade and the privileges of great interests.

Mr. King heard too, messages of support and loyalty from the two Liberal candidates in the constituency of Halifax City and County, Robert E. Finn, K. C., and Gordon B. Isnor, M. L. A. By both he was assured of loyal co-operation in the task of rehabilitating Canada if elected to form a government on October 14.

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REPEAT  
REPETITION

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# PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21300

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

### INTRODUCES MR. KING

The Liberal leader was introduced to the Arena audience and the many thousands of radio listeners by M. B. Archibald, president of the Nova Scotia Liberal association. The meeting, he said, marked the opening, in Nova Scotia, of a campaign which had already been too long deferred. He paid tribute to the loyal work of the many men and women in Nova Scotia who were working so hard to ensure a sweeping victory for Liberalism on October 14.

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

the same results followed the same measure of enthusiasm then, he said, there could be no doubting the outcome of the present election.

### PRAISES MR. FINN

Mr. Isnor spoke in glowing terms of his colleague and fellow-candidate in Halifax county, Robert E. Finn, K.C. As a sidelight Mr. Isnor told the story of how Mr. Finn had once fought for a change in the street railway system in Halifax, demanding and meeting with success in his demand that trams be equipped with vestibules for the protection of tram operators. In many similar ways,—not always in big things—Mr. Finn had fought for social and industrial improvement, said Mr. Isnor.

"I would like to have touched on the unemployment situation had I the time," Mr. Isnor said. "In 1930 there were 17,000 unemployed in Canada. Four years later that number had increased to 450,000." This, said the speaker, was a result of the "Bennett-Stevens combination at Ottawa."

### "WE WON'T FORGET"

"We won't forget!" roared a section of the crowd when Mr. Isnor reminded them that they should mark an 'X' opposite the names of the Liberal candidates when they cast their votes on election day.

R. E. Finn, K. C., Mr. Isnor's able running-mate, followed the Halifax North speaker to the platform. Mr. King's well-developed sense of social and economic justice, he said was the result of his studious application to the Canadian problems of the day, and his sympathetic understanding of the feeling of the mass of the Canadian people.

In sending Mr. Isnor to Ottawa, he said, the voters of Halifax were sending a business man. "With his practical business sense and my political experience we will make a team well able to represent this great constituency and will be able to support the principles laid down under the leadership of the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King."

Mr. Finn asked his audience how it was that Mr. Stevens could continue four years under Mr. Bennett's leadership and then forsake him, unless there were some sort of understanding between them.

### PREDICTS PROSPERITY

"Give Mr. King a chance to bring us prosperity, give him a chance to work with the Liberal premiers in the provinces, and we shall have again an era of prosperity such as that which we enjoyed under the premiership of that great Liberal, Sir Wilfred Laurier.

Premier Angus L. Macdonald of Nova Scotia expressed his delight and pleasure at welcoming to Halifax "the foremost of Canadian Liberals, one of the foremost Liberals of the world, the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.

"It is sometimes well for us to remember the past. It is well to remember, in these days of new parties and strange political theories the great part that Liberalism has played in the past in the struggle for responsible government, for political liberty, and against privilege and dictatorship in any form."

### FOR ECONOMIC JUSTICE.

Today, said Premier Macdonald, Liberalism is called upon to wage a fight for "economic justice."

"It is a fight for reform, but not the kind of reform cooked up in the last few days of an election campaign to win votes!"

Reviewing the history of Liberalism in Canada, Premier Macdonald said that Mr. King was a fitting successor to Sir Wilfrid Laurier. "I am glad to be able to stand here tonight and express my support of Mr. King." He was supporting Mr. King, he said, because of his personal record, because of his program of social reform, and because of the principles upon which he was conducting his battle for Liberalism.

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**PRESS CLIPPINGS**

**D 21301** Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

**"NEXT PRIME MINISTER."**

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

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

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

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

**COLLECTIVE WISDOM**

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

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

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

**"ONE OF THE BEST"**

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

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

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

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

**"PERSONAL FRIENDS"**

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

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

The promises of Liberalism, he said, had been presented in a little pamphlet issued in February of 1932—"just about half-way between the time Mr. Bennett came in and the time he is going to go out."

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

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

**NATIONAL GOVERNMENT**

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

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

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21301 Office of The Leader of the Opposition

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REPEAT REPETITION

4

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

D21302  
Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

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

### TARIFF POLICIES FAIL

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

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

This had been Baldwin's statement, and Mr. Baldwin had favored an empire trade scheme based on the first plan. He would have

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

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

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

### FIGHT FOR CHANGE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### PURELY ADVISORY

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

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

### TO CONTINUE SAFEGUARDS

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

4  
PRESS CLIPPINGS

D21302 Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

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REPEAT  
REPETITION

12/

# PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21303

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

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

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

### RECIPROCIDTY

A storm of cheers met Mr. King's announcement that a Liberal government was prepared to enter into a reciprocal

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### PEACE OR WAR

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

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

6  
PRESS CLIPPINGS

D21304 of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....  
Date.....  
Subject.....

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

**SHOULD SEND MINISTERS**

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

proper selection for Mr. Bennett to have made.

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

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

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

**TOWARDS DICTATORSHIP.**

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

The time had come, said Mr. King, when Canadians must decide what the course of the next few years should be. The Liberal party, he said, was not a "one-man party"; nor was it a "one-ism" party, not standing "only for social credit or only for reconstruction."

The Liberal party did not move in the direction of dictatorship; it moved rather in the direction of a greater freedom for the mass of mankind. Even as Liberalism in the past had fought for civil liberty, for political freedom, for religious liberty, so today it was fighting for "economic liberty."

In this struggle for economic liberty, said the Liberal Leader, the party had behind it all the finest traditions of militant Liberalism. It was a party with experience, like a great river nearing the sea. Its rich store of experience enabled it to deal with the present situation with those measures best suited to the hour. He felt confident, he said, that with this background and with

the vitality and enthusiasm which the younger generation of workers were bringing to the Liberal party, he could rely upon a measure of popular support which would ensure that a Liberal victory in the coming elections would mean better and more prosperous days ahead.

**WELL KNOWN LIBERALS THERE**

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

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

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REPEAT  
REPETITION

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition  
D-21303

Name of Publication..... Ottawa Citizen.

Date..... September 5, 1935.

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

### Would Remove High Tariffs Of Bennett Govt.

Process Would Be Gradual,  
Says Liberal Leader  
King, Without Injuring  
Any Legitimate Industry

Claims Opportunities  
For U.S. Pact Wasted

Says Roosevelt Issued Open  
Invitation For Treaty  
Two Years Ago.

(Canadian Press.)

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

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

#### Proceed Gradually.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Interest Keen.

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

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21306 Office of  
the Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

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

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

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

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

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21307  
Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....Charlottetown Patriot.....  
Date.....September 7, 1935.....  
Subject.....(Charlottetown, P.E.I. September 5, 1935.).....

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

**Return of a Liberal Administration will Mean a Return to National Confidence and Prosperity, said Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King in Addressing the Great Mass Meeting in Charlottetown on Thursday Evening, when the Liberal Policies were Eloquently and Effectively Presented. Substantial majority for New Government is Absolutely Essential.**

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

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

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

"Now while we welcome Mr. King to Prince Edward Island, when we consider how big a man he is, and how necessary, facing the problems of the day, when new parties have

sprung up like a mushroom growth, and when we realize that his addresses are to convert the few Conservatives that may be left after the election of July 23rd, we wonder why he found it necessary to come to Prince Edward Island. (Laughter).

**Lost Their Pep**

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

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

2  
**PRESS CLIPPINGS**

**D 21308**

Office of

The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

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

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

"Trade at that time was in our favour to the extent that four to six

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

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

"I am reminded of a story of a man who became very ill and it was feared he might not recover. So he sent for the clergyman. The clergyman came and wanted to know what was the matter. The sick man said:

"There is a man in this community with whom I am not on speaking terms, and just in case anything happens to me, I wish you would bring him here to see if we cannot become reconciled."

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

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

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

**ADDRESS BY HON. MR. KING**

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

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

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

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

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

(Continued on page 2)

3  
**PRESS CLIPPINGS**

**D21309**  
Office of

The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....  
Date.....  
Subject.....

when, as a young man, over 16 years ago I was chosen the leader of the Liberal party, they invited me to come and take a seat in this Island and to represent one of the constituencies of Prince Edward Island in the Parliament of Canada. (Applause).

Ladies and gentlemen, I just cannot begin to tell you what it meant to me at that time to have that cordial welcome extended to me then; and with the larger experience that comes with the years, I began to realize even better than at that time, just how much it meant to have come to such a hospitable and kindly community as that which received me those many years ago.

**The Liberal Sweep**

I am going to speak a little of the past tonight, but before doing so, I want to make mention of the one object I had very much in mind in coming to Charlottetown, and that was, to take as early an opportunity as possible as the leader of the Liberal party in Canada, to convey to your Premier and to his colleagues and to the Liberals of Prince Edward Island the warm congratulations of the Liberals of all Canada upon the great achievement which was recently accomplished in the political world in this part of our Dominion. (Applause).

This is a time when records are being made in different directions. We have just read in this morning's paper how Sir Malcolm Campbell has succeeded in driving some 300 miles within an hour's time. In other words, he has made a clean sweep and surpassed every record in the broad field of activity to which he has devoted so much of his energy and enthusiasm.

Well, this Island has had a clean sweep, if there ever was one, politically; and this clean sweep has sent inspiration to the Liberals in all parts of this country. (Applause).

Listening the other evening to an outstanding Liberal in Ontario, Premier Hepburn, speaking with regard to the victory which had taken place in Prince Edward Island in the provincial arena, and he said: "What they did there was simply this: The Liberals got hold of the Island at one end, tipped it up, and tipped all the Tories into the sea!" (Laughter and applause).

That little simile has remained in my mind ever since, and I hope in the next few weeks, when the 14th of October comes around, all of you good people who have come to understand how well to handle the Island politics, you will again get at one end of the Island and tip it up and let our Tory friends drop quietly into some peaceful haven for the next few years and let the four gentlemen who have spoken to you tonight represent you as Liberal members in the House of Commons of Canada. (Applause).

**Support Official Candidates**

There is a third reason why I am glad to be here this evening. I have spoken in numerous parts of Canada already and I wished to do so to give my support to the official candidates nominated in the present contest.

We all know that in times of campaign we discover that it is with the greatest difficulty we can make selections from the large number of those who are prominent and which will include all we would like to include.

One thing about the Liberal party, it has got so many good men it is hard to choose a candidate, but when a convention has made a choice there is only one thing for all loyal party men and women to do, and that is to get around the choice of the convention and support them loyally and whole-heartedly. (Applause). I hope you will do that in this constituency and also in the adjoining constituencies.

I am sure you will return to Parliament my friend, Mr. McLean, who has been one of the most faithful and ablest representatives any constituency could have in the Parliament of Canada. Mr. Grant also has had great political experience and Mr. Sinclair and Mr. Larabee are gentlemen who have had experience in the legislative life of the province and I am sure if elected to our Parliament during the next five years they will give not only a good account of themselves but a good account of the Island to all parts of Canada. (Applause).

There are a great many things I would like to say further of an introductory nature, but you are here to hear the questions of the day discussed and we are passing through a period of history, not only in our own country but throughout the world, which is one of the most critical which the world has ever viewed.

4

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

**D 21310**  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

### What the Island Can Do.

I wish to bring home to you what you in this Island can do toward helping not only to lift this province out of the depression by joining with the other provinces, but also lift the other provinces and the Dominion to prosperity. It is a task which I believe can be accomplished and I am going to try to show you tonight in the little time I have been privileged to be associated with you in Prince Edward Island, just why I feel we can do this thing, because we will be doing again what has been done before.

One of the speakers this evening was kind enough to say he knew I had a warm spot in my heart for Prince Edward Island. I wish I could tell you just how warm a spot it is. You know public life is a pretty strenuous sort of existence. We encounter many baffling situations that are extremely difficult to contend with, and when a young man starting out with the great responsibilities of having to lead a great political party, especially when that responsibility

follows after the leadership of one whom Canada has had no greater leader at any time, that responsibility is very great indeed.

When I was chosen leader of the Liberal party it was in the year 1919, and tonight may I say I am pleased to see so many of the younger people here, because I think they will be interested in a little review of all that took place in the years before they were as interested in politics as they are today.

Just imagine the feelings of a young man chosen to lead a political party and not having a seat in Parliament, and wondering where that seat was going to be given him.

### Offered Nomination

And then suddenly without seeking on his own part there comes the kindly gentleman—who was Premier of Prince Edward Island—the late Mr. Bell—and in the sweetest of ways says: "Don't be in a hurry about accepting a nomination anywhere else. I believe the people of Prince Edward Island would like to have you come down and begin your career in that province, which has the distinction of being the Cradle of Confederation."

You can imagine how I felt at that time, to be asked to represent the constituency of Prince County, which had been so ably represented in Parliament.

When that invitation came to me there were many from other parts of Canada as well, but for some reason I felt an attraction to this Island greater at that moment than to any other place.

I think it must have been because there was a feeling of closer attachment to the people.

The Island being smaller gave an opportunity of getting a little nearer than would have been possible otherwise.

I have sometimes thought some of my ancestors must have lived in humble circumstances because I like a cottage more than a house or mansion.

There is something about it that appeals very strongly to my heart and to my soul, and it is the same with regard to this province.

The fact that you were the smallest province of the Dominion, the fact that here to some extent all were grouped together, detached at it were from the other parts of the Dominion, and having a great history, I felt that there was something about it that made a very strong appeal indeed. I have never been sorry that I accepted that invitation, and I want to say tonight that after sixteen years I am here above all else to thank you once again for having started me on my political path as Prime Minister of Canada. (Applause).

### History Repeating Itself

A reference has been made from this platform tonight to history repeating itself. I wonder if any of you begin to appreciate how closely history is beginning to repeat itself in connection with this very election, associated with the period of which I have just been speaking.

I think it will be a surprise to you when I tell you what the parallel is. I must confess it was somewhat of a surprise to myself, when coming over this evening from the mainland I began to think of those years past, when I was associated more intimately with the Island, and again as the leader of the Liberal party. Let me just point out what actually were the circumstances at the time, to go back to the time of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier had fifteen years of rule in this country as the Prime Minister of the Liberal administration.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D. 21311  
Office of the Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

Then we come to 1911 when we had the reciprocity campaign, associated with the desire to get wider markets, and markets near our doors.

I wonder if we haven't something of that kind in connection with this campaign—the need for wider markets and especially the markets near our door. But he was defeated on that great issue, and there ensued a Conservative era under Sir Robert Borden.

Then we come to the period of the War, and the term of Parliament was somewhat lengthened. But after the war was over, the Union Government of Sir Robert Borden continued for a time and then it became, as many here know, simply a Conservative administration. It held on to office long after it was justified in so doing.

Isn't it something of a parallel there again? Sir Robert Borden had been chosen for the purpose of making a union government to help to win the war. When that object was accomplished, that Government should have ended; but it continued on year after year to 1921. Then the people, feeling the resentment they did at the Government continuing beyond the time and purposes for which it was appointed, showed their resentment in no unmistakable way. (Applause).

**Not a Single Seat**

I am inclined to think that we will see in the next few weeks much the same sort of thing. I do not know whether you realize how considerably that resentment made itself felt. You remember in 1921 when Mr. Meighen was leader of the Conservative party he did not get one single seat in six provinces out of the nine in Canada. (Applause). That was the result of a party holding on to office long after its term was up. That was the record at that time, and for the reasons I have mentioned.

And now let me draw attention to another fact, and it is this, that through the periods of Conservative administration—it is an historic fact and cannot be refuted, the reasons become apparent when you look into them—when policies are in force that are not helpful to the trade of the country, there always come about periods of depression.

In 1896, the time when Sir Wilfrid Laurier came into office, after the regime of Sir John MacDonal and other Conservative leaders carried on the government of the country, the country was in a state of depression, and in that period of depression there arose—as there always do in periods

of depression—third parties. Parties sprang up and formed themselves in certain groups, believing they would be able to formulate some policy that would relieve the situation, parties formed largely as the result of discontent with the times and government and capitalizing the discontent in order to gain power.

In 1896 it was Patrons of Industry.

Naturally the farmers were the ones who suffered the most. I am not blaming them in finding fault. I am not sure if I had been a farmer at that time that I would not have been trying to be at the head of the party of revolt against any policy of restriction of trade and which may be described as buying in the dearest and selling in the cheapest markets.

And you had also the Equal Rights party.

What happened? When the Liberal party came into office, you had these third parties disappear because better times came with the Liberal party, and before Sir Wilfrid Laurier had been very long in office and his trade policy was introduced, you heard no more of the Equal Rights party, or the Patrons of Industry, but you heard only of the Liberal party; and when 1911 came, the battle was not between the Patrons of Industry, the Equal Rights, and all the rest; it was simply between the two oldest historic parties, the Liberal and the Conservative parties.

When Sir Robert Borden came into office, what happened? Again you had the same sort of thing. You had the period of Conservative administration running on down after the war, and there came again hard times of depression, and what was one of the expressions of that depression?

Why, it was again the rise of another third party, this time the Progressive party. Once again the farmers, feeling that the restriction-of-trade policies were doing them an injustice, and being somewhat annoyed, many of the old Liberals joined along with the Conservatives of the former National Government and started up on their own and formed a third party, the Progressive party, a prominent and very formidable party, and carried a great many seats in 1921.

1 6  
PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21312  
Office of

The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

But what happened after 1921? The Liberal administration came into office, the country was lifted out of the depression with the substitution of better trade policies, and what became of the Progressive party? Most of the members merged in the Liberal party itself.

At that time I had the pleasure and satisfaction of seeing gentlemen who had been opposed to me in the House of Commons come and sit beside me, not merely in the House of Commons but in the Cabinet. Who were the leaders in the Progressive party? Hon. Robert Forke, Hon. Thomas Crerar. Both these gentlemen were colleagues of my own, both sat in the Liberal Cabinet, and around them and around me sat a large number of men who had formerly called themselves Progressives and who had come to see that the Liberal party was a party that was concerned with the well-being of agriculture, the well-being of the great basic industries, and realizing that this was the fact, they took the course which was the right one, the right one in their own interests, the right one in the interests of Canada as a whole, to cooperate with the Liberal members in carrying out the Liberal policies.

So you have the third party disappear.

**Third Parties Re-appear Under Conservatives**

What has taken place since? Since the Liberal administration went out of office we have had five years of Conservative administration, and in that five years of Conservative administration, how many different parties have we had? First of all you have what is called the C. C. F., the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. That party did not exist, had not been heard of prior to the time Mr. Bennett took office. It held its first important meeting out in Calgary in 1932. It had another important meeting in Regina in 1933. It tried to bring together certain groups interested in labour, other groups interested in agriculture, others interested in activities of some kind or other, to form them all together on the basis of what? Of discontent with existing times and depression, to get something different, and they formed themselves into what has become and is now, under Mr. Wordsworth, a Socialist party.

These, too, have come into existence under the Conservative administration of Mr. Bennett. Since prorogation we have had another third party—I suppose it ought to be called a party—the Reconstruction party with Mr. Stevens at the head of it. Where did that party come from? From what does it owe its birth? It owed its birth again, to discontent, discontent with the government of Mr. Bennett, discontent with Mr. Bennett himself, dislike of Mr. Bennett by Mr. Stevens. Could you have anything clearer than that? (Applause).

**Why Stevens Left**

Don't forget when you are thinking of Mr. Stevens' party, that Mr. Stevens was a member of the Conservative administration for over four years. He has been a member of the Conservative party for 24 years and when he left the Cabinet he didn't leave it on any question of principle, he left it because he said he was not going to apologize to Mr. Joseph Flavelle. (Applause). He also said there had been information spread abroad of what had taken place in the Cabinet. It was not "I am standing for a great principle, I am going to go off and stand for my principles." It was a personal matter. What took place at the end of the session? The Conservative party had caucused the last few weeks and Mr. Stevens has told us personally, we have his statement, in which he says that he was prepared to go to the Conservative group to the very last day of the session but no invitation was sent to him, and when he asked why he got no notice he was told the Prime Minister said he was not to be invited.

**Getting Even**

Do you mean to tell me that a member of the party for 24 years and prepared to go into party caucus on the last day of the session, and within twenty-four hours came out and be the advocate of a new party?

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21313  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

It is simply a means of getting even with a leader who has opposed him and I must say that I am amazed with the course Mr. Stevens has taken. He may feel bitter toward Mr. Bennett, but what about his other colleagues? What about the great Conservative party which, after all, made him what he is? There is such a thing as gratitude in public life. I admire that independence of spirit which will assert itself when there is some great principle at stake, but when you think of it, Mr. Stevens was a defeated Conservative at the last election. He did not have a seat and his leader, the Prime Minister, got some one to give him a seat and as Leader of the Liberal party, I asked our friends not to oppose him, for I thought Mr. Bennett needed all the Cabinet material likely to help him at that time.

He came into politics without opposition after he had been defeated and kept on ever since with the Conservative party.

What I want to bring home is this, that when you are thinking of the situation this country is in today, how we are going to be led out of the situation, how we are going to improve conditions, don't imagine that a party that owes its origin to a decision of that kind is going to be able to succeed. A house divided against itself is sure to fail. (Applause). There is nothing making for surer destruction of the House represented by the Conservative party than what is taking place at the present time.

It is all right for Mr. Stevens to call himself a Reconstruction party, but I tell him he is going the wrong way in making that particular attempt. (Applause).

Social Credit Party

You will always see third parties spring out of periods of depression when you have a Conservative administration. There is the Social Credit party in Alberta. The Social Credit party, we are told, are going to put candidates in the field in Alberta. What originated that party? Just exactly the same kind of thing. When there have been hard times and in the stress of existing times, a man tells the people he has found a cure. I am for letting it have the best chance possible, but I do not think it would be wise to try that experiment in two fields at the same time. I do not think it would be wise to experiment in Alberta and in Ottawa at the same time. If it

gives the people what it purports it is going to do, if every man and woman going to receive \$25.00 a month from the state, and those who are younger going to receive a little less, if that thing is going to succeed it won't be long before all will want to belong to that party.

Tory Promises

But don't forget the numerous promises made last time by Mr. Bennett. Don't forget the promises Mr. Stevens is making. When it becomes necessary for political leaders to hold out to the public what is equivalent to bribes with respect to money that has to be paid for out of their own pockets. Don't forget that the \$25 will come ultimately out of the pockets of the people themselves. Taxation is the only way in the end you can meet the situation, if you don't discover some cure-all that the world has not known up to the present. It is not a patriotic thing to promise you are going to do this and that when it has to come out of the people themselves. I have never done that kind of thing and I never intend to. I don't intend to do it now. I have been saying that certain policies will bring about certain results. I believe in them. I have watched how they worked in the past and I know how they will work in the future. With regard to Mr. Bennett's policies, we said they were wrong and they have led exactly where we said they would lead. (Applause).

Now I believe we can take that and apply it with equal force to the people of Canada. We know what certain policies have succeeded in doing in the past; we see no reason why they should not do the same thing again.

The 1919 Period

I come more closely again to the 1919 period to show you just how history repeats itself and how things will work out. I have made it clear that history does repeat itself, in the fact that when you have a Conservative administration you have a time of great spending which ultimately leads to depression in the end, and you have also the rise of third parties.

3  
PRESS CLIPPINGS

D21314

The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

When you have a Liberal administration you have the country lifted out of the depression into periods of prosperity, and you have the disappearance of the third parties because they are not necessary to serve the interests of the people. (Applause).

We now have a situation as it was in 1919. When Sir Robert Borden came into office in 1911 after the defeat of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, there was not only a Conservative government in power at Ottawa, but Conservative governments in office in different parts of Canada, but as the people began to get dissatisfied with the federal administration for one reason or another were denied an opportunity to express their feelings in regard to federal matters, they began to express their feelings through the provincial elections; so that you have your provincial politics mixed up with your federal politics.

**Can't Separate the Two**

For my part, I do not see how you can wholly separate the two. If you have wrong trade policies, wrong fiscal policies at Ottawa, so that the country is being strangled in matters of trade and we have not the revenues that otherwise we would have, and our taxation increases, how can any province work out its prob-

lems satisfactorily? (Applause)

That is why I think it is so important to realize that the federal administration has a very strong bearing on the provincial administration.

That is one reason why I believe you see at the present time the provincial premier today taking an active part not only in his own province but other parts of Canada as well in this particular contest in the Liberal interests, because they all realize that unless we get a change in federal politics, the provincial situation cannot possibly be improved as it should. (Applause).

Now you have these Conservative administrations in some of the provinces as well as at Ottawa, and what took place during that period? In one provincial election after the other the Conservative party began to be wiped out and the Liberal party to take its place, until at the time that I am speaking of now, 1919, when Sir Robert Borden's Union Government had passed out, so far as its existence was concerned, or was

at least taking the shape of a purely Conservative administration, you began to have a series of Liberal administrations in the provinces.

Now, let me recall this to you. I remember it was when I was chosen leader at Ottawa in August 1919. On the day of that great convention the premiers, the leaders of the Liberal provinces of Canada were the men who were in office at that time and were present at that conference representing the province. Whilst you had a Tory administration in office at Ottawa, you had in eight provinces out of the nine Liberal Governments, which came into being largely as a protest against what was taking place in the federal arena. (Applause). Let me recall them. In this Island Hon. Mr. Bell was Premier, in Nova Scotia Hon. Mr. Murray, in New Brunswick, Hon. Walter Foster was the Premier, in Quebec Sir Lomer Gouin, the head of the Tory administration in Ontario, the one exception, was Sir James Whitney, I think, and Mr. Hartley Dewart was the Liberal leader of the Opposition at that time; in Manitoba Hon. Mr. Norris was Premier, in Saskatchewan Hon. Mr. Martin, in Alberta Hon. Charles Stewart, and in British Columbia Hon. John Oliver.

**Not One Tory Provincial Premier**

Here is a position identical, so far as the number of provinces is concerned, with what we have today. Eight provinces out of nine have Liberal administrations, with this difference, however, that in 1919 you had one Conservative province left in Canada; today you haven't got one! (Loud applause).

No wonder Mr. Lea asked what is the necessity of coming to Prince Edward Island to speak. You might ask that same question with regard to Canada in general. The people have made it quite clear, so far as they are concerned, that we should not have the reactionary kind of administration that we have been having during the past few years. (Applause).

**Support of Every Liberal Premier**

I mention this for the reason that there is great significance to it. When as a much younger leader of the party I accepted that responsibility, I was naturally greatly concerned about what it was going to be possible to do.

9  
PRESS CLIPPINGS

D-1315  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

One of the things that gave me confidence in believing that it would be possible to do great things for this country if the Liberal policies were put into force, was that I saw I would have the support of every Liberal Premier from the Atlantic to the Pacific in furthering the great Liberal principles and ideas throughout our country. I have that same feeling today with regard to a much graver situation.

Happy to say I have had much experience in the interval that means very much and gives me a feeling of confidence, but I must say when facing the possibility of trying to take this country out of the depression into a period of greater prosperity, I can see nothing that promises more of certain hope than the fact that I know I shall have from Prince Edward Island to British Columbia the greatest co-operation of every Government in Canada

I have spoken in four provinces thus far in this present campaign. In the Province of Ontario at the first meeting I was welcomed and introduced to the audience by a Liberal Premier. When I spoke in New Brunswick two nights ago I was introduced to the audience by the Liberal Premier of the Province of New Brunswick.

When I spoke last night in Halifax I was introduced to the people by the Liberal Premier of Nova Scotia, and tonight, when I come to speak in Prince Edward Island I have the honor of being introduced to this great gathering by the Liberal Leader of this province. (Applause).

On Saturday evening I shall speak in Quebec, where I will be introduced to the audience there by the Liberal Premier of the Province of Quebec, and in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. In these provinces, eight out of nine, I venture to say in each case what has taken place in the four provinces referred to will also take place.

That is something which gives a man a feeling of great security. It is going to mean a great deal to know that the men with whom you are going to deal are men of high ideals and are strong friends. So I say I look forward with confidence to the possibility of achieving much that under any other circumstances would not be possible.

Stop and ask yourselves this question: Will Mr. Aberhart have that support, if he became leader of the party for Canada. Will Mr. Wordsworth have that support? Will Mr. Stevens be able to count on a like attitude of sympathy?

Mr. Bennett has had dealings with the Provinces but I am told that every time he went into conference he did all the talking himself and then told them the conference was over. (Laughter).

Those are facts that can't be denied.

It is all right to have theories about it but these are facts and are true and it is well to look them squarely in the face.

That is the first thing.

#### The Strangling of Trade

Mr. Bennett by putting up tariffs has caused other nations to resent our tariffs and the effect has been to strangle trade.

You can't go shipping goods out of a country all the time unless you are prepared to take commodities into the country.

You can't deal with another nation in a way which says we are going to put goods on your market but won't allow you to put your goods into ours.

Some countries can produce certain things which they can sell with profit to other nations and which to other nations it is to their profit to buy. Exchange is the very essence of prosperity. Take it in individual lives. Trade is nothing but exchange. Of the large number I see before me tonight who is there of you who has to do with any commodity at all who could make headway unless you could sell it and obtain for it what you need. If you are going to make it difficult for a man to exchange you will bring about the condition we have in Canada at the present time. (Applause)

10  
**PRESS CLIPPINGS**

**D 21316**  
Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

**Bennett And Blasting**

There is another thing I think has been very unfortunate in the last five years and that is the attitude of the Government.

After all attitude is an important matter, I mean the way you go about doing a thing. I do not know how you feel, but in the last campaign when I heard Mr. Bennett say he was going to blast his way into the markets of the world, I began to wonder what he was thinking about, when he could use language of that kind.

Suppose a man said "I am going to blast my way into your home, into your house, into your shop," what would you do. You would say "O, no, you are not. If you are going to come into my house you will knock at the door and I will open it" and that is what has been happening all over the world. **One country after another has been barring its doors more tightly against Canada during the last five years. You need an entirely different approach if you are going to get rid of that thing. (Applause.)**

To Be Continued

//  
PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21817  
Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....Charlottetown Patriot.....

Date.....September 9, 1935.....

Subject.....(Continuation of Charlottetown Speech Sept. 5, 1935.).....

Following is the conclusion of the report of the speech given by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King in the Charlottetown Forum last Thursday.

Mr. King, who had pointed out that as a result of Bennett's "blasting" policy, one country after another has been barring its doors more tightly against Canada during the last five years, continued as follows:

Now, these are a number of things for practical men and women to think of themselves.

Remember all of us who were representatives then are truly just as much representatives; we are there to act on your behalf; it is your business. Now, it is a big business, the business of the country, and particularly in hard times such as the present, and you will do well to ask yourselves the question that every business man asks himself when he will engage anyone to do anything on his behalf. Has he regard to all the circumstances? Which is the best thing to do at the present time? Perhaps one man is better in one kind of condition, and another in another. Business men and the farmers look at things like that when they have to retain solicitors. "He is going to do this work for me, and I must have regard for the thing that has got to be done."

I say you are taking all the circumstances into consideration in making up your mind which party you are going to entrust just now, as your advisor during the next five years. I have grounds for believing that the return of the Liberal party, with its Liberal policies of the right kind, will bring this country out of the depression. (Applause.)

If I didn't have reason to believe that the application of certain principles and policies, that are the opposite to those we are having at the present time, will help to bring this country out of the position in which it is, I would not go before my fellow Canadians and ask them to support the Liberal party at the present time. (Applause).

Conditions are too serious. No man wants power simply for the sake of power, unless he felt he was going to be of real value. I believe that the policies that have been carried on in this country for the past five years have been wrong policies.

Prolonged the Depression

I do not blame the Conservative party for all we have had in the way of depression. What I do blame them for is putting in force policies which have served to prolong the depression, making it a greater depression than it otherwise would have been. (Applause).

I want to speak of one or two in particular, and the one above all others I want to take exception to most strongly, is the Conservative policy of having raised the tariff higher and higher and higher against different nations, against the British Empire itself. I say there was no necessity for anything of the kind; there was no demand for it. (Applause).

In the last general elections there was not a demand for an increase of tariff to any considerable degree. I remember very well the discussion that took place in the last campaign. We all realized a depression was coming on; we also realized certain countries were becoming more and more nationalistic, putting up tariff walls of their own; and as Liberals we looked more than ever toward Britain and the British market, we knew if we were friendly in our attitude they would be equally friendly, and we tried to adjust our policies in that direction.

But I know throughout Canada, there was no demand for the raising of the tariff at that time.

As soon as Mr. Bennett came into office he immediately put up the tariff. He went over to England and told them they ought to change their fiscal policy. He said the only way he would give a British preference was not to lower tariffs but to keep them where they were and put them up against other countries, and he put them up high. In many cases they ceased to be even what could be called protection tariffs and became prohibitory tariffs.

12

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

D21318

The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

### Protection and Wages

You have heard it said that protection means higher wages for the working man, that protection, above all, is in the interests of the working man, that as you help the working man you would help the farmers in the country.

There has never been a time in Canada, there has never been a time in any other country in the world, as far as I know, when we had as much in the way of protection as we have had in Canada these last five years; and there has never been a time in history when there was such a large number of unemployed and when wages were as low as they have been in the past five years. (Applause).

That should answer once and for all this talk that protection is necessary for the working man. Protection is necessary to create monopolies, protection is necessary to create combines, protection is one way whereby you can so restrict production, to control the market, to keep the prices up, and give a higher return to capital. But what about labour? Labour remains what it is, so

far as numbers are concerned.

You hear a lot of talk about protection being necessary. You hear it said, "If you elect Mr. King and the Liberals and they begin to lower the tariffs, what will happen? You will all be out of employment."

Well, you are out of employment now, in many cases, as the result of the high protection; and I want to say that if you turn back to the days of the Liberal administration when we had lower tariffs, you had a period of greater employment during all that time than you had in Canada at any time. (Applause).

What has been the result? Let me give you just one example. Take the United States.

A couple of years ago the President of the United States intimated that he had received power from Congress to make special agreements with countries prepared to make agreements with the United States,—reciprocal agreements to mutual advantage.

Naturally Canada being the closest to the United States, I am sure the President thought of a reciprocal agreement with Canada. But the Conservatives were going to blast their way into the people's houses.

In matters of trade you have to take the attitude that if you are going to trade with us you will have to come across yourself and you will have to negotiate along the line of free relationship. What happened? Take some of the countries that did not say they were going to blast their way into the markets of the world.

Take Belgium, an agreement has been made between the United States and that country; also with the United States and Sweden. Brazil is another country very similar to our own and Brazil has made an agreement with the United States. Cuba has made an agreement. They have got into the market and they are there today and are getting a foothold and it is going to be difficult for another country to get in. With our theories of economic warfare we have been losing markets. (Applause).

Britain, the Argentine and other countries have been finding it possible to make arrangements with other markets, not by blasting their way, but by saying, "we are here to trade if necessary or barter."

They have been getting a foothold in different markets and that is what is going to make it very serious for any Government in Canada.

There are many markets we should have had that have been taken away from us. That is the great mistake, I think, that has been made, and a mistaken attitude. There is a mistake in the way the policy has been put into force. May I point this out and I am quite clear about there having been a mistake made.

When the Liberal administration came into office in 1921 we found tariffs very high, but not prohibitive, like today

We found not only that, but we found the country in a depressed condition, when money was being paid out of the Federal treasury for unemployment relief.

We said it may be necessary to use money to help a temporary situation. You can't let people starve but you can't go on dealing with the unemployment question by simply taking money out of the public treasury and distributing it by millions through the country. (Applause).

13

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

**D** 21319  
Office of

The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

### Something to Start Business

You have got to do something that will start business itself. We said one way to get this country under way is to reduce the tariffs in some direction, not wipe them out altogether but reduce them so they will help our great basic industries. (Applause).

Last night I was speaking, as you know, of trade generally and many of you were kind enough to listen in to what I was saying in Halifax. I am not going to repeat that tonight, but I will go just a step further and speak of a part of the Liberal program as set out in our statement in the Liberal Opposition issued a couple of years ago, and that is, the importance of the basic industries of the country, because prosperity depends more than anything else upon its great basic industries, agriculture, mining, lumbering and fishing. Those are the great primary productions of the country, and if those industries are not developed we cannot begin to take this country out of depression into prosperity. (Applause).

Our manufacturing industry depends upon the successful development of our primary industry, and as you can cheapen the cost of production of the primary industry and make possible the use of this raw material at a less cost, you are helping your manufacturers, you bring purchasing power into this country by selling your goods in other countries of the world.

That was the object we had in mind to bring about, if we possibly could, and so we said we will try to reduce the duty on the implements of production in the great basic industries of the country, to make, if we can, farming a little more profitable to the farmer by reducing the duty on the implements he has to use. The same with those who are mining, the same with those who are in the fishing and lumbering industries. And we did very considerably.

### Reduced the Cost of Living

We said that is not enough.

We said there are very heavy taxes on the people, which affect the cost of living, and where the cost of living is high it is going to be equally difficult to develop your industries, because all these costs have to be carried into the price. By lessening taxation, commodities sell at a less price but the producer gets a chance to sell a larger quantity of commodities because the price is at a figure where people can purchase. He will get more money because he will sell more commodities.

And in the other case, where the price is high, the bigger percentage of it has to go into the cost of production, the labour he hires, the cost for all the things he purchases in his home, and the taxation that has to be paid.

These prices, for the most part, are the immediate taxation. That is what puts the figure up.

You talk of having a high price. Well, that price represents one-third taxes and one-third high cost of manufacture and implements.

It is not going to help the producers, in comparison to prices that will have very little of taxation, very little in the cost of production, but the great balance to go to the man who has produced from his labour and toil. This is the foundation of all economic growth. (Applause).

### Reduction in Taxation

We found a Sales Tax that had to be put on, something like 6 per cent., in order to balance the budget. We began by removing that tax altogether from a large number of commodities. We exempted the things needed by people in their homes from that tax. We allowed it to remain on others, because we had to get revenue, but we gradually got that tax down from 6 to 1 per cent. We reduced the cost of production and reduced the cost of living, in that way enabling the people to produce and sell at a lower price but we had larger markets as a consequence.

When you compete in foreign markets the price is an all-important factor and if your cost of production is high and if your cost of living is high at home, you can't hold your own against countries that have lower cost of production and lower cost of living. The whole policy is sound.

Take for instance, the motor and agricultural implements. The motor is affecting all classes.

13

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**D** 21319  
Office of

The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

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Take for instance, the motor and agricultural implements. The motor is affecting all classes.

**REPEAT  
REPETITION**

144

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

**D 21320**  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

We said we were going to reduce the cost of motor vehicles.

We had an enquiry but no sooner had we announced that policy when a delegation came to Ottawa, (as large almost as this vast audience tonight), a delegation sent down, I think in a large part, by people telling them we were going to ruin a lot of them.

We reduced the tax on motor cars and more cars were sold than before and because a larger quantity were sold there were a larger number of men employed than before. (Applause). The same thing was true in regard to agricultural implements and other things and we will deal with the same things as we did in the past. We will lower the high duties that have been put on strangling the trade. We will reduce them step by step. We will seek particularly those things which affect the great basic industries of our country and lower the duties on them. In that connection motor cars and agricultural implements will come up for consideration by the Government when we are returned to power. (Applause).

### Attacks on Capital

I want to say in regard to our basic industries that I take exception to some things being said by other public men today public men of some other parties. In an effort to take advantage of distressed conditions and to emphasize the stress some of our men are talking about capital as though capital itself were a curse. They are making a direct attack upon the capitalistic system.

Everyone knows there is room for improvement in regard to every system, but when you direct your attack against capital you begin at that very moment to show you have not the slightest appreciation of how industry itself is carried on. I don't care whether it is a socialist state or a communist state, you can't get on without capital. Some men may have more than their share, and it is very proper we should graduate the income tax and succession duties, which will bring us on a level of what we possess. But apart from those things I am speaking of the part capital plays in industry. I say there are two things needed, one of them is labour and the other is capital. Let me ask you if you start out in any basic industry, agriculture, mining, lumbering fishing, you have labour,

but can you do anything before you have capital? Any wealth used for the production of further wealth is capital and you need capital in order to help develop the industries of the country.

How are you going to get capital invested in this country in these great basic industries if public men go around the country denouncing one of the great factors of production as though it was an enemy of mankind, instead of, if properly used and properly controlled, one of the great

essentials of carrying on the production of the land? (Applause).

Labour and capital are as necessary to each other for further production as the two blades of a shear are to each other to perform the function the shear is supposed to perform. But labour and capital by themselves can do nothing. The only thing that will make them work is the "bolt" of confidence that unites the two. You must have them fastened in relation to each other by a bolt that will hold them together in relationship that will enable them to play their part. (Applause).

### Restoration of Confidence

That is what we want,—a restoration of confidence in our country, and in the determination of whatever government is in office to see that confidence is going to be restored. (Applause).

In our great basic industries here—such as mining—there is every reason in the world why in the industrial line there should be enough capital invested in Canada to help to raise this country out of depression into prosperity. What can you do in the mining industry unless you can get somebody to trust their capital for labour to work with to aid the production?

What we have to do is to use common sense. In this country today in the banks quantities of money are locked up. Why? Because men are afraid to put it into any industry for fear it will be lost entirely or disappear in a short time. You must get confidence restored, and give people a feeling in our own and other lands that we are going to go ahead and not experimenting forever on things that may bring destruction instead of strengthening our path.

15

# PRESS CLIPPINGS

**D21221**  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

When you get that confidence, men and women will start investing again. The money is there, but it won't come out today; you know it. Every man and woman in this audience who has a little money knows how carefully it is being guarded. If you think you are going to lose it by investing it, you are going to hold onto it.

#### Substantial Majority Needed

I hope the people will see to it that whatever party they return to power is returned by a large enough majority to ensure in the minds not only of our own people, but in the minds of people in other countries, that there is going to be in this country a government which will be constitutionally able to carry on the business of the country in a stable way. (Applause).

I speak of this because I have had some experience in this way. When we came in in 1921 we had only a majority of one. I know that time and time again when I would have liked, and my colleagues would have liked to have put through a measure we believed to be in the public interest, and when we discussed this measure in caucus and began to consider the whole thing, we could not count with any degree of certainty on this measure making progress through the House of Commons because of the opposing forces against us.

A government in Canada in the next few years will need a very substantial and solid majority, and more so for this reason: All legislation to be passed must go through both Houses of Parliament, and the Senate of Canada today is two-thirds Conservative. What chance are the Liberal measures going to have of being inaugurated unless there is such an overwhelming backing on the part of the people of Canada to the Liberal policies that no Senate would dare to oppose the will and wish of the people as expressed in the general election. (Loud applause).

Here again I am speaking of practical things. I am speaking of things in your own interest and I leave this matter with you at this point. I am sorry, ladies and gentlemen, that the hour is getting on, that I have not time to touch on other things, but I hope I have made clear to you that these are not ordinary times.

You wouldn't treat an election at this time as a horse race or a show or think you are going to have fun with the speakers.

#### A Serious Business

It is a serious business, and there is not a man or woman here or who is within sound of my voice whose lives will not be better or worse as a result of what takes place on the 14th of October next.

You have been given reason by an all-wise Being to use, and I ask you in the campaign don't allow yourself to be swayed by prejudice, but ask yourself what is going to be the best thing for yourself and the best thing as a consequence, to our country as well.

#### Battle for Responsible Government

Let me conclude with a further word referring again to history repeating itself.

I was very much touched to hear on this platform in this part of Canada the kind reference made by one speaker to my mother's father—William Lyon Mackenzie—who 100 years ago was battling in Ontario for the right of the people to govern themselves against an Executive that had taken pretty well the power of government in its own hands.

The speaker said history was repeating itself. I wonder if anyone of you know how true that statement is. What is the difference between democracy and dictatorship?

The whole difference lies in whether the people's representatives control the executive or whether the executive controls the representatives. (Applause). 100 years ago in Ontario the people were returning representatives to Parliament but the representatives did not compose the Cabinet.

The Governor came out from the old world and selected the men he wished to govern the country—the executive.

It became impossible to have the will and wish of the people carried out under that arrangement and what Mackenzie and those associated with him sought to do was simply to bring about a change in Canada that had come about in Britain, whereby the executive became representatives of the House of Commons and whereby the government would be so changed that those who were performing executive duties would have to do the will and wish of the Legislative body and be responsible to the legislative body, the legislative body determining what amount should be spent and for what purposes it should be spent.

16

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

**D** 24322  
Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

Control of the purse was the important thing. As long as you had an executive collecting and spending revenues by simply giving a statement to the people, you had no real control of affairs.

**The great struggle for responsible government was to subject the executive to the control of the representatives of the people as a whole. (Applause).**

Now that was a long struggle. It cost some lives and sent others into exile, but it did help to bring into this country a condition of parliamentary government which allowed the people control.

Those of the present generation have become so accustomed to our parliament being a free parliament,—the people's representatives exercising control over the executive—that they seem to think there is no danger of losing that.

Let me point out one of two little things which will show you in a few minutes how completely we have changed, and how true it is, as my friend said here tonight, that history is again repeating itself, in that we are having today, only in a different form, the same old struggle to see if we can get again the control of Parliament, in the true sense of the word, over the executive. (Applause).

### The Unemployment Question

How has Mr. Bennett dealt with the question of unemployment? He has dealt with it, for the most part, by taking away the whole question from the Parliament of Canada and putting it in the hands of the executive.

He is asking Parliament not to vote so much money for this project and that project, giving reasons to Parliament why this amount was fixed at that and what purpose it was for; but he simply said: "You must give me the right to draw out the amount of money I like out of the public treasury to meet this question of unemployment." In other words, what has been spoken of as a "blank cheque."

After further discussing this matter, Mr. King said:

"We have no Parliament today, but Mr. Bennett takes the authority which he got from the previous Parliament to take out of the public treasury whatever sums of money he pleases, to spend it in any way, during this very time of a general election, so long as he simply writes on the Order-in-Council by which this money is to be spent that is to deal with the question of unemployment.

Mr. Bennett asked Parliament to give him authority, because he said conditions were so serious, that the parliamentary method was the wrong way and that these were times and conditions when he must act quickly—to give him power to enact by Order-in-Council and by the Executive alone, not by Parliament, any measure that he thought necessary for the peace, order and good government of the country.

**All he has to do to put through a particular measure today is to simply pass an Order-in-Council under that authority. (Applause).**

That was never intended by those who framed our constitution that that power should be given by an Executive.

I told him, as leader of the Opposition, very plainly that if he needed anything more for peace, order and good government, tell us what it is, and if it appeals to this Parliament we will pass it, but don't ask us to give you the authority when Parliament is not in session to enact any order you please. (Applause).

### The Marketing Act

I have in my hand a copy of the Marketing Act. He has told the farmers to get together as producers and do this and that, but it has a great deal more than that. It provides for dealing with anything manufactured from the products named there, and they include nearly all the basic products. The manufacturers too can come together in a combine or monopoly and pass regulations excluding everybody else, and fix fees and penalties for anybody who will not be a part of their group, and they can carry on under the law.

Mr. Bennett is giving here power to the Executive itself to control the external trade of this country, to prohibit the export of any commodity or to prohibit the import of any commodity that comes within the things that are called for in this measure, and I say they include a lot of our imports and exports. (Applause).

17  
**PRESS CLIPPINGS**

**D** 1323  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

That can be done by the executive itself. I always thought that matters that affect taxation were most sacred obligations of the people's representatives but they are all taken away and are in Mr. Bennett's hands today and have been in his hands between the sessions of Parliament for the last five years. (Applause). We have gone on each year sanctioning this sort of thing, because he passed this law we were silenced.

**Not So in Britain**

Now Great Britain has a much larger problem to deal with than we have, and no British Government has ever asked the House of Commons to pass over control by a blank cheque. (Applause). When I was in England I discussed with many Members of Parliament what they had been doing to meet situations and they were perfectly horrified when they heard that our House of Commons has parted with the control of the purse.

No British Government has ever asked the House of Commons to legislate for peace, order and good government during a period of general election and no British Government has ever asked the House of Commons to take away from the House of Commons the control of external trade and put it in the hands of a group of men which they may use as they please.

It is all right for Mr. Bennett to say, "Judge me by what I have done."

No man ever comes along when he knows the people are critical, but get power first, get past one general election, if you can, and come back with all power and see how they will be used.

**The Growth of Dictatorship**

What has happened since the war in some of the European countries? We all remember, everyone in this room will remember, it is only a few years ago, when Germany had a parliament, when Italy had a parliament, even in Russia there was the dawning of a parliament. What have they today? Parliaments are a nuisance, something to get rid of. In Germany you have parliament wiped out except when the dictator calls them together. No representatives are called together to discuss what they have to say. That sort of thing leads inevitably not merely to great control on the part of the executive,

but it comes sooner or later to lead to control of what you are allowed to think and say and what you are allowed to write. Take Germany and Italy for instance, how much freedom is allowed for you to think if you disagree.

**What Manion Said**

Only last night, speaking not very far from here Honourable Dr. Manion, and it is very interesting how he said it, said if Mr. King were to have criticized the Government in some of the other countries of the world as Leader of the Opposition as he is criticizing the Government he would be sent into exile.

**Reference to National Government**

That is perfectly true and that is what I want to bring home to the people of Canada, that this dictatorship business means, and you will see it if you get a National Government, a government composed of men who have all things arranged and so that if any one else if he expressed views contrary to the government, out he goes, not only out of politics but out of the country into exile, like my poor old grandfather had to do. That is one reason why as a Liberal I am proud to stand on this plank and preserve the rights and liberties of those who have gone before us. (Applause).

**The Task of Liberalism**

Liberalism has a great task. It is not merely that of continuing to widen the boundaries of freedom but to conserve and preserve what has already been attained.

What is the good of all your national services or anything else if you lost your liberty to speak, think and to write, if you lost your control over the treasury, over trade, if you lost the right to legislate and it passed into the hands of men who will use it for particular interests? (Cheers).

18  
**PRESS CLIPPINGS**

**D21324**  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....  
Date.....  
Subject.....

That is the battle we are up against in this present campaign, and I hope the people of Canada, for the sake of preserving universal liberty not only in this country or others as well, as an example to the world, will, when the 14th of October comes round, register such a verdict against the present administration that there will be no mistaking the fact that the people of Canada not only know what liberty is but are prepared and determined to defend their liberties and ensure freedom with every possible power and strength that is within their minds. (Renewed cheering).

I say this is a chance not only to do your own country a service but to help to check this thing sweeping over the world today, whereby instead of responsible institutions we are getting these dictatorial governments (that is, dictatorships) established in all parts of the world.

**Leader is Everything**

I am not speaking of the people of Italy, I am not speaking of the people of Russia, I am not speaking of the people of Germany; I am speaking of this condition of things where the leader is everything, where he becomes a dictator, where all the men who sit around him are simply his creatures, unable to utter any sentence without being muzzled if they do not hold the same views that he has.

**Closing Peroration**

In this little community, with its fine history, with its great background of Confederation itself, in this Island from whence has sprung that which has made our great Dominion, I hope you, my friends, will with no uncertain conditions, send back to the Parliament of Canada four representatives each determined not only to stand foursquare for your liberty but to maintain it not only for themselves but for others as well. (Loud cheers).

In doing so you will be carrying out, in a very real way, those words which appear on the Confederation tablet:

"Providence being their guide, they builded better than they knew."

Let us not forget in these times the world is ceasing to believe in LAST TAKE—KINK SPEECH ... Providence but beginning to think in terms of matter, material forces, forgetting altogether that this world is not a material world but a spiritual world. Men and women are something other than mere bodies and carcasses. Men and women are human beings endowed with mentality and spirituality. Men and women were intended, not to descend to the worst to which man is capable, of destroying his fellow man, but to rise to the highest and the very best.

This little Island in being true to the inscription on that tablet, has given an example to the rest of the Dominion.

How can I repay you for what you have done for me in receiving me at a time when I was re-entering political life, and in surrounding me with the congenial company of the kind and gracious gentlemen with whom I was associated in this campaign? I believe that you will register your vote believing that if Providence be your guide you may "build even better things than you know."

(Loud and prolonged cheering).

D 21325  
Quebec City - Sept. 7, 1935

Monsieur le Président,  
Monsieur le premier-ministre,  
Mesdames et messieurs,

Je vous remercie cordialement de votre accueil si chaleureux. C'est avec un vif plaisir que je me retrouve, ce soir, parmi mes bons et fidèles amis de la province de Québec.

Cette semaine, il me fut donné de parcourir les provinces du Nouveau-Brunswick, de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, et de l'Ile du Prince Edouard, et d'adresser la parole dans leurs diverses capitales. Ce soir, j'ai le privilège et le très grand plaisir de me retrouver dans l'ancienne capitale du Canada et d'y adresser la parole à cette foule qui symbolise, à la fois, tout le passé et tout l'avenir.

Je suis vivement touché de l'accueil de mon ami monsieur Taschereau, et des membres de son cabinet, et je tiens à les remercier d'être à mes côtés, ce soir, sur cette estrade. Je vois aussi autour de moi nombre de députés à la législature, et plusieurs de ceux avec qui j'eus l'honneur de siéger au parlement, y compris mes anciens collègues dans le cabinet. Je leur sais gré d'être ici. Mais on me permettra de faire une mention spéciale de celui qui est à mes côtés, non seulement sur cette estrade, mais dans la conduite de cette campagne; de celui qui est mon voisin immédiat à la Chambre des communes et qui fut toujours le plus près de moi au cours de ma carrière politique, mon loyal et très cher ami, l'honorable Ernest Lapointe.

Il est ~~rien~~ d'autres noms que je voudrais mentionner, - des noms d'anciens amis que j'aperçois ~~dans~~ <sup>sur</sup> cette <sup>place</sup> salle, - mais le temps

D 21326

-2-

ne le permet pas. A tous, cependant, je tiens à exprimer mes remerciements pour <sup>leur</sup> dévouement et <sup>leur</sup> loyauté dont ils m'honorèrent, et pour leur attachement indéfectible aux principes et à la politique du parti libéral.

Mon salut à la Jeunesse, particulièrement, <sup>qui</sup> nous apporte ~~spontanément~~ l'appui de son enthousiasme et de sa foi, et qui, ~~en échange d'une garantie certaine pour elle et pour le pays tout entier,~~ nous permet de partager déjà, avec elle, le grand <sup>frisson</sup> de la Victoire.

Je ne puis me retrouver à Québec sans être hanté du souvenir de notre grand chef, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, avec qui j'eus le bonheur d'être en communion intime. Comment oublier, que c'est ici que débuta cette grande et utile carrière, et que ce fut comme député de Québec-est, que Sir Wilfrid, pendant quarante ans, <sup>siégea</sup> au parlement du Canada ? Quand je me demande comment il se fait que je possède tant ~~de amis dévoués dans la province de Québec,~~ <sup>a la pensée</sup> je trouve vite la réponse, ~~en songeant~~ que, du point de vue politique, nous appartenons tous à la famille dont Laurier fut le père. Pas n'est besoin de rappeler le grand et noble but auquel, en son temps, et pour sa génération, il voua si complètement son intelligence, ses forces et sa vie, ni l'œuvre <sup>leur</sup> impérissable qu'il accomplit. Cela, <sup>pour la santé</sup> ~~personne ne l'ignore.~~

Mais vous savez aussi que c'est le même but que nous poursuivons, nous qui fûmes ses partisans dans le passé, et que c'est la même <sup>œuvre</sup> œuvre que nous voulons continuer pour le salut de notre génération. Voilà pourquoi je suis devant vous ce soir ! Je sais que, <sup>que tout</sup> mieux qu'aucun homme de son temps, Sir Wilfrid Laurier connaissait notre pays et comprenait notre population et ses besoins. Je crois,

D 21327

-3-

aujourd'hui, que notre pays n'a besoin de rien tant que de revenir à ses principes et à sa politique en matière de gouvernement. Je suis ici pour soutenir cette politique et ces principes; et parce que, je vois l'œuvre de Laurier menacée de destruction, je suis prêt à me battre pour ces principes et cette politique que je crois nécessaires.

Je le répète: En des temps, comme ceux que nous traversons, c'est notre seule chance de vivre!

Je veux vous aider, - vous de la province de Québec, de même que mes compatriotes des autres parties du pays, - je veux vous aider à maintenir l'unité de notre pays et ses libertés, comme le fit Sir Wilfrid Laurier, et donner ainsi un meilleur gouvernement au pays. Voilà ce dont le Canada a besoin: un meilleur gouvernement! Non pas un gouvernement tory comme celui que nous infligea monsieur Bennett pendant plus de cinq ans. Non pas un gouvernement Stevens, qui serait encore un gouvernement tory. Non pas un gouvernement socialiste, comme celui que voudrait nous imposer monsieur Woodsworth. Non pas un soi-disant gouvernement national, tel que l'imaginent les Tories qui ont maintenant honte de leur nom, ou tel que le veulent les gros intérêts qui craignent de voir disparaître leurs privilèges avec la disparition du régime tory. Non, rien de tout cela! Et pas de fausses enseignes! Mais un gouvernement libéral de la qualité de celui qui apporta la prospérité au Canada, au temps de Laurier, ou de l'administration plus récente qui nous redonna la prospérité.

Dans cette entreprise vitale, je demande à la population de la vieille province de Québec d'être avec moi, comme je fus avec Laurier! Ensemble, nous aurons bientôt la joie de voir se réaliser le grand rêve de sa vie: Un Canada heureux, prospère, paisible et uni!

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

(I thank you very warmly for the cordiality of the welcome you have just extended to me. It is indeed a great pleasure to me to be with you all tonight, and to be among my true and loyal friends in the ~~Canadian Dominion~~ province of Quebec.)

This week I have had the pleasure of visiting and speaking in the capital cities of the provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Tonight, it is my great privilege and pleasure once more to visit and to speak in the ancient capital of Canada. I feel much honoured in being welcomed to Quebec by my friend Mr. Taschereau, and by the members of his government. I am delighted to have them all with me on this platform tonight, and to see assembled here as well, not only so many members of the Legislature of the province, but also so many of those who have been my fellow-members in parliament, and former colleagues in the government of Canada. Especially am I delighted to have at my side, not only on this platform, but in the leadership of the campaign, the one who sits closest to me in the House of Commons, and who has been nearest to me throughout my political career, my loyal and very dear friend, the Honourable Ernest Lapointe.

D 21329

-2-

I regret that time does not permit me to mention others by name, but (to one and all I desire to express my thanks for ~~their~~ personal loyalty and devotion, and for ~~their~~ never-failing fidelity to the principles and policies of the Liberal party.)

I never visit ~~Quebec~~ without having foremost in my thoughts my remembrance of our great chief, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and the intimate association which I was privileged to enjoy with him. I recall with delight that it was in this city that Sir Wilfrid Laurier began his great public career, that it was as one of the members for ~~the City of~~ Quebec that, for forty years, Sir Wilfrid sat in the parliament of Canada. When I ask myself the question, how it is that I have so many devoted friends in this province of Quebec, I find the answer in the fact that, politically speaking, we are all members of the same family of which Laurier was the head. We do not need to be told of his great aims, of his great purposes, of the great work to which, in his day, and generation, Sir Wilfrid Laurier gave so completely his years, his strength, and his life. They are known to us all; but more than that, they are the aims, the purposes and the work which we, who were his followers in the past, are seeking to carry on today. It is in furtherance of those aims, purposes and work that I am with you here tonight. I believe Sir Wilfrid Laurier knew our country and understood its people and their needs better than any

D21330

-3-

other man of his day. I believe it is a return to his principles and policies in matters of government that, more than anything else, our country needs today. I am here to uphold those principles and policies, and because I see much that Sir Wilfrid stood for threatened with destruction, I am here at this time, as on previous occasions, to fight for them as well. I want to help you in this province of Quebec, - I want to help my fellow countrymen in all parts of ~~Canada~~ <sup>the Dominion</sup> to maintain the unity of Canada, and its liberties, as Sir Wilfrid sought to maintain them, and to bring about better government in our country. That is what Canada needs more than all else today, - a better government; not a Tory government of the kind we have had under Mr. Bennett, not a Tory government of the kind we would have if Mr. Stevens were returned to power, not a Socialist government such as we would have if Mr. Woodsworth were returned to power, not a National Government such as is being proposed by Tories who are ashamed of their own party, and by big interests, who want their privileges protected, by a continuance of Tory policy, but a Liberal government such as brought prosperity to Canada in Laurier's day and brought prosperity again under the recent Liberal administration. In that great endeavour, I ask the people of this old province of Quebec to work with me as I worked with Laurier. Together we will share in the fulfilment of the great purpose of his life, - a happy, a prosperous, a peaceful and united Canada.

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

**D21331**

The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph.....

Date.....September 9, 1935.....

Subject.....(Quebec, September 7, 1935.).....

# PEOPLE, NOT GOVERNMENT, TO DECIDE IF CANADA TO ENTER ANY WAR, WHEN LIBERALS IN POWER, SAYS MR. KING

Federal Leader, Citing Chanak Controversy When His Government Averted War In Near East, Arraigns Premier Bennett for Leaving Dominion Without A Parliament At Critical Moment In World Affairs— Vigorously Denounces Conservative Legislation Placing Full Powers On All Vital Questions Existing And Likely To Arise, In Hands Of One Man, The Premier —Contrasts Liberal Respect For Wishes Of The Canadian People With Dictatorial Laws Passed In Last Five Years—Charges National Credit and Currency And Legislation On Import And Export Trade Taken Out Of Hand Of Parliament And Entrusted To Governor-In-Council

## Premier Taschereau, Hon E. Lapointe And Other Leaders Address Big Rally Here

Neither Prime Minister Bennett, nor anybody else, has the right to commit this country, directly or indirectly, by word or otherwise, to any action which would involve the people of the Dominion in another war, it was stated before over 5,000 citizens of Quebec gathered on the St. Roch's market place on Saturday night, by Rt. Hon. W. Mackenzie King, Leader of the Liberal Party in Canada, who said that no such important decision should be taken until a mandate had been obtained from the people and there was again a Parliament in this country.

And, if the Dominion were called upon in an emergency to pronounce itself on this matter, it would be advisable to take a plebiscite on the question, if necessary, he added.

### NOTABLE SPEAKERS AT EVENT

Other speakers were Premier L. A. Taschereau, who presided: Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Hon. Lucien Cannon, Mrs. Pierre Casgrain, president of the Women's Liberal Association, Major C. G. Power, and Renault Miville Dechene, president of the Young Liberals' Association.

Canadians, if they elected the Liberals to office at the elections, would be assured that they would again have the good old British parliamentary system by which the people, through their duly elected representatives, would have a real voice in the running of their country's affairs, contrary to conditions which have prevailed in Canada for some time past, Mr. King stated.

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

D21332  
Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

### LIBERALS AVERTED WAR

He recalled how, when he was Prime Minister in the late 20's, the Dominion had nearly become involved in a serious conflict, as a result of the Chanak incident, but that this trouble had been avoided by the prompt, energetic and sensible stand taken on the question by the Liberal party. While Australia and New Zealand had immediately answered London that they would be ready to participate in a war the then Government leaders of this Dominion had wired back for full particulars and had emphatically replied, in answer to the query, that they could give no answer without having consulted Parliament and, if necessary, having gone directly to the electorate to obtain their wish and opinion on the subject.

#### People Losing Rights

A serious note of warning as to how the rights, liberty and freedom of the people and of their Parliament was gradually being taken away from them in this country, was sounded by Mr. King who objected especially to the manner in which the Government had authorized itself to delve into the Federal treasury.

Laurier, and all other Canadian politicians up till now, he pointed out, when they wanted money, always specified the amount, what it was to be spent for and how it was to be spent but the Bennett Government, famous for its blank cheque methods, had now reached the stage where it delved into the Treasury and spent vast sums of public monies without Parliament knowing anything about the details.

#### Far-Reaching Legislation

Mr. King was particularly critical of the legislation enacted in the interests of peace, order and good government which, he protested, gave the Government, when Parliament was not in session, the power to pass, by order-in-council, any law it chose to classify under the almost all-inclusive classification of peace, order and good government.

The trend of the Conservative Government in Canada in the last few years, on the grounds of highly unusual conditions prevailing and emergency and radical measures being needed, has been to follow, step by step, the various stages which have marked a number of European countries and which, generally speaking, are resulting more and more in the rights of the people being taken away from them and in conditions akin to dictatorships coming about.

#### Legalizing Combines

Raking criticism of the Marketing Board Act was made by the speaker who described the law as "an act which gives groups of manufacturers the right to form combines or monopolies to control others" and which authorized the Government to interfere, at will, with the exports and imports of the country and its business in general.

Mr. King also attacked the economic war which the Conservative Government was trying to carry out and, after expressing himself against unreasonably high tariffs, he explained that it was necessary for Canada to buy something from another country if it expected the latter to buy from the Dominion.

#### Tariff Minimums Hindrance

Among the defective aspects of some of the tariffs made by the present Government was that they could not be lowered beyond a certain point without violating contracts entered into with other nations, he explained.

Questions of currency and credit are important to the masses of the

population and such policies should be shaped according to their will, through their members at Ottawa, the speaker stated in alluding to the Central Bank.

Mr. Bennett had created this institution but had placed it beyond the control of Parliament altogether so that neither the people, or their representatives, had any say in the running of its affairs, he complained.

The Central Bank, he opined, offered a good example of the manner in which things were being removed from the control of the people and of Parliament and were being placed in the hands of a few privileged individuals who were given considerable power to be used at their own discretion and, naturally, very often more in their personal interests than in the national interests of Canada.

#### Dictatorship Exists

"We have got away from the old system of democracy and have changed to what can only be described as dictatorship," declared the speaker, who continued: — "Where, in Canada today, is the old system of British Parliamentary government when people's representatives are supreme."

3

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 2-4 Onge 33  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication .....

Date .....

Subject .....

Not only Mr. Bennett's various policies won't work, but the citizens of the Dominion are sick of them and do not want anything to do with them, pointed out Mr. King who recalled how the Conservatives had been badly beaten in every provincial and by-election held in Canada since 1930 and each of which constituted a slap in the face to the present unpopular administration.

"Prime Minister Bennett has been, and is, wholly indifferent to the rights of the people," said the speaker, who recalled that there were seven vacancies in the House of Commons when the last session started, which remained unfilled, and no fewer than seventeen vacancies in the Senate when the session ended. And, since then, a full 15 per cent of the members had accepted various political positions, he added.

#### Power Retention Attacked

The speaker severely criticized the Bennett Government for having insisted upon hanging onto power until the very last minute as a result of which Canada now has no parliament, or members, since dissolution and will not have until October 14th, and even much later as the various new members would not be sworn in until late in November.

All the power in Canada today is concentrated in the hands of the Prime Minister and a few of his colleagues despite the great European war, economic, financial and unemployment problems which face this and other countries at the present time, he ejaculated.

#### Geneva Delegation Weak

The Liberal leader also took the government to task for not having named a much better and stronger delegation to represent Canada at Geneva in view of the great importance of the matter under consideration. The three members of the delegation, while undoubtedly estimable people, had no Parliamentary or Legislature experience and no responsibilities in the matter, he said.

The reason why such a delegation had been picked was obvious, he opined, as it was evident that, here again, Mr. Bennett wanted to keep the whole situation in his own hands.

#### Friend of Working Class

Recalling the great interest he has always manifested in the working classes Mr. King reminded his hearers that, when he had first spoken in public in Quebec over thirty years ago, he was Deputy Minister of Labour. He also recalled that he was Minister of Labour under Laurier, 1908-1911, at the time when the Combines' Investigation Act was passed and remarked that the Conservatives, if they had been more sincere in their announced reforms some months ago, could have made far greater use of this law than they actually did.

Canada's labour problems would only be settled the day that representatives of labour, capital, management and government sat down at the same table, according to the speaker who expressed the opinion that, up to the present time, too much shaping of industry policy had been left to capital.

Most of the measures of Mr. Bennett's social legislation, many of which were hastily passed and at the last minute, were electoral laws which were not only useless and dangerous but unconstitutional, he pointed out.

#### Speech In French Applauded

Mr. King, who was given a long and tremendous ovation when he appeared before the large crowd, aroused considerable applause and much favorable comment when he spoke entirely in French for the first 5 minutes or so of his speech.

He thanked, in this section of his address, Premier L. A. Taschereau and the members of his Cabinet for their attendance at the meeting and for the way in which they were co-operating with the Federal Liberal Party in this province and, in passing, also paid high tribute to Hon. Ernest Lapointe for the great work he has always done in the interests of Liberalism.

#### Adhere To Laurier's Principles

Fraternal greetings were extended to youth in general and to the members of the Young Liberals' Association in particular, by Mr. King, who alluded to the great Liberal leader, the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and recalled that the Liberals of today were adhering faithfully to the principles of Sir Wilfrid and, in conclusion, he asked his hearers to work with him so that the Canadians of today would realize the great dream of Laurier's life: — A happy, prosperous, peaceful and united Canada.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D21334

The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....  
 Date.....  
 Subject.....

**BENNETT REGIME DOOMED**

"The Bennett Conservative Government has been dead since 1932 but it will be buried on October 14th., 1935," declared Hon. Ernest Lapointe, who made a raking criticism of the Conservatives for having hung on to power until the bitter end when it was obvious that the people had lost confidence in them and that they should have given up their mandate long before.

Qualifying the actions of the administration during the past five years as "Jazz Politics", Mr. Lapointe stated:—

"Judgment, common sense, consistency, stability, all this has been sadly lacking in government policies the last few years. The Government has never had a definite program. No dole, said Mr. Bennett, but the dole has been the main policy, joined with fighting with provinces and municipalities. The problem according to Mr. Bennett was a national problem. Now, he claims that it is a provincial and municipal question. A bonus of 5c a bushel was granted to the wheat growers, with the effect of increasing production. The following year, it was abolished and the Government preached the decrease of production. Mr. Bennett had said that no government led by him would fix a price for wheat. You know what the present policy is. We have had the same condition in all the spheres of government activities. Canada's politics under the Bennett government have been jazz politics."

**No Economic War Justified**

In connection with the war question Mr. Lapointe made the following important and official declaration:—

"Newspapers are requesting public men to define their stand on the grave conflict which actually threatens the peace of the world.

"I desire that my words on this subject be published as I utter them. I do not want to allow unscrupulous opponents to again falsely charge the liberals of this province with using the war as an election weapon. I now repudiate any such malicious representation. I shall even say that I sincerely believe that Mr. Bennett and the other political leaders do not differ with me as to the stand Canada should take.

"This being said, I state that in my opinion, no interest in Ethiopia, of any nature, whatever, is worth the life of a single Canadian citizen. No consideration could justify Canada's participation in such a war, and I am unalterably opposed to it. How could I think otherwise, after the work which I have given consistently to promote the cause of peace. I

have done it, notwithstanding the indifference and in spite of the sarcasms of many who now are expressing anxiety. The same applies to Mr. King who, last fall, on his return from a European trip, was the target of criticism and cheap jokes for having earnestly talked about peace at the annual meeting of the National Liberal Executive.

**Should Support League**

"The duty of the Canadian Government in the circumstances is to cooperate with the League of Nations to prevent or to stop such war. I still believe that common sense shall prevail and that the catastrophe shall be avoided.

"All I blame the Government for is to have delayed so long in permitting the country to elect a parliament which has its confidence and to have fixed such a long election period that for nearly three months, until the new members are proclaimed, there is in Canada no Parliament which can be called if a legislative consultation becomes necessary.

**Bennett Promises Foredoomed**

Bennett had failed to keep his 1930 promises but he didn't blame him as it would have been impossible for anybody to have kept such extravagant promises, according to the speaker who explained that it was the Canadian people who got crushed between the high tariff walls which Canada and other countries raised as a result of the illogical economic war being conducted by the Conservative administration.

Everybody was deserting the ship of state with the approach of the elections, as was evidenced by the disgraceful race for political positions, he pointed out and recalled that one half of the Cabinet had disappeared, over 20 members had taken political positions and most of the others were "lying low."

**Scores Long-Term Contracts**

Mr. Lapointe objected particularly to a number of long-term contracts, representing millions of dollars, which had been given out by the Government for electoral and political purposes, in the last dying days of its existence, and announced, that if a member of the next Government, he would scrutinize all these contracts carefully and would annul as many as possible. "A Government which has not the confidence of the people and which has overstayed its welcome has no right to act this way," he added.

3  
PRESS CLIPPINGS

D21335

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

"Tolerance and fair play are the true arms of reform," said the speaker in making a strong criticism of Mr. Bennett's so called reform legislation.

**Employment Insurance Joke**

What was the use of establishing an eight-hour day and one day's rest a week for workmen when most of the workmen were idle and had no work?, he wanted to know and pointed out that the Government's unemployed insurance was but a joke when it was considered that it did not bring in any results for almost two years after a man was working when most workmen were without employment altogether.

Bennett could naturally not get along with either the provinces or municipalities because he has always antagonised and fought both since assuming office, according to the speaker who said that many of the laws passed by the Conservatives were unconstitutional and, therefore, useless.

Mr. Lapointe, in referring to a possible National Government, spoke as follows:—

**Against National Gov't.**

"Some individuals are clamouring for a national government. It is queer that every time a tory government is dying, we hear the same cry.

"Would the so called national government be formed to carry on the will of the people or antagonize it? We are being told that certain problems cannot be solved in the way desired by the promoters of national government because the majority of the people are opposed to such a solution. In other words, this national government would be formed to thwart the will of the Canadian people and to force on Canadians something which they do not want. I am opposed to it.

"The coming liberal government will be a true national government because it will represent all the classes and all the provinces," he declared in conclusion.

**A Notable Alliance**

The King-Lapointe alliance was compared to that of Baldwin-Lafontaine by Hon. Lucien Cannon who recalled that, when the Liberals were in power at Ottawa, Quebec had fair representation, with justice and its share of assistance, from the Federal Government, contrary to what had occurred during the past five years.

The Liberals, when at Ottawa, saw to the general interests of the Dominion and of the various provinces but the Conservatives were only interested in certain provinces according to the speaker who described Mr. King as a real Liberal, at all times and everywhere.

The Conservative who had succeeded him as Solicitor General, while undoubtedly an estimable gentleman personally, the speaker pointed out reminded one of a child which dressed up in its father's clothes on Mardi Gras to give people the impression of being somebody he really was not.

Canada's parliamentary system was almost gone and it was the right and the duty of the Liberals of Quebec, like those in the rest of the Dominion, to vote their party into office at the elections so that the people of Canada will regain their rights, liberty and freedom which was taken from them.

**Party Unity Complete**

"I wish to state here tonight that perfect and most complete union exists in the Province of Quebec between the Federal and Provincial Liberal parties," declared Premier L. A. Taschereau who, besides acting as chairman and introducing the various orators of the evening, also spoke briefly.

Canada is at one of the most difficult periods of her history when the goodwill of the electorate is most needed, according to the speaker who said that the Dominion needed to have its best men presiding over the destinies of the country and that these very men were to be found at the head of the Liberal party today.

**Cooperation Assured**

Unemployment, agricultural credit and old age pensions were the three main problems confronting the country today, Mr. Taschereau pointed out and he announced, amidst cheers, that the Quebec government would co-operate fully with the King Liberal Government, which would be elected to office in Ottawa within the next few weeks, in an early and satisfactory settlement of these urgent questions.

He extended a cordial welcome to Messrs. King, Lapointe and Cannon, on behalf of the provincial Liberals, and then introduced the first speaker Hon. Ernest Lapointe.

6  
PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21336  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

**Liberal Women's Part**

All the political questions of the day are of considerable interest to women who are frequently as vitally concerned in their outcome as are the men, exclaimed Mrs. Pierre Casgrain, president of the Women's Liberal Association of Quebec, who urged the women of this province to be interested and know something of politics and public affairs.

What woman, for instance, was not interested in unemployment or possible war when her husband comes home discouraged at night after looking uselessly for work all day long and her sons may be taken from her and led to their deaths on bloody battlefields?, she wanted to know.

Mr. Bennett's promises had proven to be no good and his present extravagant statements could be compared to goods at women's sales which, offered at special prices of \$0.98 would cost the purchaser well over \$1.00 in the long run, she continued.

**Scores Taxation Increase**

Mrs. Casgrain also alluded to the greatly increased taxation under the Conservative regime, and particularly the sugar, cosmetics and soap taxes, and, after showing that women not only should vote but should know how to vote, concluded by appealing to the men to cast their Liberal votes early on election day and return home to mind the children so that their wives could do likewise.

While he, like other Liberals, did not see why Canada should become engaged in any war in which she was not interested and did not intend to have anything to do with sending young Canadians to another disastrous conflict, he was glad to see that Canada's Liberal army was now on the move and would shortly win a sweeping victory over the enemy at the forthcoming elections, stated Major C. G. Power, M. C., M.P., Chief Liberal Organizer for Quebec.

**Liberal Programme Presented**

He referred to the union between the Federal and Provincial Liberals and reminded the crowd that they had heard exposed the Liberals' viewpoint, from the party's Federal and Provincial leaders, the chief lieutenants, the feminine and youth sections and that they now knew the complete Liberal programme.

Major Power, after thanking all those who had participated in the vast meeting and assured it of its success in any way, concluded by urging his hearers to cast their votes for Mr. King and his followers on October 14th, next, so as to bring about a sweeping Liberal victory at the polls for the good of Canada and the Canadian people.

**Liberal Youth Ready**

The Liberal youth of Canada was willing and ready to play its important role in the national life of the Dominion, particularly in the political and public affairs' domains, under the able leadership of the older Liberal chieftains was the message brought by Renaud Miville Dechene, president of the Association of Liberal Youth of the Province of Quebec.

Mr. Dechene, after offering the co-operation and support of the young Liberals to the party in the coming campaign, concluded by urging the youth of the country to do their duty and cast their votes so as to assure that Mr. King and the Liberals would form the next Government at Ottawa.

The largely attended meeting broke up shortly after half past eleven.

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

D21337

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph.....  
Date.....September 9, 1935.....  
Subject.....(Association of Liberal Youth, Quebec, September 7/35.).....

### Youths' Interest In Public Affairs Is Welcomed By Rt. Hon. Mr. King

#### Warns Against New, Inexperienced Party Schemes In Canada Division Harmful

That the contribution of youth to the political life of Canada was not only welcome but wanted by the older politicians and public men of the Dominion and that it was absolutely necessary to the whole population that youth play its important role in the country's national life, more so today than ever in the past, was the message brought by Rt. Hon. W. Lyon Mackenzie King, Leader of the Liberal Party in Canada, who was the main speaker at the lunch, held at the Chateau Frontenac on Saturday afternoon, by the Association of Liberal Youth of the Province of Quebec.

An appeal to his hearers to adhere to and support the Dominion's old, experienced and tried political parties, was also made by the speaker who issued a warning against the propagandists who were campaigning to scrap everything of the past in a general upheaval and to inaugurate radical and untried systems. These people used the war cry that "conditions absolutely different and which never existed before, prevail in Canada today and must be met by entirely new methods which our present leaders are too old-fashioned to use," he pointed out in deploring the growing prevalence of people to always try to belittle the old and tried political parties of the Dominion.

#### Has Distinctive Record

"Youth today is not only the hope but the strength of the country," declared Mr. King who, after stressing the great importance of choosing youth when picking a leader for an important position, recalled that he was only thirty-three years of age when he became a Minister in the Laurier Government.

"Premier Taschereau and I, taking in all political parties in all the provinces, and in the Dominion, share the record of having been the longest at the head of our parties in Canada today," he stated and also reminded his hearers that, of the 1919 leaders of political parties in the British Empire, only Hertzog of Africa and himself remained today. He paid, in passing, high tribute to Premier Taschereau for the latter's great qualities of leadership, wise administration and extensive and continued popularity.

"The Liberal Party looks with a kindly eye upon the solutions which youth can bring to our social, industrial and other problems," said Canada's former Prime Minister, who expressed the opinion that it was the youth of Canada who would have the heavy responsibilities of government on their shoulders for a generation or so to come.

His long record and success in public life he attributed to the fact "that I have always been surrounded, in public life, by the best and ablest men in Canada, and have always had the benefit of their advice and support."

#### Collective Wisdom Best

"To be guided by collective wisdom is far better than by one's own judgment," according to the speaker, who said that the tendency of recent years to try to seek one strong man who knew everything and who could do everything all by himself, only meant that people were rapidly approaching dictatorship conditions in the Dominion.

Alluding to the Canadian political situation and referring briefly to the Social Credit, C. C. F. and Reconstruction parties, Hon. Mr. King said he had little confidence in them because they were new, inexperienced and untried. Not a single member of the Social Credit Cabinet had ever sat in office at either Ottawa or Edmonton and, consequently, really knew nothing of political and public life, he pointed out and, as far as the Reconstruction party was concerned, it should be sufficient to recall that Canada had witnessed the unheard of and astonishing spectacle of a political leader choosing himself and his own platform before the party even came into being.

"The only way I know of for a politician to enter public life is to start in young and learn from his elders the problems of government as I did," declared Mr. King, who said that a real political party was like great rivers, like the St. Lawrence, in that they deepened their channels and widened the distance between their banks as they acquired experience and strength along their way.

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

**D 21938**  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

### Old Parties Served Well

Canada's traditional parties, through which citizens of this Dominion had acquired national freedom, personal freedom, intellectual freedom, religious freedom, constitutional freedom, political freedom and economic freedom, had served well in the past and would continue to serve well in the future, he opined, and he made an eloquent and energetic plea for everybody to support the Liberal party at the forthcoming elections, because it was the only experienced, tried, worthwhile and logical party in the Dominion today.

Mr. King, who spoke entirely in English, was given a tremendous ovation both before and after his address.

### Party Unity Stressed

"If we stand united we will not lose three seats in Quebec," declared Hon. Ernest Lapointe, who appealed to all members of the party to set aside their personal ideas and prejudices and support wholeheartedly the official candidates selected by the party conventions.

Division could harm the Liberals a great deal and affect the results, he warned, and stated that an abundance of candidates was always a trouble.

A vote cast for a dissenting Liberal was really a vote for Mr. Bennett as it was just as effective for him as if it had been cast for the Conservative candidate directly, according to Mr. Lapointe, who, not scheduled to speak at the lunch, was forced to do so by the delegates who clamored for him to address them.

"It is not only the right but the duty of youth to get interested in, and into public affairs, today," he declared, and ended by congratulating Messrs. King and Taschereau upon their fine reception, and the delegates upon their splendid convention.

"The Liberal party, which needs youth, asks you for your ideals and your ideas, and welcomes them, but we ask you to preach them as loyal soldiers in the Liberal army and not as revolutionaries outside its ranks," stated Premier L. A. Taschereau, in the course of a short speech.

### Province's Tribute

"I am pleased to submit the homage and admiration of the Liberals of the province of Quebec to Mr. King and to the Federal Liberal party," said Hon. Mr. Taschereau, who continued: "I am but a humble soldier in the Liberal army, serving under our great leader, Mr. King, and working fully with his Chief Lieutenant, Mr. Lapointe, upon whose shoulders Laurier's mantle fell, and who has worn it so well ever since."

"We do not excommunicate anybody from the Liberal party which welcomes into its fold anyone of goodwill, but we want co-operation and not revolt," he added. "The way to co-operate and collaborate with the Liberal party is to work with us and not to walk with the Conservatives," he continued.

"My idea of Liberalism is that a Liberal should think Liberal, act Liberal and be Liberal, and have nothing to do with the Conservatives," declared Premier Taschereau, who, in conclusion, stated: "I ask you for the confidence of youth."

### Wind Up Successful Event

Nine members of the Association, from all parts of the province, then delivered short speeches before the luncheon was finally brought to an end shortly after three thirty o'clock.

They were Gaston Lacroix, Montreal; Paul Roy, Quebec; Hormidas Garipey, Three Rivers; Yves Leduc, Montreal; Samuel Gregoire, Quebec; Sylvio Charest, Buckingham; John Dagart, Richmond; Dr. Rolland Bergeron, Matane, and Leonce Levesque, Roberval.

President Edouard Rinfret, of Montreal, who was in the chair, also spoke briefly and introduced all of the various orators at the lunch.

Among those at the head table on Saturday were, besides Mr. Rinfret and Rt. Hon. Mr. King, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Hon. Lucien Cannon, Premier L. A. Taschereau, Hon. Messrs. J. E. Perrault, Honore Mercier, R. F. Stockwell and Adelard Godbout, members of the Provincial Cabinet, C. G. Power, chief local Liberal organizer, and his assistants, Lt.-Col. Oscar Gilbert, James Valentine, and J. A. Lesage, a number of Federal and Provincial members, the nine young speakers, prominent local Liberals and others.

D 21339

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

PRESS CLIPPINGS

To be placed in  
press book in addition  
to one there  
now.

Name of Publication.....The Ottawa Morning Citizen.....  
Date.....September 8, 1935.....  
Subject.....1935 General Election.....

Quebec Meeting - Sept. 7th

# Public Mandate Before Placing Canada At War

## Liberals Believe in Plebis- cite Before Any Action Taken, Declares Macken- zie King at Quebec City.

### Definite Statement From Bennett Asked

#### Says Country Entitled to Know What His Answer Would Be to London.

(Canadian Press).

QUEBEC, Sept. 8.—Canada must not be committed to war in the interval before the installation of a new parliament without an expression of popular will in a plebiscite, Liberal Leader Mackenzie King said here Saturday night. He coupled this declaration with a demand for a definite statement from Prime Minister R. B. Bennett as to what answer he would send to London should Canada be asked to participate in any action likely to result in war.

"I read what he said the other night," said Mr. King, "about Canada not going to enter a war unless Canadian interests were involved. But that is not enough. Who is going to say whether Canadian interests are involved? There is only one man to decide that now and that is Mr. Bennett.

**Without Right, He Says.**

"There being no Parliament, and the ministry having gone beyond its term of office, Mr. Bennett has no right whatever, directly or indirectly, in any shape or form to commit this country to any stand with respect to what may be done abroad in relation to the possibility of war."

Similar views on international complications were expressed by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Mr. King's chief lieutenant in the province of Quebec. He said no interest in Ethiopia was worth the sacrifice of a single Canadian life, and demanded an expression of popular will before any war commitment should be made.

At another point in Mr. King's speech he said: "I believe the people of Canada would be strongly opposed to war connected with economic interests in the Near East. So far as the Liberal party is concerned we believe in the supremacy of Parliament, and when there is no Parliament there should be a mandate from the people themselves, taken in the form of a plebiscite, if necessary, before any action is taken likely to lead to war."

**Recalls 1922 Incident.**

Mr. King recalled the Chanak incident of 1922 when war against Turkey loomed on the horizon as an example of how quickly decisions of far-reaching import relating to peace or war were thrust upon whatever small group of men happened to be at the head of a government.

His own action as prime minister in refusing to commit Canada to a conflict with the Turks at that time had averted steps which might have led to war. A cable was sent from London to the British dominions asking them if they would send troops.

New Zealand and Australia had answered in the affirmative, but after consulting his cabinet Mr. King had answered that Canada wanted to know more about what the war was to be fought for and would not participate until Parliament had been called and expressed his approval. He had also said the government might even go beyond Parliament and ask the people to express their views directly.

"In a few days," he said, "our action brought word from the Old Land that warlike action had been deferred. There is no doubt that the action of Canada in refusing to plunge into a conflict of which we knew nothing averted action which might have resulted in a serious war."

**Entitled To Know.**

At the time, said Mr. King, the leader of the Conservative party, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, criticized his stand and said Canada's answer should have been a prompt "Ready, aye, ready." Mr. Bennett was now the leader of the Conservative party and the country was entitled to know what his answer would be should a similar situation arise.

In his first radio speech Mr. Bennett had accused Mr. King of preaching an antiquated political philosophy, one which was not suitable to modern conditions.

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REPEAT  
REPETITION

D 21339

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REPEAT  
REPETITION

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21340  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date .....

Subject .....

"I am inclined to think," said the Liberal leader, "that he was referring to the old idea that Parliament was the body which should manage the people's affairs and that he was suggesting the time has now come when we must take away from the people's representatives all control over public affairs. That must be

what he means because he has been going in the opposite direction to the old theory."

**Created Dictatorship.**

The cumulative effect of the actions of the Bennett government to curtail the power of Parliament had created a dictatorship in Canada. The government had a blank check to spend all the money it wished from the treasury for unemployment relief, it had control of the whole export and import trade through the Marketing Act, it had power to make laws for peace, order and good government and it had turned over control of the gold reserves and the credit and currency to its own private corporation, the Bank of Canada.

It held all these powers despite the fact it had lost the confidence of the people, had outstayed its term of office and was now ruling for two months without a Parliament.

Mr. King returned to Ottawa today and will resume his speaking tour by going to Western Canada next week.

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REPEAT  
REPETITION

Vol	File/Dossier	Subject/Sujet	Dates	Pages	Reel/Bobine
36	135	Chronological Files	Mar.-Sept. 1935	D 20842 - D 20920	
36	136	Chronological Files	Jan.-Sept. 1935	D 20921 - D 21063	
36	137	Chronological Files	July-Sept. 1935	D 21064 - D 21226	
37	138	Chronological Files	Aug.-Sept. 1935	D 21227 - D 21339	
37	139	Chronological Files	Sept.-Oct. 1935	D 21340 - D 21483	
37	140	Chronological Files	Nov.-May 1935-1936	D 21484 - D 21639	
38	141	Chronological Files	Sept.-May 1935-1937	D 21640 - D 21792	
38	142	Chronological Files	Sept.-Nov. 1936	D 21793 - D 21843	
38	143	Chronological Files	Apr.-May 1937	D 21844 - D 22001	

D21341

Radio Broadcasts and Campaign Speeches by Mr. Mackenzie King

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Occasion</u>	<u>Subject</u>
<u>1935</u>			
Sept. 17	Ottawa	Radio Broadcast No. 4	one-man party and policies; Liberal position; results of Bennett policies; Trade; Tariff; Primary Industries; Trade Agreements; Mr. Stevens; Lib. policies; Business and govt.; Record of governments; Conservative way; Liberty.
Sept. 19	Brandon	Campaign Speech	Wheat; Unemployment; Tariff; Basic industries;
Sept. 20	Saskatoon	" "	Wheat; Railways; Banking; Social Credit; Bennett doctrine of materialism.
Sept. 21	Leask	" "	Social Credit; Trade; Reciprocity.
Sept. 23	Prince Albert	" "	Discrimination against P.A.; Hyndman Report; Stevens; Price Spreads; Unemployment; Central Bank.
Sept. 25	Edmonton	" "	Monetary problems; Social Credit; Co-operation with Alta government; Central Bank; Rural relief; Trade; Unemployment.
Sept. 27	Victoria	" "	Trade; Trade with Japan; Trade with U.S.
Sept. 28	Vancouver	" "	Mining Policy; party unity; Central Bank; Trade U.S. & Japan; Ottawa Agreements; Social Reform.
Sept. 30	Calgary	" "	Tariff reductions; Trade U.S.; Trade Japan; Social Credit; Central Bank; Wheat; Unemployment Mr. Bennett.

D 21342

Radio Broadcasts and Campaign Speeches by Mr. Mackenzie King

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Occasion</u>	<u>Subject</u>
<u>1935</u>			
Oct. 1	Regina	Campaign Speech	No. of political parties; Social Credit; Need for unity; Unemployment; Social insurance; Trade Agreements; Trade U.S.; Trade Japan; Ottawa Agreements; Reductions Tariff; Price Spreads; Wheat; Money & Banking.
Oct. 2	Winnipeg	" "	Various parties; No alliance with other parties; bribing electorate; wheat; veterans; amalgamation; faith; dictatorship; need for large majority; Trade, Empire, Japan, U.S.
Oct. 3	Port Arthur	" "	Wheat; Sale of low grades in Orient; unemployment commission; Social reform; doubtful validity; Liberal record; amalgamation; 3rd parties; war.
Oct. 5	Barrie	" "	Conference with provinces; appointment unemployment commis- sion; tariff reductions; trade missions; debt, interest questions to be settled by co-operation with provinces; depression means lack of trade; Stevens supported Bennett policies; Trade Japan, U.S.; Ottawa Agreements; Amalgamation; Veterans.
Oct. 7	Windsor	" "	Third Parties; C.C.F.; Stevens; Need for strong majority; Social Credit; Endorsation of Liberal proposals; Unemployment; Railways; Lower costs of pro- duction; tariff on automobiles; commuters; Labour record; Laissez- faire; Central Bank.

- 3 -  
(Mackenzie King)

D 21343

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Occasion</u>	<u>Subject</u>
Oct. 8	Toronto	Campaign Speech	Responsibility on Political leader; various parties; equitable distribution of wealth; unemployment; unemployment commission; uncertainty and instability; tariff; how handled after 1921; Ottawa Agreements; Trade U.S.; Social Reform; Personal record; Railways; Central Bank; Inspiration of Mackenzie's life; Interest in social problem.
Oct. 9	Niagara Falls	" "	Manufacturers threats; wholesale bribery; danger of small parties; danger of war; co-operation with provinces; dictatorship; election promises and bribery; communist bogey; tariff; Japanese trade; textile industry; railways
Oct. 10.	Brockville	" "	Bribery to western farmers; Mr. Bennett's arrogance; "group government" public works contracts.
Oct. 11.	Montreal	" "	Hepburn and Hydro contracts; trade with foreign countries; National Government; practises and procedure observed by other Prime Ministers;
Pct. 12	Ottawa	" "	Renfrew industries - Violation of Dominion Elections Act; investigations into industry; Sage broadcast programme; Civil Service; unemployment; trade; grant to Western wheat growers; Bank of Canada.

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

**D 21344**  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication..... Windsor Daily Star.  
Date..... September 18, 1935.  
Subject..... (Mr. King's 4th. Radio Address, Ottawa, Sept. 17, /35.)

# COMPLETE TEXT

## Mr. King's Speech On Party Program

OTTAWA, Sept. 18.—Following is the speech delivered by Liberal Leader Mackenzie King last night over a national hookup:

### BENNETT'S STAND

"Ladies and Gentlemen:

"Within the past ten days, you have had the opportunity of listening to four radio addresses by the Prime Minister. The impression Mr. Bennett's addresses have left upon my mind, and, I feel sure, also upon yours, is that Mr. Bennett stands today, just where he stood five years ago. His basic policies remain those upon which he has acted right along. The five years and more during which his government has been in office have taught him little or nothing. He appears to be as determined as ever to have his own way, and his alone. He is as blind as ever to the disastrous consequences of many of the methods he has been pursuing.

"Moreover, Mr. Bennett's appeal remains the same. He continues to believe that promises count for more than all else in a political campaign; that promises will do the trick, a second time; especially if they are on a grand scale, and made with sufficient emphasis.

### STILL MORE PROMISES

"I had thought that, however much Mr. Bennett might continue to affirm that his policies were right, the experience of the past five years would, at least, have taught him something in the matter of promises. I did not think that, with his obvious and admitted failure to begin to implement the promises made in 1930, he would, by way of larger and more extravagant promises, seek to outdo in 1935, what he did in that year. The temptation, however, has been too great, and he has yielded to it.

"Least of all, did I expect that, with the broadcasts of January still fresh in the public mind, and his performances with respect thereto so far short of his pledges, Mr. Bennett would venture to announce yet another program of so-called social reform. Yet

that is what he has done. As with the one which preceded it, he hopes that this program will serve to obliterate the record of the past five years. If the measures now being proposed are calculated to prove so effective, why were not one, or all of them, enacted in one or other of the six sessions of the late parliament?

"Here again, however, Mr. Bennett is running true to form. The far-reaching measures, now put forward for the first time, were not so much as hinted at while parliament was in session. In no sense can they be described as the policies of the Conservative party. Obviously, the party has not been consulted, or it has ceased to exist. Were Mr. Bennett to be returned in October, what guarantee is there that, even if he seeks to fulfill his undertakings, the Conservative party will support a single one of his new measures? Already, influential Conservatives, and a large section of the Conservative press, if they have not ridiculed, have been extremely critical of Mr. Bennett's latest proposals.

### GUARANTEE IS LACKING

"There is another circumstance which the electorate will do well to have in mind. Should Mr. Bennett be defeated in Calgary West, or drop out of the leadership of the Conservative party, once the elections are over, what guarantee is there that the Conservative party will feel itself bound to enact a single measure proposed by Mr. Bennett since the dissolution of Parliament? In view of Mr. Bennett's conversion to the idea that sixty years should be the limit of a man's working days; and, having regard for other passages in his addresses, which would indicate that Mr. Bennett may find it inadvisable, in any eventuality, to continue longer in the leadership of his party, the possibility of change in the leadership of the Conservative party is something of which account must be taken at this time. Is it not

2  
PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21345  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

fair to assume that, with a change of leadership, any measure not congenial to a majority of the members of the Conservative party will be dismissed as being just another of Mr. Bennett's promises made for the purpose of winning an election!

"The same, indeed, may be said with respect to all that Mr. Stevens is pledging himself to carry out. If, by any chance, in the present elections, Mr. Stevens should meet with defeat in the constituency of East Kootenay, as he did in Vancouver Centre in 1930, or should, for any other reason, find it impossible to carry on, what, during the next five years, will become of the party Mr. Stevens himself has brought into being, has named and baptized, and started upon its career under his sole paternity?

"Let it never be forgotten that it is not for a day only, or for a month, or for a year, that those who may be elected on October the 14th will occupy their seats in the next House of Commons. Through its candidates, you are determining the party to which your interests, and the interests of Canada as a whole, will be entrusted for another five years. You have only to look back to 1930 to see how long a period that is, and how many and varied are the problems which Canada may have to face within a corresponding period of time. It will be well to remember, also, how necessary a substantial majority in the House of Commons is to the fulfilment of any promise or policy. An overwhelming majority will be needed in the next Parliament.

**AGAINST ONE-MAN CONTROL**

"Above all, in times such as the present, with great international as well as national problems to be faced, and with the possibility of war at our very doors, you will do well to consider how inadvisable it is that the fate of Canada should be in the hands of any one man. Surely, it must be apparent to all that we cannot too quickly return to government by a ministry composed of many men, each bringing his experience and judgment to bear, not to appearances, but in reality, upon the momentous issues of our day.

"In the Book of Proverbs, we are told:

"Where no counsel is, the people fall;

"But in the multitude of counselors there is safety."

"This is as true today as it was in the days of Solomon. It might be said with equal truth, that from ancient days to our own, there never has been a time in the world's affairs, more than the present, when there was so much need for men and nations to keep this proverb in mind.

"Let me again remind you of what I have already said of an all-important difference between the Liberal party, and the other parties which are seeking your support in the present elections. The program of the Liberal party is the work of the party itself.

It is not the declaration or manifesto of any one man. It has been endorsed by all who were Liberal members in the last parliament, and by the National Liberal Federation and its affiliated organizations from coast to coast. Not the leader only, but the Liberal party as a whole, is already committed to, and bound by the policies to which it has given its approval.

**PARTY MAKES POLICIES**

"So long as I remain the leader of the Liberal party, I intend, as respects its policies, to have this guarantee before asking the electors of Canada to give the party their support. I intend, as well, if the party is returned to power, to see that the policies thus endorsed are carried out. I need scarcely add that it is in this manner alone that, notwithstanding a change in its leadership, a political party can be held to its promises and policies. This method of carrying on government may necessitate less in the way of promises, but it will mean, I believe very much more in the way of performance. Moreover, it will serve to hold Canada true to the ideal of Democracy, and to preserve our country from Dictatorship. Sooner or later, Dictatorship inevitably leads to the destruction of liberty. It is leading today to war.

"If, for any reason, in this general election, I, myself, should suffer defeat in the constituency of Prince Albert, which has honored me with its representation during the past ten years, and be precluded subsequently from re-entering parliament, I would be able to hand over the party leadership to another with the certain knowledge that it was something more than merely the leadership of a political party which was being transferred. I would feel that what I was handing over was a great trust which the Liberals had committed to my charge. If on October 14th, the Liberal party should again be returned to power, it would be even more than this. It would be much more than a trust which the Liberals of Canada had, for the time being, committed to my keeping. It would be a trust which the people of Canada had committed to the keeping of the Liberal party.

"When the time comes for me to hand on to another the torch of Liberal leadership in Canada, I hope I shall be able to pass it on, not as a meaningless thing, or some mere symbol of authority, but, as I received it from the hand of Sir Wilfred Laurier: a light, undiminished, which, in no flickering or uncertain way, discloses the path along which the Liberal party is pledged to tread. I shall have, too, the satisfaction of knowing that the policies of the Liberal party are no meaningless or ephemeral things, since they carry with them the authority and pledge of young and old alike, of men and women of all creeds and classes, and of East as well as West.

3.  
PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21346  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....  
Date.....  
Subject.....

**SAME AS IN 1930**

"I have said that Mr. Bennett stands today exactly where he stood five years ago. Canada has had five years of Bennett policies and promises. Can anyone say that, except to a few privileged interests, these policies have been of benefit to any part of Canada, or to any class in our country?"

"Five years of Bennett policies and promises have left Canada with a staggering unemployment problem; with ruination staring farmers in the face; with an unparalleled stagnation of transportation; with an enormous diminution in the volume of our foreign and domestic trade; with bitterness toward Canada in trade affairs in other parts of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and enmity in many foreign countries; with industry and the people of every class being called upon to bear a merciless load of taxation; and with enormous debts and unbalanced budgets in Dominion, provincial and civic administrations. It is all very well for Mr. Bennett to say that he will remedy all this. If his policies and promises are capable of anything so miraculous, why have they not so operated during the past five years? The fact, however, is that what I have described is largely the fruits of his own mistakes; policies which were wrong from the start, and promises which were incapable of fulfilment. The significant fact is they are policies which, even now, he does not repudiate, and promises which he augments on a vaster scale.

"The worst feature about all that Mr. Bennett has to say is that he assumes that unemployment and depression are bound to continue indefinitely. What he has been insisting right along was only a temporary condition, has now become chronic. His attitude is one of defeat and despair. Instead of planning for plenty, he plans for scarcity. Instead of aiming at the expansion of trade, he aims at further restriction of trade. Instead of ending unemployment, he now proposes to end work. It is the logical development of the policy of economic nationalism, which he says he deplores, but from which, in his blindness, he can find no means of escape. In planning for scarcity, rather than for plenty, his first step was to restrict or to prohibit trade. That successfully accomplished, the next step was to limit the production and restrict the sale of commodities. This being in process of accomplishment, he now proposes to restrict work itself, by prescribing the years within which a man shall be permitted to earn his daily bread.

**"COLOSSAL FAILURES"**

"To cloak his own colossal failures, Mr. Bennett resorts to an old political, but not very creditable device, namely, that of attributing, to policies of his opponents, the evil consequences which flow from his own. In his first address, Mr. Bennett stated that the Liberal policy of freer trade would mean 'the wreckage of industry, vastly increased unemployment, drastic reductions in wages, shrinkage in the domestic and foreign markets for our natural products.' These are the very results which have been produced, not by the freeing of trade, but by the strangling of trade, through Mr. Bennett's policies of extreme protection.

"Five years ago, Mr. Bennett announced his intention to blast a way for Canadian trade into the markets of the world. He has failed in this, but what he has succeeded in doing, by this mistaken method, has been to blast Canadian trade out of some of its most profitable markets. The most recent and notable example is the case of Japan. For many years, Canada's trade with Japan has been a growing and exceptionally profitable one, of first importance to the industries of British Columbia and to Canada's shipping interests on the Pacific. In the last fiscal year, the Japanese market was the fourth most important to Canada. That market is now in jeopardy, and may be lost altogether. So obviously inexcusable has been Mr. Bennett's handling of this situation, that he now seeks to divert attention from his own errors by raising the bogey of Liberal readiness to concede any and every concession Japan may ask for.

"As for a trade agreement with the United States, Mr. Bennett tells us that this is still a possibility. I shall content myself, therefore, with drawing attention to the fact that the long talked of negotiations have yielded thus far only a year old prospectus, an indication of the half-heartedness with which negotiations have thus far been pursued.

**DETAILS COME LATER**

"Obviously, it is not possible for me, in the half hour at my disposal, to take up, one after the other, the many subjects dealt with by Mr. Bennett in his radio addresses, which occupied in all, two hours and a half. I shall have to leave for the public meetings, which I am about to address, consideration of such subjects as I have already dealt with in my previous broadcasts, and which include the all-important questions of unemployment; currency, credit and banking; the marketing of Canada's products; reciprocal agreements with the United States and other countries; as well as constitutional issues and international relations.

# PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21347  
Office of

The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

"I wish, however, to say at once, that there is not the slightest ground for the contention that, if a Liberal government is returned to power, Canada's interests will in any way be prejudicially affected by the action of a Liberal government in its dealings with Japan, or, for that matter, with any other country. It would be my hope, if a Liberal government were returned to office, that it might still be possible to recover the market in Japan that apparently has been lost to Canada through Mr. Bennett's policies, and his handling of the situation, but it would not be by any sacrifice, by Liberals, of Canadian interests.

"The Liberal party believes that a substantial and far-reaching reduction should be effected in the rate of customs duties. This reduction is needed, not to advance, as Mr. Bennett would suggest, the interests of other countries at the expense of our own, but to advance the interests of Canada itself. There is nothing in the record of previous Liberal administrations, or in the statements of the Liberal party at the present time, to justify the assertion that a Liberal government will ignore the legitimate interests of Canadian producers.

### PRIMARY INDUSTRIES

"The prosperity of Canada depends upon the development of the great primary industries of agriculture, lumbering, mining, and fishing, and upon the sale abroad of surplus quantities of our basic commodities which cannot be consumed at home. If returned to office, a Liberal government will, along with other reductions, immediately and materially reduce duties on those articles which enter into the cost of production of our primary industries, more particularly on the implements and machinery of production.

"The Liberal party does not subscribe to the protectionist view that the citizen must be regarded only in his capacity as a producer, and that he has no rights in his capacity as a consumer. For one, in a family, who would be classed as a producer, there are usually several who are consumers. The extreme protection of recent years has compelled families to pay infinitely more for the necessaries of life, and has added immeasurably to the cost of living. Indeed, today the family might well be described as the forgotten unit in the scheme of Canada's economy. The Liberal party proposes to effect immediate substantial reductions in the duties on the necessaries of life, and thus afford a direct measure of relief to every home and to every individual.

"If our primary industries are to be developed as they should be, capital as well as labor must be attracted to them. To this end, confidence in the stability of government policies, as well as in administration, is essential. Ever since the present government assumed office, business has suffered from incessant intervention and from the uncertainty and instability of our customs and other fiscal laws. Un-

predictable customs rulings and a ruthless and extreme use of special arbitrary valuations, have impeded and made impossible the recovery and expansion of Canada's trade almost as much as the extravagant and unparalleled increases in duties. The Liberal party, if returned to office, will abolish all the unwarranted extra taxes on imports, as imposed and administered by the present government. It will seek, above all else, stability and certainty in customs administration, and continuity in government policy.

### RECIPROCAL TRADE

"While negotiating reciprocal trade agreements may prove an arduous task, the Liberal party believes that much can be done to secure larger markets for the exportable surpluses of our basic commodities. It believes that many of the nations are as heartily sick of economic nationalism as are the people of Canada, and will equally welcome a genuine attempt to find means of increasing mutual trade on a fair and friendly basis.

"How readily agreements can be made, when the will to make them is present, and when the right methods are used to bring them about, is apparent from the large number of agreements signed within the last two or three years by many of the principal trading countries of the world. To mention but a few, the United Kingdom has negotiated, since the Imperial Conference of 1932, no less than twenty-one trade agreements. Brazil, since 1931, has negotiated twenty-six agreements. Since 1932, Finland has negotiated seven and the Argentine five. While our negotiations have been proceeding with the United States, that country, within a little over a year, has negotiated agreements with Belgium, Sweden, Czecho-Slovakia, Brazil, Cuba and Haiti. All these nations have gained an entrance and established a foothold in markets at our very door.

"Success in international negotiations depends more than anything else upon the real desire there may be to effect a given end, and upon the way in which negotiations are conducted. If we believe that all trade is in the nature of war, and assume that belligerent attitude in a manner which hardens and perpetuates temporary differences, and above all, if we have reached the conclusion that economic nationalism is the inevitable destiny of the modern state, we may expect to lose more and more of our markets abroad and become as a country more and more isolated. If, on the other hand, we believe that trade is in the nature of exchange, and mutually beneficial, and that world trade is what, above all else, Canada needs, and are prepared in international negotiations to see different issues in their proper proportions, and, in reasonable discussion, to seek what common ground exists, there is every reason to believe that, whether it be Japan, the United States, or any other country, we shall meet with a corresponding attitude on the part of other nations, and find a way out of difficulties.

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## PRESS CLIPPINGS

**D 21348**  
Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....  
Date.....  
Subject.....

which will prove to the advantage of all.

"Like Mr. Bennett, Mr. Stevens hopes to make the people of Canada forget his past record in matters of trade by talking, now that a general election is on, of a reduction in duties on agricultural implements. Indeed, Mr. Stevens goes a step farther, and advocates that duties on textiles should also be reduced. The reduction of duties on agricultural implements and textiles was, time and again, urged upon the government, when Mr. Stevens was Minister of Trade and Commerce, and, as often, refused or ignored by Mr. Bennett and himself. But, it will take more than lip service on the part of Mr. Stevens to cause the electorate to overlook the fact that for four years he was Minister of Trade and Commerce, and, as such, was Mr. Bennett's right-hand man for the carrying out of policies of trade restriction and prohibition, and that it was under his own administration that the tariff on textiles, agricultural implements, and hundreds of other articles, were raised to unprecedented heights. It will also be recalled that, from the special session on, Mr. Stevens was perhaps the most fanatical advocate of those policies of extreme economic nationalism which have destroyed the trade of Canada; that, to this end, he organized the notorious "Canada First" campaign, published the celebrated "Creed," and turned the Bureau of Statistics and government publications into organs of political propaganda. Nor are the electorate likely to overlook the fact, that during Mr. Stevens term as Minister of Trade and Commerce, Canada's trade was cut in half. By no device of political campaigning can Mr. Stevens escape the joint responsibility which, along with Mr. Bennett, he shares for the destruction of Canada's trade.

#### STEVENS ALLIANCE

"While Mr. Stevens denies the existence of any alliance between himself and the Conservative party, and Mr. Bennett would have you believe that he and Mr. Stevens have parted company, it is interesting to note that, up to the present time, Mr. Stevens is not opposed in East Kootenay by any candidate of the Conservative party, nor is Mr. Bennett opposed in Calgary West by a candidate of the Reconstruction party. This does not look like war to the death. There is a growing conviction that, whatever may be the feelings between Mr. Bennett and Mr. Stevens, the followers of both are only temporarily in different camps, that, once the elections are over, their forces will speedily unite. Mr. Bennett, it will be recalled, had nothing to say of Mr. Stevens in any, save the last, of his addresses. What he had to say was mostly in the nature of an effort to minimize the difference between them, or of a borrowing from Mr. Stevens stock-in-trade.

"Mr. Bennett, in introducing his latest batch of promises, has harped once more upon the solitary string that the Liberal party has no policies or proposals. The Liberal party, on the contrary, has very definite policies and proposals, but unlike those of Mr. Bennett and Mr. Stevens, they have not been especially concocted since the prorogation of parliament. They have been set forth, time and again, over a period of years, and enjoy the unanimous support of a party united from coast to coast. They have, moreover, been drafted, not simply for the purpose of winning a general election, but of meeting the actual problems of government, and of leading Canada out of the depression.

#### URGENT PROBLEM

"The Liberal party is pledged to regard unemployment as Canada's most urgent problem, to deal with unemployment as a national problem, and through the agency of a representative national commission, to co-operate with the provinces and municipalities in the administration of unemployment relief, and in an endeavour to provide work for the unemployed; to the enactment of a constitutionally valid system of unemployment insurance, and, as rapidly as the financial position of the country warrants, its expansion into a general scheme of social insurance, including health insurance as well as old age pensions; to policies which will liberate and expand our external trade, upon which depends industrial and commercial recovery; to the liberation of internal trade, by ending artificial price control and price fixing, which restricts and hampers trade internally; to the development of primary industries, by reduction in the costs of instruments of production; to state assistance in the marketing of natural products; to the restoration of control by the state over currency and credit, through the reconstruction of the Bank of Canada; to the establishment of an investment control board; to the maintenance of the integrity of the Canadian National Railways; to the democratization of industry, through policies which will seek to give to workers and consumers a larger share in the government of industry; to the restoration of responsible government; to the re-assertion of personal liberty, and the right of free speech and free association; to measures of electoral reform, to ensure a true parliamentary representation of the people, and to reduce the cost of election campaigns; to a balanced budget; to retrenchment of public expenditures; to reduction of the principal and interest on the public debt; to an inquiry into federal, provincial and municipal costs of government; to a furtherance of international peace and the work of the League of Nations; and to a more equitable distribution of wealth, which will have regard to human needs, to the furtherance of social justice, and the promotion of the common good.

6  
PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of  
**D** The Leader of the Opposition  
21349

Name of Publication.....  
Date.....  
Subject.....

"In the course of his radio addresses, Mr. Bennett has found it necessary to give you reasons, apart altogether from the issues of the campaign, and the policies of the respective parties, why you should withhold your support

from me, and give your support to him.

"Of me, Mr. Bennett says, that he must warn the country, what will be its fate, if it entrusts itself to the guidance of one so supremely oblivious to the actual problems, so utterly uninformed of the practical ways to deal with them. 'Elect Mr. King,' he says, 'and under his policy I tell you that our foreign markets will fall away that our domestic markets will become less and less, that our financial structure will become still more gravely imperilled, that unemployment will engulf the people.'

"And again: 'Elect Mr. King, entrust this country to the falling power of Liberalism, deliver Canada into its phantom hands, and you face the prospect of bankruptcy, that kind of bankruptcy, you Canadians, which may mean the end of our Confederation.'

**"MAN OF BUSINESS"**

"Of himself, Mr. Bennett says: 'I think that even my harshest critics will admit that I have been a good man of business.' He then seeks to convey the impression that whatever success may have attended the efforts of the present government has been due to himself, rather than to his colleagues. He tells you that he dislikes to talk about his illness, but that he must do so, because, 'it had an influence upon the course of events.' 'It gravely interfered,' he says, 'with the development of our program.' 'Had I had,' he goes on to say, 'an unbroken sweep between January and May, we would have been further ahead than we are now. Other vital elements in our program would now have been enacted into law.'

"In his parting word, Mr. Bennett did not hesitate to say that no one could be found as capable of administering the affairs of Canada as himself. Referring to the possibility of anyone else becoming the leader of the government of Canada, he says: 'I would be more than content, if I could believe that my successor might do better for you than I.' However much this may appear to reflect upon myself, or other political leaders, it is certainly a little hard upon those who have been Mr. Bennett's colleagues during the years he has been in office, and upon all who belong to the Conservative party.

"Here, I may, perhaps be allowed to say to Mr. Bennett that, whatever my qualities for leadership may be, I have never found it necessary, in order that my own personality might thereby be magnified, to deprive my colleagues of due credit for what has been accomplished by the administration of which I have been the head.

"It might also be well for me to remind those to whom I am speaking of what I said a moment ago of the danger which threatens all political programs that lie too completely in the hands of an individual man.

"Does not what Mr. Bennett has said make perfectly clear how completely, the carrying out of the measures he now advocates depends, in Mr. Bennett's own mind, not only upon his remaining at the head of the Conservative party, but upon the condition of his own health. What guarantee is there, unfortunate as it would be, that Mr. Bennett might not again, as he says, 'let his party down,' and also 'let you down.' It is to guard against just such contingencies, in the administration of a nation's affairs, that government ought to be widely distributed among members of a ministry, one and all sharing a collective responsibility for their every act. This is the essence of the British system of government. Can we, in the government of our country, afford to risk any contingency against which it is possible to provide, as we face the appalling issues with which, at any moment, Canada may be confronted.

"Fortunately, I am not obliged to place my own estimate upon the record of the government of which I have been the head. As to business capacity, as well as to all else, the record speaks for itself. When the late Liberal administration took office in 1921, Canada was in the slough of a great depression. Thousands were unemployed, trade was languishing, the railroads were in a desperate condition, the burden of taxation was greater than it had ever been, and the public debt was mounting to unprecedented heights. The country, it might truly be said, was heading for bankruptcy.

**LIBERAL REGIME**

"What was the story when we left office in 1930? Those years of Liberal administration constituted the greatest period of Canadian trade expansion. In the fiscal year 1928-29, Canada's total trade reached the highest point in our history—over two and a half billion dollars. In seven out of nine calendar years, Canada was the fifth largest trading country in the world. Our country has gained the distinction of leading the world in per capita export of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods. In eight fiscal years out of the nine, there were favorable balances of trade. The total of these favorable balances reached the colossal figure of one and a half billion dollars, or more than the total trade of Canada in any one of the past four years.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21350  
-The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....  
Date.....  
Subject.....

"During the time the Liberal government was in office, all expenditures, on both current and capital account, were paid out of current revenue. There were surpluses in seven successive years, and a total reduction in the public debt of 278 million dollars. The income tax was reduced on persons of moderate income, and the exemptions increased. The sales tax was reduced from six to one per cent. Penny postage was restored, and the nuisance taxes were abolished. There were substantial and extensive reductions of the tariff, particularly on the implements and machinery of production in the basic industries, motor vehicles, and on many of the necessities of life. Production was vastly increased, and the cost of living was materially lessened.

"Now what is the record of Mr. Bennett's administration? In the five years the Conservative government has been in power, Canada's trade has been cut in half. Contrary to what Mr. Bennett says about Canada having held her own with other countries, we have fallen from the fifth to the eighth place among the trading nations of the world. Deficits have replaced surpluses, and the public debt has been increased by 668 million dollars. Income tax rates have been increased, and exemptions reduced. The sales tax has been increased from one to six per cent, and the nuisance taxes have been restored. Notwithstanding that armies of men are being employed on public works, out of funds furnished from the treasuries of the Dominion, the provinces and municipalities, unemployment has increased from 117,000 in September, 1930, to half a million at the present time. Railway revenues and total wages paid by the railways, have fallen by 50 per cent. With trade strangled and industry paralyzed, widespread unrest and discontent prevail throughout the land, and dissention and sectionalism are rife from coast to coast.

WHAT IS SUCCESS?

"Perhaps, from this, it will be apparent that personal success in business is not always the surest guarantee of success in the administration of public affairs. Indeed, the mere suggestion that success in business is a guarantee of success in government, reveals a failure to appreciate the very qualities which count for most in the administration of public affairs. No one would think of suggesting that Sir John A. Macdonald or Sir Wilfrid Laurier owed their success in public life to their capacity to make money. Yet, their names will ever be remembered and honored by their respective followings, and by the country.

"There can be no greater mistake than to believe that the qualities and methods which make for success in business are necessarily the qualities and methods that make for success in government. Especially is this true where social problems are those of greatest concern. A broad survey of the industrial field discloses only too plainly that many so-called business successes have been due to a ruthless disregard of humanitarian considerations. Indeed, the crux of the social problem lies in the relative importance we attach to human well-being as against material gain. Until we come to regard industry as being in the nature of social service, and see the necessity of dealing with its problems from the point of view of the sacredness of human life and personality, rather than from that of the accumulation of wealth and material reward, there will be, and there should be, no cure for social and industrial unrest.

THE TORY WAY

"The same, I believe, is true of international problems. Referring to myself, Mr. Bennett says: 'Remind him that this hard pressed country must look after itself first, in this world where nations have proclaimed the ancient rule "each for himself, and the devil take the hindmost."' Also he says: "Tell him that even the most elementary knowledge of world conditions must persuade anyone, not blind and deaf to facts, that the only way to get more business is by the hard trading way, the Conservative way, the way that puts your present material interests before any ancient theory, however beautiful and beneficial that theory may once have been." This, no doubt, refers to the concluding words of my first broadcast, when I said: 'Let us pursue our way, doing unto others as we would have them do unto us.'

"At last, the issue between Mr. Bennett and myself is clearly defined. To get more business by the hard trading way, the way that puts present material interests before all else, that, Mr. Bennett says, is the Conservative way. That may be Mr. Bennett's way; it may be, as Mr. Bennett says: 'The Conservative way,' but it is not my way; and, I am happy to say, it is not 'the Liberal way.'

"Civil liberty; fiscal liberty; personal liberty; social liberty; domestic liberty; local, racial and national liberty; international liberty; political liberty; each and all are a part of Liberalism, each marks a stage in its onward development, each has been secured, not by individuals and nations working for themselves alone, and putting material interests before all else, but by a course the very opposite. Individuals and nations who have upheld the Liberal faith, have sought to gain for others, as well as for themselves, the ends desired, in the belief that no man liveth unto himself alone and no nation liveth unto itself; that the good of all is, in the long run, the good of each; that we are all members one of another.

8.  
PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21351  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

"Sometimes this wider liberty has been obtained by a policy of laissez-faire—by the removal of restraints and restrictions. Sometimes it has been obtained by state intervention and control. Neither laissez-faire nor state intervention and control have been ends in themselves. They have been means to an end—that end, a larger liberty. "The individuals and the nations which discard Liberalism, pay by losing their liberty. When liberty goes, little else remains. Today the task of Liberalism is two-fold: it is to maintain what we have already gained of freedom; and to add thereto more, as well, in the way of economic freedom. That battle will not be won by each putting his own present and material interests before all else, or Canada putting her present material interests before all else. In the realm of individual freedom, it will be won by each seeking to gain a larger liberty for others as well as for himself. In the international sphere, it will be won by international co-operation and international good-will."

### Grit Policies Outlined By Party Leader

OTTAWA, Sept. 18. — In his speech last night, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King said:

"The Liberal party is pledged to regard unemployment as Canada's most urgent problem, to deal with unemployment as a national problem, and through the agency of a representative national commission, to co-operate with the provinces and municipalities in the administration of unemployment relief and in an endeavor to provide work for the unemployed:

"To the enactment of a constitutionally valid system of unemployment insurance and, as rapidly as the financial position of the country warrants, its expansion into a general scheme of social insurance, including health insurance as well as old age pensions;

"To policies which will liberate and expand our external trade, upon which depends industrial and commercial recovery;

"To the liberation of internal trade, by ending artificial price control and price fixing, which restricts and hampers trade internally;

"To the development of primary industries, by reduction in the costs of instruments of production;

"To state assistance in the marketing of natural products;

"To the restoration of control by the state over currency and credit, through the reconstruction of the Bank of Canada;

"To the establishment of an investment control board;

"To the maintenance of the integrity of the Canadian National Railways;

"To the democratization of industry, through policies which will seek to give to workers and consumers a large share in the government of industry;

"To the restoration of responsible government;

"To the re-assertion of personal liberty, and the right of free speech and free association;

"To measures of electoral reform, to ensure a true parliamentary representation of the people, and to reduce the cost of election campaigns;

"To a balanced budget;

"To retrenchment of public expenditures;

"To reduction of the principal and interest on the public debt;

"To an inquiry into federal, provincial and municipal costs of government;

"To a furtherance of international peace and the work of the League of Nations;

"And to a more equitable distribution of wealth, which will have regard to human needs, to the furtherance of social justice, and the promotion of the common good."

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21352

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

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Date *Sept 20<sup>th</sup> 1935*

Subject *Brandon Grain Sept 19<sup>th</sup> 1935*

# SALES POLICY FOR CANADA'S WHEAT NEEDED

## Liberal Aid in Naming Wheat Board Stressed by King at Brandon

(By Canadian Press)

BRANDON, Sept. 20.—Canadian wheat growers need a "sales policy," Liberal Leader Mackenzie King said Thursday night. The wheat board as now constituted with a fixed minimum price was due to the actions of Liberal members of parliament, and the Bennett government had been responsible for holding wheat back from world markets at a time when it should have been sold.

Addressing his first western meeting in the course of the election campaign, Mr. King claimed all parties in the house of commons were anxious "to do what was right for western Canada," and the Conservatives were entitled to no special credit for the wheat board.

### Passed Unanimously

"The bill passed the house of commons unanimously," said Mr. King. "The original bill, as introduced by Mr. Bennett, contained no provision for a minimum price but the bill which was passed has a clause providing for a minimum price. The provision came to be there as a result of the representations and efforts of the Liberal members of the committee to which the bill was referred."

For weeks and months before the government introduced its bill the Liberal members had been discussing and considering the wheat situation and when the bill was introduced they were not satisfied with it. They also wanted to know particulars of what had been done already as the government had kept all matters relating to wheat a dark secret.

### Liberals Backed Bill

"I went to Mr. Bennett," he said, "and told him the only way in which a bill could be passed was by referring it to a special committee. I said all parties desired to do what was reported by western Canada and proposed the committee. The committee drafted a new bill which received the support of all Liberal members."

"It is not a bill for which the government is responsible but a bill on which all parties united in order to support as a policy which would be good for western Canada."

The bill was not necessarily a permanent arrangement, said Mr.

King, it was one of those measures which had to be taken to deal with the emergencies which arose in time of depression. With a Liberal government in office, applying sound trade policies the present depressed situation would clear up and the producers would in time be able to deal with their own products as they chose without looking to the government for aid.

### Need Sales Policy

"What is needed now in connection with wheat is a sales policy," he went on. "We feel that wheat has been held back on the markets of the world at a time when it should have been placed on the markets. The Argentine and Australia were able to sell their wheat and at the same time take steps to assure their producers a fair return. Canada should have been able to do the same."

"Had this been done instead of having great quantities of wheat in our elevators now when a new crop is coming on that wheat would have been sold and the people of the west would have been much better off."

Bad conditions in western Canada were due not only to drouth, grasshoppers and rust but to restriction of trade said Mr. King.

Conditions were not only critical for Canada but for the whole world. Any Canadian government in the next five years would have to have a solid majority behind it if it was to grapple successfully with Canadian and world problems.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21352

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication *The Leader Post Regina*  
Date *Sept 20<sup>th</sup> 1935*  
Subject *Brandon News Sept 19<sup>th</sup> 1935*

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REPEAT  
REPETITION

2

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21353  
Office of  
the Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

### Should Draw Distinction

In considering unemployment one had to draw a clear distinction between unemployment as an incident to industry in all normal times due to changes in methods and unemployment due to some temporary abnormal condition, whether domestic or international. Mr. Bennett had now approached the problem in an attitude of defeatism.

He had assumed all unemployment was permanent.

The Liberal party proposed to keep the distinction clearly in mind. It believed means would have to be provided on a permanent basis to relieve normal unemployment. For abnormal or emergency unemployment there should be a national commission which would continue the methods of relief already established but would also inaugurate a policy of work and wages.

For some time to come said Mr. King relief from the public treasury would have to be given the unemployed. This could not continue indefinitely but by inaugurating long range policies of trade expansion such continuance would not be necessary.

### On Basic Industries

Canada's prosperity rested on the basic industries, agriculture, mining, lumbering, fishing and power.

If these industries were developed and made prosperous the secondary industries would follow. Primary industries had to sell their products abroad and the Bennett government had made the mistake of trying to isolate Canada from the rest of the world.

A way must be found to gain an entrance to the markets of the world which had been closed or partly closed in Canada. Next the basic industries must be helped by a reduction in the tariffs on the implements of production.

"Mr. Bennett now says his proposal is not to let anyone work after he is 60 even if he is able," said Mr. King. "but what guarantee is there that Mr. Bennett will carry out that proposal? He doesn't even say if it will be voluntary or compulsory. If it is compulsory it would only mean that heads of families supporting children who are unable to find work will be thrown out of work themselves."

### Colleagues Agreed

In announcing this policy Mr. Bennett for the first time said his colleagues had agreed to it.

"That is because I have been pointing out how he ignored his colleagues," he said. "But who are his colleagues. Most of those who were his colleagues have been put into safe jobs for the rest of their lives. Others were away campaigning. The only ones there were a few new ones who had never been endorsed by the people and some who had never even been elected to parliament."

A Liberal government would act as "common sense men" with regard to reducing tariffs. It would not throw open the doors to all competition. But it would effect substantial reductions in the tariffs on agricultural and other implements of production and in the necessities of life. It would also exempt many necessary articles from the sales tax.

"I can't understand why when President Roosevelt has made it plain he wants to make trade agreements that we haven't got an agreement with that country," said Mr. King.

"Mr. Bennett has published the correspondence but it is nearly a year old. What has he been doing in the meantime?"

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21354  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication *The Star-Tribune, Sask.*  
Date *Sept 21 - 1935*  
Subject *Saskatoon Sept 20 - 1935*

# Liberal Chieftain Amazed at Recent Bennett Assertion

## Mackenzie King Protests Denial of Golden Rule by Prime Minister; Unwilling to Make Promises He Can't Fulfil

Stern protest that a Prime Minister of Canada would issue a message to the world denying the "Golden Rule" and holding up for acceptance a principle of "pure materialism," was declared here last night by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader in Canada, as he expressed his amazement at Prime Minister R. B. Bennett's recent assertion "the only way to get more business is by the hard way."

Mr. King was amazed that Mr. Bennett should revert back to a doctrine of pure selfishness and materialism to the neglect of the spiritual welfare of the Canadian people.

Materialism as a principle of life and action was condemned by the Liberal leader as "a wretched doctrine brought to the fore in the last century by Karl Marx."

### GUIDING RULE OF HUMAN LIFE

Mr. King was speaking briefly on his trade policy of "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you," when he recalled how Mr. Bennett had greeted his last expression of that rule. The Prime Minister, he pointed out, had referred to the "Golden Rule" as "an ancient theory, beautiful though it may be," and suggested the trade method of hard bargaining.

"Mr. Bennett and I are irreconcilably opposed on that issue," Mr. King declared. "I stand for the beautiful Christian doctrine that has prevailed for 2,000 years and still remains the guiding rule of human conduct."

Mr. King's address was delivered to a crowd of some 1,800 persons who crowded the interior of Third Avenue United Church. Standing room was at a premium. Others availed themselves of loud speakers out of doors.

### MINIMUM PROGRAM

Against the background of his record in the Liberal party, his reported advocacy of social and economic reform, Mr. King laid before the electors of Saskatoon the Liberal 14-point program as a "minimum program" of what his party, if returned to office, would put into effect. He stated, however, he did not wish to be elected

on a platform of promises he could not fulfill.

He spoke on the Wheat Board, the railway question and the matter of the Bank of Canada.

2

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21355  
Office of

The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

### REAL LEADER

The Liberal party was never more pleased with the leadership of the Rt. Hon. Mr. King than the last five years he had spent in opposition, Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Premier of Saskatchewan, declared in welcoming the Liberal leader to this Province. He had shown a restraint seldom if ever exhibited by an Opposition leader in the past.

Mr. King had shown himself a leader of which the party might be proud in the first four years he was in office. During that period he conducted a Government with a bare majority of one or two and yet had put much needed legislation on the statute books. He, too, had the distinction of being the only political leader who had succeeded in drawing to his party men who had been originally elected because the people did not believe the party was sufficiently advanced for the times.

Mr. Gardiner said he had a pleasant duty to perform in bringing to men and women in Western Canada greetings from their friends in the East. At almost every place he had spoken, some of the audience had come to him after the meeting and asked him to convey their good wishes to sons and daughters, or brothers and sisters in Saskatchewan.

He had seen the difficulties caused in Canada by a lack of trade. In Prince Edward Island, farmers were unable to sell potatoes because the present Government had forced the Cuban sugar growers into trading arrangements with American potato growers. Annapolis Valley apple growers were unable to exchange their apples for textiles they needed to wear while growing the fruit. In Kingston he had seen ships that had lain idle

beside the docks all Summer because wheat was not moving out.

"Apparently Mr. Bennett considers it unpatriotic for me to criticize his Government or his policies, for he viciously attacked me in Regina when he spoke there," Mr. Gardiner continued. "I am going to tell you one thing I have been telling the people of the East."

Then he related the following story: Before he had left Regina, Mr. Gardiner said, a young man had come to his office to show him a pamphlet brought out by the Conservative party. On the back page it carried a picture of Mr. Bennett clad in a sou'-wester steering a ship. The page bore the words "Stand by Canada, and the pilot who has weathered the storm."

Then the young man pointed out that there was not another soul on board the ship with the remark, "The pilot has weathered the storm all right, but what about the rest of us?"

Mr. Gardiner concluded by calling attention to the great ability of Doctor Young and urged the Saskatoon electorate to support him and see that he was returned to Ottawa.

### PRESENT ADDRESS

Mr. Currie, president of the local Liberal Association, and chairman of the meeting, then read an address to the Rt. Hon. Mr. King in which he called attention to his career and his interest in social legislation and which pledged the support of the local association to his leadership.

In his opening words, Mr. King said he found it difficult to express himself following the gracious address of welcome he had received.

To Mr. Currie he said: "You left with me the note that is deepest in my heart. You spoke to me of the time I became deputy minister of labor and left out all reference to my positions as minister of labor and leader of the party.

"It is with gratitude to God that in early life I was directed to a study of these problems of labor," Mr. King concluded.

He said he did not seek office for office sake. He wished to be returned to do whatever he could to solve the problems that confronted the people of Canada in their homes and lives. He was naturally interested in the affairs of people struggling for their rights and privileges. He could remember his mother telling him of her early life when she was born while her father, William Lyon Mackenzie, was in exile and the family had not enough for subsistence.

### LEADER 16 YEARS

Mr. King recalled that he had been leader of the Liberal party in Canada for 16 years. Of all the political leaders at the heads of parties either in Canada or any part of the British Empire at time he assumed leadership, not one was left now. He was grateful for the confidence reposed in him by the party, and would continue to lead it taking the best advice available in the party in relation to great problems.

One had difficulty in keeping pace with the new parties springing up in Canada during the election campaign, Mr. King found. When he started out he had had something to say about Mr. Bennett and Mr. Woodsworth. Since then Mr. Stevens had started a party and Social Credit was being organized in the Federal field. Then there was the National Government with no known leader and no program, but, he said, "people still support it."

It would not matter much how many parties there were in the election if the fate of Canada did not depend so much upon its Government for the next five years. "Remember you are electing a Government to last from 1935 to 1940."

3  
**PRESS CLIPPINGS**

**D 21356**  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

**CHOOSE CAREFULLY**

The troubled situation in Europe would seriously affect Canada, the leader felt. Electors must exercise great care in choosing a Government if they expected to come safely through the period.

In voting Liberal, the electors would be choosing a party, not merely a leader, Mr. King said. He believed that what truly counted in forming a Government was not so much the leader as the men and women who composed the party.

Some people complained, he said, that he was not sufficiently specific, that he did not make enough promises. He declared that he would prefer not to be elected if the only way to get office was by making promises that could not be fulfilled. "I will only promise that to which my party is committed, and I will see that they carry it out," he said.

**DEFINITE PROGRAM**

Mr. King said that he had had experience in Government and knew how difficult it was to get a group of men to agree on any one policy. The Liberal party differed from all others in that it had a program known to all and approved by all Liberals at large and small gatherings which, if returned to power, the party was pledged to put into effect.

Mr. King then read the headings from the party's program as printed by the party. "This is not all that we will do if we are returned to power. This is merely a minimum program upon which we all agree. It leaves the way open for any to carry forward additional recommendations," he stated.

Mr. King declared that the problems of Canada today were so great that they could not be settled by any one government, whether in a Province or at Ottawa. It would need the keenest and closest co-operation of all to arrive at satisfactory solutions. Already there were questions before the country involving the rights of both Provinces and Dominion.

The Liberal party was in the happy position of having its own members in control of all but one Provincial Government. Under this condition, all leaders could get together easily to work out the solutions to problems that troubled them.

Mr. King said that he launched his campaign by radio because he did not wish to limit his appeal to any section or part of the country. He had traveled through many parts of the country and in each he had found a different note and different problems being discussed. When it came to making laws, not any one section but the whole of Canada must be considered.

He reviewed the welcomes he had received in the Provinces from the Atlantic seaboard to Saskatchewan. In every one he had been welcomed by a Liberal Premier. Every Premier had guaranteed him his help in implementing the pledges of the Liberal party.

He believed that this was a most fortunate circumstance as it gave assurance of the closest co-operation between all Governments. "This can be destroyed by you, but, as I see it, it will greatly affect your future," Mr. King stated.

With many problems before the Canadian electors, Mr. King stated it was his intention to treat of only a few at each of his meetings. On Thursday night at Brandon he had touched on the wheat question. He would elaborate to some extent on that theme.

**RESPECTED PLEAS**

In Parliament during the last few years, he continued, the Opposition had been under the greatest difficulty to do its duty as an Opposition without unduly hindering the business of Government. On each occasion when Opposition speakers tried to express their views on matters of legislation they were told they were embarrassing the Government and on each occasion they had respected the Government's plea and given as much co-operation as possible.

As an illustration, Mr. King cited the Liberal cry for reciprocity with the United States. Whenever that cry was uttered, Mr. Bennett would say, "Wait, we are in the midst of negotiations. Do not say anything that will spoil them." And the Liberals had waited and withdrawn their resolutions.

The same had been the case when trade with Japan had come before Parliament. The Opposition had left the Government a free hand to negotiate, with the result now that Mr. Bennett was accusing Japan of unfairness.

**EXTRAORDINARY PERSON**

"When you are dealing with Mr. Bennett, you are dealing with no ordinary man but with an extraordinary phenomenon," Mr. King observed at this point.

And so had it been in the matter of a grain policy, the Liberal leader asserted. At frequent times during the course of the last Parliament the Liberals had asked what was to be done relative to the marketing of wheat and on each occasion there had been no reply. The Liberals had thought of bringing to the House a resolution, but decided not to, for each time they started a discussion on the amount of wheat being held by the Government, they were told they would "give the whole thing away" and the farmers would not get a price for their grain and Canadian secrets would be made known to foreign purchasers.

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

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Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

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REPEAT  
REPETITION

4

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

**D 21357**

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

That had been the reason there had not been more discussion of wheat policy during the last Parliament, the speaker explained.

### DECIDE POLICY

Finally, he told the audience, early in March a resolution by the Government indicating the establishment of the Grain Marketing Board had appeared, although it was not dealt with until the last days of Parliament. It had been delayed through Mr. Bennett's absence through illness and his later visit to the Old Country, and there apparently had been no one else in the Government qualified to deal with the matter.

When the resolution had been tabled, the Liberals in the House had held a caucus to formulate their policy and adopt an attitude that would be representative of those directly involved and for the benefit of the country as a whole.

"I took the position that our western friends were more interested and suggested that the western members get together and agree what was best for the West on the theory that what was best for the West was best for all of Canada," Mr. King explained.

### SET PRICE RATE

On that basis the Liberal members had agreed on their policy and had been ready to present a united point of view when the bill finally made its appearance in the House late in June.

The original bill had been the Government bill, the Bennett bill, Mr. King pointed out, but it had contained no provision for a minimum price. The Liberals took the view that if Labor was to receive minimum wage laws, then farmers should have their minimum prices. He accordingly had suggested to the Prime Minister a special committee representative of all parties to draft the wheat marketing bill so that long debate would be avoided and the legislation speedily passed.

The Prime Minister had agreed, the committee had been appointed and the new bill had been drafted, containing the Liberal provisions for a fixed minimum price to farmers.

### ALL GROUPS JOINED

Mr. King accordingly felt amazed when he heard that Mr. Bennett was laying claim to the Wheat Board as his creation. The bill setting up the board was not a "Bennett bill" but a bill in which all groups in Parliament had co-operated and which had been passed by unanimous endorsement of all parties.

The speaker also reiterated his stand in favor of a proper wheat sales policy as he concluded his remarks on wheat marketing.

Turning to the matter of the railway question, Mr. King pointed out when his Government had gone into power in 1921 they had in their possession a group of bankrupt railways, disorganized and a liability on the country.

Under their wise policy, with Sir Henry Thornton as president, a prosperous system, a credit to the nation, had been built up.

### TORY COLORS

Mr. Bennett was continually holding up his own party as the party of Government control and interference while denouncing the Liberal party as the drifting party of laissez faire. Yet in two matters, that of the railways and that of the central bank, the Bennett Government had shown its true colors, Mr. King asserted.

"How did we do in the matter of control when we set up the management of the Canadian National Railways?" asked the Liberal leader. In reply to his own question he described how his Government, not wanting to have political interference and yet maintain needed control, had established a large board of directors, representative of all parts of Canada, that was to remain in office only at the pleasure of the Government. The control of the people had been maintained.

Yet, when the Conservative Government had taken office, the board of directors had been dismissed and Sir Henry Thornton forced to retire. For the whole story he urged that

people read "The Tragedy of Sir Henry Thornton."

In any event, the first step had been a bill to co-ordinate services between the C.N. and Canadian Pacific railways, but the two railways could be brought together only by the chairman of the railway commission, and since the appointment of that officer as chairman of the board of trustees of the C.N.R., there had been no chairman and the bill had been useless.

### DIFFICULT TASK

Next a board of trustees had replaced the board of directors. But unlike the directors, they could not be removed except by act of Parliament and if a Liberal Government sought any change they were faced by a Senate two-thirds Conservative.

In the appointment of the board, Mr. King continued, the present Government had failed to follow the Liberal policy of giving labor representation.

"While capital makes its contribution to industry only with money, labor makes its contribution of life," stated the leader. "Capital is represented on boards of directors for its monetary investments but labor does not get representation for its 'life' investment."

5  
**PRESS CLIPPINGS**

**D 21358**

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

"The day will come, and I'm sure it will come under a Liberal Government, when labor will have its equal rights with capital on the directorate boards of industry." The Liberal Government had made Tom Moore, labor chieftain in Canada, a director of the C.N.R.

**BANK PROBLEM**

Mr. King next addressed himself to the banking problem. Years ago he had suggested a Government policy in banking as well as in other matters such as trade, agriculture, railways. He had proposed a central national bank to serve as a link between the Government and the private banks. He recalled his address of February, 1933, when he had stressed the need of a properly constituted central bank that would have control over currency issues in terms of public needs and in relation to the domestic, social and industrial needs of the people. Such a bank, he maintained, should serve not only the financial but the general common interests of the people.

In the Bank of Canada, as established by the Bennett Government, he saw another example of the lack of Government control which the Conservatives generally attributed to the Liberals.

**SENATE BLOCKADE**

The new bank, he charged, had not one element of Government control about it. The governor and deputy governor could not be changed except by act of Parliament and again there was the probable blockade of the Conservative Senate. No link existed between the Government and the private banks except that the deputy minister of finance was given a seat, but not a vote. Before the establishment of the bank, there had been gold in the national treasury to back the government note issue. That now was given to the privately owned bank.

"Is that Conservative control?" asked the Liberal leader.

The policy of his party, he stated, was to regain control and make the bank responsible to the people of the nation. It would remove the danger of the bank becoming a financial power greater than the Government itself.

**FAIR PLAY FOR S.C.**

Expressing his hope that the Alberta Social Credit system would get a free hand and fair play from whatever Government was in office at Ottawa, Mr. King nevertheless reminded the Canadian people that in their Federal field they were dealing with the important question whether financial control in the nation was to fall into a few hands.

"Do not waste your votes," he urged, "unless you are sure that the party you return to Ottawa will be able to cope with this dangerous situation. We need an overwhelming majority to accomplish this task."

The financial problem was termed an issue of great importance.

Turning briefly in his closing sentences to the matter of trade, Mr. King stated the nation needed a different attitude to that which had prevailed during the last five years.

Trade, he stated, was not war but an exchange of commodities. His party was determined to find markets on the principle of the "Golden Rule." It was at this point that Mr. King wound up his address by launching a strong attack against Mr. Bennett's doctrine of materialism and selfishness.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21359  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication..... *The Star-Tribune, Sask.*

Date..... *Sept 21 - 1935*

Subject..... *Rosthern, Sask. Sept. 21 - 1935*

**ROSTHERN HEARS KING**  
ROSTHERN.—Addressing a large and enthusiastic audience from the rear platform of his train during a fifteen minute stop over here on Saturday, the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King spoke of the pleasure it gave him to again address a Rosthern audience. Owing to the Tory gerrymander, the Rosthern district had been chopped off the old Federal riding of Prince Albert, he said, but the district would long be remembered by him for the support which he had always received from it in previous campaigns. In Walter Tucker, said the speaker, the new riding of Rosthern had a candidate of whom it might well be proud, and asked that everyone get behind Mr. Tucker and send him to Ottawa with the largest majority ever given a candidate. Time being short, Mr. King briefly touched on the most important measures to which the Liberal party had pledged itself. In introducing Mr. King, Mr. Tucker, Liberal candidate, expressed to him the pleasure with which Rosthern again welcomed him, even for such a short visit, and their never-failing confidence in his leadership as Canada's next prime minister.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21350  
Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication..... *The Star-Troemer Sask.*

Date..... *Sept 21 - 1935*

Subject..... *Rosthern, Sask. Sept. 21 - 1935*

**ROSTHERN HEARS KING**

ROSTHERN.—Addressing a large and enthusiastic audience from the rear platform of his train during a fifteen minute stop over here on Saturday, the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King spoke of the pleasure it gave him to again address a Rosthern audience. Owing to the Tory gerrymander, the Rosthern district had been chopped off the old Federal riding of Prince Albert, he said, but the district would long be remembered by him for the support which he had always received from it in previous campaigns. In Walter Tucker, said the speaker, the new riding of Rosthern had a candidate of whom it might well be proud, and asked that everyone get behind Mr. Tucker and send him to Ottawa with the largest majority ever given a candidate. Time being short, Mr. King briefly touched on the most important measures to which the Liberal party had pledged itself. In introducing Mr. King, Mr. Tucker, Liberal candidate, expressed to him the pleasure with which Rosthern again welcomed him, even for such a short visit, and their never-failing confidence in his leadership as Canada's next prime minister.

REPEAT  
REPETITION

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21360 Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication *The Star-Tribune, Sask.*

Date *Sept 23 - 1935*

Subject *Leask, P.A. Sept 21 - 1935*

# If Plan Success In Alberta Will Encompass World

## Will Be Adopted by Every Political Group in Dominion If it Works, Declares King at Leask; Liberal Chief in Own Riding

Canadian Press

LEASK, Sept. 22.—Social Credit will spread like wildfire over the whole of Canada and over the whole world if Premier Aberhart can make his scheme work in Alberta, Liberal Leader Mackenzie King believes. There is no need of a Social Credit party in Federal politics, he declared here, for if the Alberta experiment is a success every political party in Canada will speedily adopt the new doctrines.

### GIVE ALBERTA REAL OPPORTUNITY

In the meantime the best course was to give the new Alberta Government every opportunity to test out its plan and to avoid complicating Federal issues by electing Social Credit candidates who could never form a Government at Ottawa.

The Liberal leader delivered his first speech in his own constituency of Prince Albert here last night. He spent today in the city of Prince Albert, visiting friends and resting.

Three candidates are opposing Mr. King in Prince Albert, representing the Conservatives, C.C.F. and Social Credit parties. The Reconstruction party held a meeting last night and decided not to contest the seat.

"If Social Credit ever gets a chance to prove itself it will be in

Alberta," said Mr. King. "Mr. Aberhart has the whole Province in his hands and if a Liberal Government is returned to power at Ottawa he will be given the fullest opportunity to work out his plan. But until it has proved itself let us confine it to Alberta.

"He promised to do certain definite things in a certain time. If he does then you won't need a Social Credit party to carry those ideas across the Dominion. They will spread to the whole world. This thing of \$25 or \$75 a month is just what the world had been looking for for hundreds and thousands of years."

The great need of Western Canada was trade, Mr. King told his farmer audience. The last five years of Liberal rule prior to 1930 were the most prosperous in history for Western Canada. The succeeding five years of Conservative rule were about the least prosperous. This was due to faulty trade policies, policies of extreme protection and trade restriction which would be speedily altered by a new Liberal Government.

### SEEK TRADE TREATY

The people of Canada made a momentous decision 24 years ago yesterday. It was on September 21, 1911, that they rejected the reciprocity treaty with the United States, arranged by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and a Liberal Government.

Sir Wilfrid had warned them then that it might be 25 years before such an opportunity for wider trade presented itself again.

His words had been true. It was only within the past two years that the United States had again become willing to trade with Canada on a reciprocal basis. President Roosevelt wanted a treaty but Mr. Bennett and his Government entered into negotiations in a half-hearted way. The correspondence Mr. Bennett had published was a year old. Apparently nothing had been done since. A Liberal Government would immediately seek an effective trade treaty with the United States.

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The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication *The Star-Tribune, Seattle*

Date *Sept 23 - 1935*

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REPEAT  
REPETITION

D 21361

SASKATOON - Sept. 21, 1935

Introduction -

Visit to different provinces (this No. 7);

Welcome by Premier -

problems demand co-operation all provinces;

" " nation-wide party;

charge Mr. King not specific enough -

obligations on Leader of party;

Liberal statement - minimum of what certain of unanimous  
support;

Think of situation after October 14th -

for next 5 years;

need for national unity.

Significance of number of parties.

Subjects touched on last night at Brandon -

follow on tonight.

(. Bill Establishing Grain Board -

(1) resolution - no opposition to Board; - but to compulsory features;

(2) Bill as introduced;

(3) Bill as passed -

no division on bill;

no amendments to bill.

D 21362

- 2 -

Recognized present situation re farmers;

just as " " " labour.

Liberals on committee - Ralston, Vallance, <sup>Stewart</sup> objected to withholding  
wheat from sale ^ competitive

2. Bennett's attitude towards state intervention -

statement of Liberal attitude;

Bennett's attitude to grain Board, but what about;

3. Railways -

no intervention;

Liberal party's attitude re C.N. Board of Directors with labour

vs Board of Trustees cannot be removed by government of day.

Bennett's statement -

last election - closing door against amalgamation;

this election - clearing way for amalgamation.

If Bennett drops out -

no need to submit question - a personal pledge;

party not consulted;

Importance of railway issue to Western Canada;

National Government move in Eastern Canada.

5. Liberal Policy Trade -

Getting rid of restrictions - laissez-faire;

Can do in 1935 what done in 1920;

Trade with foreign countries - list of;

Japan and U.S. - a new attitude and spirit;

Stevens.

end.

D 21364

Meeting at Leask, Sask.

September 21, 1935

Monsieur le Président, Mesdames et Messieurs:

Je vous remercie cordialement de votre accueil si <sup>si</sup> chaleureux. C'est avec un vif plaisir que je me retrouve parmi vous, ce soir, mes bons et fidèles amis du district électoral de Prince Albert. A vous tous, je tiens à exprimer <sup>ne - vane - se - ma</sup> mes remerciements pour votre dévouement et votre loyauté, et pour votre attachement indéfectible aux principes et à la politique du parti libéral.

Le Canada a besoin aujourd'hui d'un meilleur <sup>gov</sup> gouvernement. Non pas un <sup>gov</sup> gouvernement tory comme celui que nous infligea M. Bennett pendant plus de cinq ans. Non pas un gouvernement Stevens qui serait encore un gouvernement tory. Non pas un gouvernement socialiste comme celui que voudrait nous imposer M. Woodsworth. Non pas un soi-disant gouvernement national tel que l'imaginent les tories qui ont honte de leur nom, ou tel que le veulent les gros intérêts qui craignent de voir disparaître leurs privilèges avec le régime tory, qu'ils savent condamné. Rien de tout cela. Mais un gouvernement libéral de la qualité de celui qui apporta la prospérité au Canada, au temps de Laurier, ou de l'administration plus récente qui nous redonna la prospérité.

D 21365

- 2 -

Dans cette entreprise vitale, je demande la co-opération  
des électeurs de Prince Albert. Ensemble, nous aurons bientôt la  
joie de voir se réaliser le grand idéal du parti libéral: Un Canada  
heureux, prospère, paisible et uni.

D 21366

Remarks in French for Meeting at Leask, Sask.

September 21, 1935

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I thank you very warmly for the cordiality of the welcome you have just extended to me. It is indeed a great pleasure to me to be with you all tonight, and to be among my true and loyal friends in the constituency of Prince Albert. To one and all I desire to express my thanks for their personal loyalty and devotion, and for their never-failing fidelity to the principles and policies of the Liberal party.

(~~I never visit Prince Albert without recalling that among those who in days gone by, enjoyed the confidence of the electors of this historic riding, was the great chief of the Liberal party, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. We do not need to be told of his great aims, of his great purposes, of the great work to which, in his day, and generation, Sir Wilfrid Laurier gave so completely his years, his strength, and his life. They are known to us all, but more than that, they are the aims, the purposes and the work which we who were his followers in the past are seeking to carry on today. It is in furtherance of those aims, purposes and work that I am with you here tonight.~~)

(~~I want to help my fellow countrymen in all parts of the Dominion, to maintain the unity of Canada, and its liberties, as Sir Wilfrid sought to maintain them, and to bring about better government in our country.~~) ~~That is~~ what Canada needs more than all else today, <sup>is</sup> a better government, not a Tory government of the kind we have had under Mr. Bennett, nor a Tory government of the kind we would have if Mr. Stevens were returned to power, nor a Socialist government such as we would have if Mr. Woodsworth were returned to power, nor a National Government such as is being proposed by Tories who are ashamed of their own party, and by big interests, who want their privileges protected by continuance of Tory policy, but a Liberal government such as brought prosperity to Canada in Laurier's day and brought prosperity again under the recent Liberal administration. In that great endeavour, I ask ~~the~~ <sup>electors</sup> the ~~people~~ of ~~the constituency of~~ Prince Albert ~~to elect me~~. ~~as I worked with Laurier.~~ Together we will share in the fulfilment of the great <sup>aim of the Liberal party</sup> ~~purpose of his life~~, - a happy, a prosperous, a peaceful and united Canada.

Co-operative

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D21368

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication *Prince Albert Daily Herald*

Date *Sept 24 - 1935*

Subject *Prince Albert Sept 24 - 1935*

*Discrimination  
against P.A.  
Hyndman Defeat;  
Stevens;  
Price Spikes;  
Unemployment;  
Central Bank*

# KING CHARGES BENNETT HAS PLAYED POLITICS

## Been Grossly Unfair To P.A.

Prince Albert, represented by himself as leader of the opposition, has been unfairly treated under Public Works Construction Act while Premier Bennett's program of \$1,500,000 for his own constituency in Alberta looks like a gift a public man in the premier's position might make upon his retirement, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal party and candidate for re-election, said here last night.

In the last "gerrymander," too, the Bennett government had taken a large Liberal block from this riding and transferred it to another, at the same time making it easier for Mr. Bennett to hold his own seat in West Calgary, said Mr. King.

The Conservative government has "played party politics," the Liberal leader charged.

Speaking before a great audience in the Armoury in his second and last personal address in his own constituency in the Federal election campaign, Mr. King asked for a decisive personal majority in Prince Albert and threw out an appeal for an overwhelming Liberal majority throughout Canada so that the Liberal party could continue its program of social reform as circumstances permitted.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D21368

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication *Prince Albert Daily Herald*

Date *Sept 21 - 1935*

Subject *Prince Albert Sept 21 - 1935*

*Prince Albert  
against P.A.  
Hydroelectric  
Scheme  
Price Spikes  
Unemployment  
Central Bank*

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REPEAT  
REPETITION

2  
PRESS CLIPPINGS

D21809  
Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....  
Date.....  
Subject.....

Hon. T. C. Davis, K.C., attorney-general for Saskatchewan, spoke briefly before Mr. King. The Liberal leader was cheered and applauded when he came forward to the platform.

J. W. Sanderson, the chairman, on behalf of the constituents, welcomed Mr. King to Prince Albert and presented him with an address of welcome from the Prince Albert Federal Constituency Association.

**"PURE EYEWASH"**

Mr. Davis said that Mr. Bennett's statement, that there was a plan behind the recent march on Ottawa to hold the prime minister of Canada as a hostage while a Soviet government was established in the Dominion, was "pure eyewash."

Mr. Bennett was just trying to drag "the red herring of Communism" across the election campaign, the attorney general said. The statement was an amazing one in view of what was disclosed in reports to Mr. Bennett and himself.

Mr. Stalin must have thought there was only a one-man government in Canada, declared Mr. Davis. However, there was no basis for the premier's statement.

"I possibly know as much about the matter as Mr. Bennett." The people of Canada won't tolerate a Soviet government in Canada and the statement was made "to cover up the ghastly failure of five years." Mr. Davis ridiculed the idea of 1,800 men marching on Ottawa and holding the prime minister captive until a Soviet government was set up.

The creation of the Reconstruction party is nothing less than political strategy by Hon. H. H. Stevens and Mr. Bennett, the attorney general said speaking about the new parties.

In Rosthern, he noted, there was no Conservative candidate but there was a Reconstruction party nominee while the man responsible chiefly for the nomination of the Reconstruction candidate was an employee of the Bennett government who opposed Mr. King in 1930.

The Social Credit party had been catapulted into the local field and a candidate had been imported from Alberta.

Mr. King will have an absolute majority in eastern Canada regardless of what happens in western Canada, Mr. Davis said, and it is, therefore, necessary for the welfare of the west that a strong Liberal representation be elected.

The Liberal leader has well and ably represented Prince Albert, for five years as prime minister and nearly five years as leader of the opposition. The National Park north of Prince Albert is a memorial to the memory of Mr. King. If the voters re-elect him, they will have done something for the constituency, Mr. Davis concluded.

The leader left at 5.30 p. m. today for Edmonton over the Canadian National lines via Saskatoon to continue his speaking tour.

**Grateful For Nomination**

His first words, said Mr. King after the applause subsided so he could begin speaking, were of heartfelt gratitude to the Liberals for nominating him. He understood every poll had been represented at the convention, all of them unanimously supporting his nomination.

It had been his greatest honor to represent this riding. Mr. King extended his personal appreciation to the men and women working in his behalf, particularly Dr. Thomas Robertson, president of the Liberal Association of the constituency; J. H. Lindsay, K.C.; Andrew Knox, former M. P. and colleague of Mr. King; Mr. Sanderson and Mr. Davis.

Reviewing four previous campaigns, Mr. King said he had received wide support from men and women in every party. "I have always tried to represent all the people in my constituency." Similarly, during his regime as prime minister he had tried to be fair to all sections and more than fair to sections represented by the opposition.

2  
PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21370 Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

Turning to issues in the campaign, Mr. King declared that the road to amalgamation of Canadian railways has been made easier by Mr. Bennett's new policy but the Liberal party is pledged to the

maintenance of the integrity of the Canadian National railways.

"In 1930, Mr. Bennett pledged himself to 'competition ever, amalgamation never'", said Mr. King. "He doesn't make that pledge today. Mr. Bennett has released the Conservative party from the thing that has bound it for the past five years."

The prime minister was bound not to amalgamate the railways and the Conservative party was so bound. Now Mr. Bennett said he would have the economic council study the railway problem and if it recommended amalgamation submit the issue to the people. His hands had been tied before and they were still tied only in a lesser degree.

But the Conservative party's hands were not tied at all because Mr. Bennett had never submitted his new policy to his party.

**Party Not Bound**

Should Mr. Bennett drop out of public life there was nothing to bind the Conservative party on the railway question.

Mr. Bennett has opened the door now so that it looks as if the whole thing was being shaped up for amalgamation.

The economic council would be appointed by Mr. Bennett. It would make a report in harmony with Mr. Bennett's views if he was returned to power and carried out his policy. A national government movement had been started with a view to getting a government which would bring about amalgamation.

The only sure way to defeat the amalgamation movement was to return a substantial Liberal majority in Parliament.

The Liberal party stood for implementation of the Hyndman report on unemployment among war veterans. Veterans should look at the record of the former Liberal government and they would be assured that the party would play fair and square with them.

Immediate and substantial reduction would be made in the tariffs on implements of production and the necessities of life by a Liberal government. The Liberal policy was being pressed in the same way in all parts of Canada. There was not one policy for the east and one for the west as Conservatives alleged.

Nevertheless the Liberal party recognized that other countries had depreciated currency and lower standards of living than Canada. It would not sweep away all protection or all dumping duties any more than it had done when it was in office before. But it would do away with excessive duties and restrictions as imposed by the present government.

The Liberal leader said he had never tried to play the game of party politics as it had been played by the Bennett government which had been grossly unfair to Prince Albert.

At the last redistribution the southern part of the constituency containing a large Liberal majority had been taken off and put in another riding. At the same time the boundaries of Mr. Bennett's constituency of West Calgary were altered to make his election easier.

In allotting public works for unemployment relief, the Bennett government again discriminated against Prince Albert while spending large sums in Calgary and vicinity.

Under the Public Works Construction Act of 1934, \$1,707,000 was voted for Alberta. Of this \$1,500,000 went to Mr. Bennett's constituency of West Calgary and only \$207,000 for the whole of the rest of the province.

For the province of Saskatchewan, however, only \$675,000 was voted and of this not a cent was for Prince Albert constituency.

"There is the measure of the situation and there is the measure

of the man," said Mr. King. "I wonder if the people of Saskatchewan want to re-elect a government like that?"

If the Conservative government had been as interested in investigating abuses as in making election capital, it could have used the Combines Investigation Act instead of letting abuses pile up for the price spreads commission. This act, the first in Canada, aimed

at combines and monopolies and had been drafted by himself.

**Denounced And Endorsed**

Hon. H. H. Stevens had persistently denounced the Combines Investigation Act but the price spreads commission, after its investigations, had endorsed it. The act was only one of the advanced measures which the Liberal party had enacted under his leadership. Another was old age pensions.

4  
PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21371 Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

"Don't forget, my friends, that liberty and freedom is something that has been bought with a great price," said Mr. King. "Canadians may have difficulties but so long as they have freedom they have the greatest of all gifts."

Freedom was in grave danger of being lost. It was not so long ago it had been gained in Canada and it had already been lost in other countries. The danger of loss of liberty was inherent in the "great bureaucracy" Mr. Bennett was building up. It would be destroyed in a socialist state.

Liberty consisted in freedom of individual action, free speech, a free press and freedom of assembly. Liberalism held men should at all times be free to get to-

gether and discuss their grievances.

"You have only to look at what happened at Regina recently to see how this freedom is in danger," he said. "Just because a group of men were dissatisfied with their conditions they were treated as persons to be rounded up and sent off to some penitentiary."

The Liberal party stood for a means of redistribution of wealth and recognized that the problem of distribution of goods was now more important than the problem of production. Persons who were inclined to enlist with new parties specifically promising new schemes should remember the world was a very old place and many nations have grappled with the same problems as Canada. If there was any quick, sane way to a solution it would likely have been discovered.

Liberalism in essence was a desire to do something to better the conditions of mankind. The Liberal program called for reforms to the end which all desired. To carry that program out the Liberal party seeks the support of every forward looking person and particularly of every young person. He himself had been entrusted with high office as a young man by a Liberal government because of his interest in social problems. He knew that the efforts of young people were of great value in public affairs.

"When Mr. Stevens talks you would think no one else deserves any credit for the price spreads investigation," he said. "The credit is due to a Liberal member from Saskatchewan, Robert McKenzie of Assiniboia."

Mr. McKenzie had urged the investigation a year before it was started. Mr. Stevens was only chairman of a committee which was set up on motion of Mr. Bennett and all parties in the House were represented on the committee.

Organization of relief camps under the department of national defence was a great mistake, Mr. King said. They were military camps and could be nothing else while they were under military control.

"Has a government that would do a thing like that the least appreciation of the psychology of the whole situation?" asked Mr. King. "I say it has not."

Young men who were unemployed would have to be cared for but they should be paid wages and made to feel they were part of society, not outcasts to be thrust into internment camps. They should be employed on socially useful works in which they could take pride and organized under the labor or some other department.

#### Why Strengthen Police?

Mr. Bennett was taking more and more power into his own hands by order-in-council and his government looks very like the dictatorships of Europe. He has built up the police and military side, spending millions for barracks and armouries. Mr. King wondered what has happened in Canada in the past five years to require these expenditures.

Whether Canada has a part to play in a war, that may face the world before the week is out or before the election is over, will have a bearing on Social Credit in Alberta, the Liberal leader declared. Under a Liberal policy to promote freer and wider trade, Social Credit would have a better opportunity to work than under existing conditions.

"What the Liberal party says it stands for, I'll hold it to," he said

in enunciating the policies laid down in February 1933. That was his only promise.

Foremost on monetary matters, the Liberal party stands committed to a publicly-owned, national central bank and the restoration of control of currency issue to the government. Issue of currency now rests in the hands of the privately-owned Bank of Canada.

One of the first things the Liberal party will do if returned to power will be to negotiate trade treaties with foreign countries. Already, by its stand in the Commons, the party is pledged to support the wheat board and a minimum price for grain.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21372 Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication *The Edmonton Bulletin*

Date *Sept 26 - 1935*

Subject *Mr King at Edmonton Atts Sept 25/35*

Monetary  
problems;  
Social Credit  
Co-operation  
with Alberta;  
Govt;  
Central Bank;  
Rural  
relief;  
Trade,  
unemployment.

# Federal Liberal Leader Unfolds Plans, Policies To Huge Local Audience

**Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King Receives  
Great Ovation at Conclusion of Thrill-  
ing Two-hour Address**

## **PLEDGES TARIFF REDUCTION**

**Prosperity Can Be Restored, Not by Blast-  
ing Way Into Markets, but in Spirit of  
Bearing One Another's Burdens**

Amid a hushed silence, electrical in its intensity, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King ended a thrilling two-hour address in the Empire Theatre last night with the words:

**"We can restore the peace and prosperity of Canada.  
. . . It can be done, not by threats of blasting our way  
into the markets of the world, but in the spirit of bearing  
one another's burdens."**

As he finished, spontaneous applause broke out from the two thousand people who had packed the auditorium and stage. It developed into an ovation by way of tribute to the speaker for the plans and policies of the Liberal party that he had unfolded to them, and the high plane on which he had launched his appeal to their intelligence and spirit.

### **Will Long Be Remembered**

He is a little greyer in hair and paler with the flight of years, than when he was last in Edmonton; a little less fleshy, his voice a little less resonant at the beginning—though it warmed up with use—but it was the same Wm. Lyon Mackenzie King, student and statesman, with added years and an added sense of responsibility. His address—most of which went out on the radio to other parts of the province—will long be remembered by those who crowded the Empire auditorium and stage to their fullest capacities last night, for its deep earnestness, its insight into western problems, and its fidelity to revered principles.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21372 <sup>Office of</sup>  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication *The Edmonton Bulletin*

Date *Sept 26 - 1935*

Subject *Mr King at Edmonton Alto Sept 25/35*

*Monetary  
problems;  
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**REPEAT  
REPETITION**

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21378 of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

"I have never before felt such a sense of responsibility, seeking control of government at such a time as the present, and never have I felt it more than since I entered the province of Alberta and realized the difficulties that you are facing," he said at the outset of his two-hour address. He was obviously under the sense of that responsibility throughout his entire address as he dealt with the question of tariffs, trade and money control, and showed how these affected the daily welfare of western workers.

**17th Year as Leader**

"I am entering on my 17th year as leader of the Liberal party of Canada. No other party leader, so far as I know, in any other part of the British Empire has continued so long," he said, in paying tribute to the lessons he had learned as a young member of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's cabinet, of his decision as a youth of sixteen entering University to study political economy and the principles of government, and of his settlement work as a post-graduate student of sociology in London and Chicago.

"My mother was born when her father was in exile for his efforts to resist the old Family Compact, and for years they suffered hardships in their fight for principles of justice in government. I think I preferred politics to a business career because it seemed to me that politics offered the means of securing the greatest good for the greatest number."

Telling of how he and his colleagues came into power in 1921 under conditions of hardship in Canada as a result of high tariffs that had reduced the trade of Canada, and of how a policy of lowering tariffs and extending trade with other nations had restored trade and prosperity, he said: "I have no fears of not being able to effect recovery through the application of Liberal policies. Every time we lowered tariffs we found trade increased."

He pledged his party to "an immediate and substantial reduction in tariffs on the instruments of production and an immediate and substantial reduction in the tariffs on the necessaries of life," pointing out that the Bennett tariffs are so high that they prohibit trade, rob the Treasury, give monopolists excess profits and force the government to impose nuisance and sugar taxes.

**Control Credit and Currency**

Dealing with the urgent need for monetary reform and the fight that the Liberals in the House had made against having a privately-owned and controlled central bank, Mr. King said that under the Bennett legislation the government had lost what measure of control it used to have under the Treasury system.

"The government securities have all been handed over to the Central Bank and also the \$69,000,000 of gold that formerly was in the custody of the Treasury. All has been handed over to the private bank, without a single government representative on the Board with a vote or a voice.

3  
**PRESS CLIPPINGS**

**D** 21374

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

"We wanted a National Bank, not another private bank. Instead of money control by private bankers we want bank control vested in Parliament. The great questions of today are all financial ones.

"Until the control of credit and currency are taken away from private money lords, vested in the government and recognized as its most conspicuous and sacred responsibility, all talk of democracy and control of government is futile."

Several times Mr. King referred to Social Credit. "I'm glad to see there are some Social-Crediters here. I've come here to speak to you," he said, when a mention of Social Credit brought some applause.

***Promises Fair Deal for Alberta***

He told of his interview Wednesday with Premier Aberhart and of his offer to treat the Alberta government with the same fairness that he will mete out to the eight Liberal sister provinces. "What you do in the province is your own affair," he said. "My attitude is not to interfere with provincial matters but to give a square deal to all. The Liberal Party stands for provincial rights and the doctrine of non-interference with provincial affairs. If Premier Aberhart succeeds in his promises he will place all of us under a debt of gratitude.

"But I want to point out," he warned the Social Crediters, "that there are Social Credit candidates running in many of the federal seats whom we have reason to believe are financed by Conservatives. You won't help any Social Credit party by having a few members sitting in opposition to the government. Every Social Credit vote cast against a Liberal candidate helps to retard progress and fasten Bennettism upon the people of Canada. The unknown parties who are behind the so-called National Government movement hope by a union of parties after the election to accomplish results that they dare not put forward on any platform. Remember my warning to you."

***Liberals Gave Natural Resources***

The hope of Alberta Social Credit, he pointed out, was based on the value and possibilities of the natural resources.

"Do you know who gave you the natural resources?" he asked. "It was the government of which I was the head. We did it though at that time we hadn't a single supporter from Alberta and when, in order to give you Cabinet representation, we had to induce some of our generous and warm-hearted friends in Quebec to open a seat in Argenteuil for you."

In outlining his plan for an Unemployment Commission to take charge of employment matters until the trade policies he proposes have restored normal employment, Rt. Hon. Mr. King said that the commission must also take responsibility in cases where farmers are made victims of hail, frost, drought and caterpillars. "The State must come to the aid of the farmer, just as it will do to the laboring man who loses his employment," he declared.

4

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21375

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

### **Heckler Soon Silenced**

A lone heckler in the gallery tried his luck twice during Mr. King's address. The first time was when the speaker was saying that the promises of Mr. Bennett and Mr. Stevens and Mr. Woodsworth given during the election were personal promises and not binding on their parties. "Suppose they were defeated, who would honor them?" he asked.

"You were defeated in North York," interjected the gallery wiseacre.

"I was," agreed Mr. King, "and I may be defeated in Prince Albert. But when I was defeated in North York the Liberal party found me another seat. If I am defeated in Prince Albert or removed by Providence, the promises we make will be fulfilled because they are promises made in the name of the Liberal party."

Later in the night the heckler interjected, "What about the five-cent piece?"

"I didn't know the people of Alberta were interested in five-cent pieces now. I thought you were only interested in twenty-five-dollar sums," retorted Mr. King. In the gale of laughter the heckler was sunk without a trace, never to emerge again.

### **Supported by Liberal Stalwarts**

W. R. Howson, Alberta Liberal leader, presided over the meeting, supported by a crowded platform of Liberal stalwarts from all over the northern half of the province.

Before Mr. King spoke, brief addresses of acknowledgement were given by J. A. MacKinnon, candidate in West Edmonton; Lt. Col. Geo. B. McLeod, East Edmonton; Walter S. Campbell, Wetaskiwin; James McNamee, Athabasca; J. S. McCallum, Vegreville; Geo. P. Smith, Camrose, and Hon. Chas. Stewart, Edson-Jasper.

Telegrams of regret were received from Martin L. Forrester, Liberal candidate in Wainwright, and J. P. McIsaacs, K.C., candidate in Peace River.

Following a brief introduction by Mr. Howson, in which the Alberta Liberal leader declared that "there is only one thing Alberta people desire and that is a return of the prosperity of 1921-30—a prosperity due to the policies enunciated and pursued by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King," the Dominion leader rose to speak and was greeted with a tremendous ovation which lasted for several minutes.

"It is almost two months since I opened this campaign in the Liberal interests," he said in opening. "In my opening I adopted the radio as my medium, so that our friends could see that what we of the Liberal party had to say, was not directed to any one section of the country, but would be equally applicable to the entire Dominion.

### **REALIZES RESPONSIBILITY**

"We wanted the policies of the Liberal party to be brought before the men and women in all sections of the country. Following the radio addresses I made several platform addresses and tonight I start my campaign in the eighth province I have visited since the campaign started. At London, Ontario, I was heard by a great audience and there I was impressed with the great responsibility resting upon leaders of political parties in these days.

"May I say to my friends in Alberta that while I had this feeling in other parts, I never felt it more so than in Alberta. As I look into the faces of the people before me I am impressed with the difficult times encountered since the Bennett administration came into power five years ago.

5  
PRESS CLIPPINGS

D21376

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

**WEST HAS DIFFICULTIES**

"You people in Alberta have had your difficulties in urban parts added to by difficulties in rural areas and these difficulties have been due to conditions over which the people themselves exercised no control.

"But in all parts, people have had troublous times and naturally they are looking to the political party with a solution to the economic ills affecting the nation.

"From my own standpoint, I am grateful to be able to remember that it is more than 16 and going on 17 years since I was chosen leader of the Liberal party. So far as I know, there is no other political leader today who led a party 16 years ago.

"Far be it from me to observe that this is due to any exceptional qualifications. It is due to my conception of British constitutional government, where a leader gathers around him the wisest men possible and out of their deliberations, to draft plans and policies for the greatest good of the greatest number.

"That is what I always aimed at; to surround myself with the best men available."

**UNDER LAURIER'S LEADERSHIP**

Another circumstance that had contributed to his retention of the party leadership over such a long period was that, as a young man, he had been taken into the Sir Wilfrid Laurier cabinet and for three years under Sir Wilfrid he had seen how governments and particularly a Canadian government carried on.

Differences in race, religion, outlook, economic conditions and many other problems were impressed upon his mind.

Paying a warm tribute to Sir Wilfrid, Hon. Mr. King declared that "none did more than he to hold the people together. He did it by his policies of conciliation and consideration and not by emphasizing their differences. I have tried to follow along the same lines.

"My interest in politics did not commence on the eve of a general election. As a young man enrolling at the University of Toronto, I specialized in political economy and problems of government. Later I did post-graduate work."

**OVER FORTY YEARS' STUDY**

He explained that in this course of post-graduate studies he had had a fellowship at the University of Chicago and later at Harvard and all the while his courses had been directed toward fitting himself for public service. Still later he spent some time in London studying social questions. "That was over forty years ago," he said. He recalled with some satisfaction that he possessed copies of bulletins posted in London telling of some of his lectures on social problems.

"In 1900 I was asked by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to form a labor department and for eight years I devoted myself to this and later became the minister in charge. Many Alberta people will remember that I came out west several times to deal with labor disputes, one of which was the Lethbridge strike and out of which came our Industrial Disputes Act."

**INTEREST IS HUMANITARIAN**

He explained that his interest in the election, in view of his whole career, before entering public life, as well as since, was not only that of a political leader, but the interest of one who had the social and humanitarian problems of the nation at heart, problems of which he had made a special study.

"If I left an academic career and have chosen a public instead of a private career and laid aside the opportunities for personal betterment that come in private life, it is because I preferred the opportunity of doing something for my fellow-men," he said.

Parliament, he pointed out, could do much toward directing the economic life of the nation. "Correct policies can do much good and wrong policies can do irreparable wrong," he counselled. "You have a picture of right and wrong policies before you."

**CAN BRING PROSPERITY**

He recalled that when the Liberals took office in 1921 they brought times of prosperity by application of correct policies and on the other side of the picture, the last five years could be cited as a result of application of wrong principles.

5  
**PRESS CLIPPINGS**

**D21376**

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....  
Date.....  
Subject.....

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**REPEAT  
REPETITION**

v  
**PRESS CLIPPINGS**

**D 21377**

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

"I just want to say that I am sorry I cannot visit every Alberta constituency, to deal with these policies and problems from a Dominion standpoint," he said. "I

would like to tell every man and woman in these constituencies of these things from a Dominion standpoint, but unfortunately, the exigencies of the campaign prevent this. I appreciate meeting the northern Alberta candidates and I hope that through the radio my words will carry to those who otherwise I would not reach."

**SIGNIFICANCE OF ELECTION**

It was his desire to bring home to his hearers the real significance of the election, its importance in the general scheme of things and in the future of the nation. There must be considered first the question of the real position of the government in charge of administering affairs for the last five years.

"Under the constitution we must have an election every five years—if we didn't I am afraid there would have been no dissolution of parliament," he said. "On October 14 you will have to decide whether you will mark your ballot for a Bennett candidate and whether you will continue conditions prevailing in the last five years, or whether you will vote for somebody else. It is not likely you will vote for a Bennett candidate. He has had five years in which to do something. He has had every chance. He has been given a free hand by the Opposition, except in such matters as affected certain phases of the constitution. He has gone further than most prime ministers. But he has failed and failed lamentably."

**CAUSES OF DEPRESSION**

He charged that Premier Bennett had got to the point where a restrictive policy was being followed, that sales, production and other phases of economic activity had to be restricted and legislation framed for depression rather than for prosperity.

"I am not going to spend much time on the Bennett government," he said. "Its record is known to you. The people already have lost control over the public purse and have had a dictatorship. Unless you want to go on in the same way there will have to be a change."

Surveying other parties in the last parliament, Hon. Mr. King reminded his audience that the Liberal party always had fought for domestic, political and other liberty and "now is fighting more than ever for economic liberty."

He believed in the vision and enthusiasm of youth, as he himself had embarked upon a public career at a young age. But that very experience had shown him that a young man could benefit by the sage counsel of his elders. The old timers in the Laurier cabinet had taught him much.

And so with the public as a whole, it was good to have an older party like the Liberal, to give sage counsel, guidance and leadership in times like these.

**FALLEN TO TEMPTATION**

Turning his attention to the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, under the leadership of J. S. Woodsworth, Hon. Mr. King declared that "Mr. Woodsworth has fallen to temptation and after dissolution kept on making promises."

In this connection the Liberal leader recalled that two years ago while in the West he had spoken on C.C.F. activities and at that time claimed Mr. Woodsworth had outdone Premier Bennett in the matter of promises. "Mr. Bennett got in on promises the last time and Mr. Woodsworth is trying to do the same. The Liberals have not made any new promises since dissolution," he said.

The Stevens Reconstruction party came in for some attention from Mr. King.

**PARTY OF PROMISES**

Dissolution had taken place only recently and yet a new party had been born—the Reconstruction party. No one had ever thought of this party. After the quarrel between Premier Bennett and Hon. H. H. Stevens, the latter had said he would form a new party—but it had no name. Then out came a platform for the party, but still it had no name. Later the name came along.

Hon. Mr. King charged that the Reconstruction party platform was "built of promises" and was "growing all the time." He contended that "you are taking a big risk in entrusting affairs of the nation to a party coming into being since dissolution."

# PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21378

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

He pointed out that there are many vicissitudes in public life and it was dangerous to have a party dependent upon one man, with a conglomeration of promises formulated by one man.

"What if Mr. Stevens should be defeated in East Kootenay? What would become of the Reconstruction party?" he asked. "What if Mr. Bennett should be defeated in Calgary?"

"You were defeated in North York," came a voice from the gallery.

With this Hon. Mr. King opened up.

"I was and I may be defeated again in Prince Albert," he replied. "That is just the point I want to make and I am grateful to my friend who interrupted me for drawing attention to the point. When I was defeated in North York, my party thought sufficient of me to immediately find me another seat—and I have been sitting in it ever since. But, if it should transpire that I should no longer be able to carry on, the Liberal party is pledged to a definite policy and there are many men capable of assuming the leadership and implementing the policies.

"I have travelled through eight provinces and in each I have been welcomed by a Liberal premier. If I should cease to be the leader, any one of these premiers could step right into the position of leader. They have had the necessary experience and can handle the job. Can any of the other parties say this?"

#### ALBERTA SITUATION

This brought Hon. Mr. King to a discussion of Social Credit and the Alberta political situation.

There were Social Credit candidates not only in Alberta, but in Saskatchewan, and there might be one or two in Manitoba, he said. This remark drew some applause.

"Now I am glad you think this is a good step," he said, "although by the applause I gather those who so think are not in the majority. After all, it is your affair. It is up to you to decide whether you will vote for Social Credit rather than Liberals, Conservatives, Reconstruction candidates—and maybe national government candidates before the election is held. If Social Credit candidates had not been placed in the Dominion field I would not have mentioned this activity."

Hon. Mr. King said that if Social Credit had not invaded the Dominion field, he would have adopted a "hands off" policy and would have said that "that is Alberta's business and not for me to say yea or nay." He declared he would have said "God bless you" and left it at that.

#### "HANDS OFF" ALBERTA

But while the Liberals adopted a "hands off Alberta" attitude, the same could not be said of the Conservatives, and if the Bennett administration was returned, he warned against interference with provincial rights as the Bennett regime had disregarded provincial rights "all along the line."

One of the highlights of the evening came next.

Rifling home some of his hottest shot Hon. Mr. King charged that "I don't believe that some of the Social Credit candidates are being put into the field either by the Social Credit League or by the Alberta government. But I believe some of them are being put into the campaign and are being financed by Conservatives."

At this there was prolonged applause, which drew from Hon. Mr. King the comment that "I am glad to see by your applause that you feel that way."

He then told of how the Conservatives had changed their campaign slogans from "Vote for Bennett" to "Vote Conservative" and related how one of his opponents in Prince Albert had dropped all other considerations and urged the electors to "vote Gray."

#### TWO DISTINCT PARTIES

"There is a distinction between the Bennett and Conservative parties," he said. "So long as Mr. Bennett is in control there is a difference. If Mr. Bennett is not returned, do you think a Conservative government would stand behind his promises? They would say they were not bound by his promises on the railways and other questions. Why, many of the Conservative papers are going after Mr. Bennett harder than I am."

Getting back to the question of Social Credit, Hon. Mr. King stated that he came out West neither for nor against it.

2

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D21379

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

**"As leader of the Liberal party I have always made it a point to refrain from interfering in provincial affairs. That is my attitude in the past and will be in the future. I was asked to take part in the recent provincial election but refrained on account of my policy," he said.**

He informed his audience that immediately after his arrival here on Wednesday morning, he had given himself "the pleasure" of calling on Premier William Aberhart.

**"Mr. Aberhart gave me a warm welcome and invited me in to meet his cabinet colleagues. We exchanged warm greetings," he said. "I have tried to make it plain that if a Liberal government is returned, my attitude will be one of fair play and a square deal to all. As Liberals we have stood for non-interference of provincial rights by the Dominion—this is my policy."**

However, he reminded Social Credit adherents that "those who are not with us are against us." He pointed out that every time a Social Credit candidate took a vote away from a Liberal, he was helping to give a vote to a Conservative and return Premier Bennett for the next five years.

**A BIG INTERESTS GOVERNMENT**

"The Bennett government is a big interests government; look at the central bank and the tariffs for proof," he said.

**"As a Liberal I believe in provincial rights and my attitude will be one of respecting these rights. My attitude toward the Alberta government will be the**

**same as toward any other. Surely nothing can be fairer or squarer."**

Recalling that he did not have to rely on promises for his appeal, but could point to actual achievement, he said that when he was called upon to form a government in 1921, not one Liberal had been elected in Alberta. But he did not let this deter him from giving Alberta a square deal. As the one charged with the responsibility of forming a government, he tried to get one minister from every province. So he turned to his Quebec friends, "warm, kind-hearted," and they provided a seat for Hon. Charles Stewart.

**PROOF OF SQUARE DEAL**

"Was that a resentful attitude in view of the fact that Alberta had not elected a single Liberal?" he asked.

He touched on the return of the natural resources as another instance of fair play to Alberta.

"I understand that Social Credit takes full cognizance of the natural resources," he said, "and if it takes action over the natural resources, it is due to a Liberal administration—of which I had the honor to be the head. There wasn't a Liberal government here. I had no supporters from here. Those members from here were troublesome at times and support was not forthcoming."

As an instance of fair play in dealing with Alberta, in spite of the fact Alberta had returned no Liberal members, he read the following letter:

**RETURN OF NATURAL RESOURCES**

Office of the Premier,  
Alberta.

Edmonton, Dec. 30th, 1929.

Sir: It is no doubt, impossible for you to follow the daily press in all of the provinces of Canada. It may interest you to know, however, that the settlement arranged with this province has met with practically unanimous approval throughout the province and I think every daily paper has commented most favorably upon the terms. It should, I think, be a matter of gratification to the members of both governments that such an important subject of negotiations has been finally adjusted in such a way as to leave practically no room for criticism in the province directly interested.

May I again take this opportunity of expressing the appreciation of the members of this government for the courtesy and thoughtfulness with which you have met us from time to time throughout the negotiations.

Yours very truly,  
(Sgd.) J. E. BROWNLEE.

"I ask you if that is not evidence of what my attitude will be toward Alberta?" he said.

What a government could do at Ottawa depended on the support it could get from its members and he urged that in view of the fact Alberta had been slack in its support in years gone by, that the party candidates now in the field be given complete endorsement.

9  
**PRESS CLIPPINGS**

**D 21380**

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

**PREMIER ABERHART  
FORTUNATE**

"Mr. Aberhart is fortunate in having plenty of support. He won't need to worry about getting support for his platform," he said.

If a province, or community did not have representation with the party in power, the needs of that area could not be attended to with the same care as if there was ample representation.

A party caucus, he explained, was nothing more or less than a meeting of members in a place other than the House of Commons. The party discussed its policies. Hon. Mr. Stewart and Dr. Gershaw of Medicine Hat were the only Alberta members sitting in Liberal benches in the last house. "Fortunately we had good representation from Saskatchewan and Manitoba," he said, "and I hope this province will send a strong delegation to the next house."

**WON'T NEED MISSIONARIES**

He declared that he was informed one reason for placing Social Credit candidates in the field was that they could get to Ottawa and spread the gospel of the movement.

"If Social Credit succeeds in this province you won't need any Social Credit candidates. Members on all sides will be flocking to it," he said. "But a few Social Credit members sitting in opposition cannot do very much. Is it not better to send men with Liberal ten-

dencies, as Social Credit has not enough candidates in the field to carry the government."

Furthermore, he said "Social Credit hasn't yet carried the day in Alberta. What has carried is the promise that certain things will be done. The next five years will tell. If in the next five years Social Credit does what they say it can do, men and women will flock to it. But it hasn't been done yet."

It was fortunate, he said, that if Social Credit was to have a trial, it should have this trial under the most favorable circumstances.

"Mr. Aberhart says he does not have to rely on Communism. We both stand to stamp out Communism as soon as it raises its head," he said. "This is not a second provincial election. It is not something to decide in the next 18 months, but for years to come. And also remember that in voting Social Credit you are taking votes away from Liberals."

**ISSUES FORCEFUL WARNING**

At this time he issued a forceful warning against returning the Bennett government—a warning directed mainly to Social Credit disciples.

"I would not guarantee that if a Conservative government is returned, there would be no interference with the Social Credit program here. For interference look at the central bank. Premier Bennett has taken what little control the finance department had over the system and through the central bank, has given that control to private interests.

"You have two weeks in which to consider these problems and the manner in which you will cast your vote," he said. He counselled his audience to weigh the advantages of returning Liberal candidates against the rest of the field.

**EXTERNAL TRADE  
IMPORTANT**

Turning to Liberal policies in general, he declared that in his opinion, liberation of external trade was the most important feature of the economic situation.

As an instance of how the restriction of trade had affected the economic situation, he stressed the fact that when Premier Bennett took office there were 100,000 unemployed in the country and now there were 500,000, a figure which could be boosted to 1,000,000 if persons working under various government activities and their dependents, all of whom drew upon the taxpayers, were eliminated from work.

**HIT OR MISS RELIEF**

He charged that under the Bennett administration relief had been carried on on a "helter-skelter, hit or miss" basis, with little co-operation between the various governmental bodies.

Training of young men for work was strongly advocated as "you can't go on indefinitely taking money from the treasury."

"What we say is that there should be a nation-wide commission on which all interested should have representation and who will see if they can get men into employment."

10

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

**D 21381**  
Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

He could not at this time go into details of unemployment insurance, with which this question was related. This was all part of the scheme of social insurance and he reminded the audience that it was the Liberal government of which he was the head that first introduced into Canada old age pensions.

#### **ECONOMIC RECOVERY**

Dealing with economic recovery, he outlined the difference between his position and that of Premier R. B. Bennett.

He believed economic recovery had to come before reform, while Premier Bennett claimed reform had to come before recovery.

The Liberal party did not propose new and untried remedies. In proposing lower tariffs it was proposing a remedy that had been tried in Canada and other countries and had always brought prosperity.

He recalled that after the 1921 election, the Liberals began to loose the bonds of trade restriction and increase trade facilities for agriculture, fishing and other basic industries.

#### **TRADE WORKS BOTH WAYS**

"As our basic industries prosper, so shall the whole country prosper," he said. "Automobile and other industries are secondary.

Trade cannot be carried on only in one direction; it must be carried on in both ways."

Amid applause he stated that, if elected, he would "make immediate and substantial reductions in the tariffs and first and foremost on the tariff on implements used in our great basic industry, and you can construe this as broadly as you like."

He also stated he would smash down much of the additional tariffs added by the Bennett regime, which, on farm implements, had amounted to as much as 500 per cent. increase.

Every public man worthy of the name, he said, devoted his attention first to maintenance and improvement of living conditions.

"Therefore, I propose to reduce the tariff on necessities of life. The unit in our economic life most forgotten today is the home. For one producer there are five consumers," and he stated that prices of home commodities were artificially affected by the tariff.

He charged that Bennett policies had not only reduced, but had actually prohibited trade. He scored the Bennett government for adding a sales tax to such necessitous commodities as sugar.

#### **TREAT ALL FAIRLY**

He believed that everything done for labor in urban centres, should be duplicated insofar as possible for rural residents. Frost, hail and other acts over which the farmers had no control, made inroads on the crops and just when they were looking for a bountiful harvest, nature often stepped in and robbed them of it.

"It is just as important for the government to come to the assistance of farmers as to the various industries," he said.

Canada was economically isolated and he proposed to help the farming population by finding increased markets. He found that other nations were getting as sick of high tariffs as Canada.

Mr. King then read a long list of nations with which Britain had made trade agreements since 1931 and added, "If Britain can do it, surely we can." These agreements were made while Premier Bennett stood by and said they could not be made.

#### **THEY JUST DON'T TRY**

"Why don't we do it?" he asked. "Why—just because we don't try."

Hon. Mr. King contended that one appeal of Premier Bennett's for a return to power was to negotiate a trade agreement with the U.S. Yet he had opposed a trade agreement with the U.S. for which a Liberal government had fought to the extent that it went out of power.

President Roosevelt had publicly announced that he wanted a trade agreement with Canada and all other countries which would trade with the U.S.

#### **WILL REVIVE AGREEMENTS**

Mr. King recalled the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa in 1931 and quoted from the speech of Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin with its plea for trade agreements and lowering of tariffs within the Empire. But Premier Bennett went in the opposition direction.

11/  
PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21389 Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

"If the Liberals are returned, one of the first things I will do is to go to Mr. Baldwin and try to revive trade agreements and draft one along the lines he himself has suggested. You may think this question of trade and tariff is old, but lower tariffs always have brought prosperity. In 1896 and in 1921 incoming Liberal governments lowered the tariff and brought prosperity."

He said that increased purchasing power and what that increased power would buy were the two vital factors in the situation.

**MONETARY REFORM MEASURES**

Hon. Mr. King next turned his attention to the central bank.

"The Liberal party believes that what we need is some control of financial policies by a national bank. We were not thinking of another private owned bank.

"The Liberal party believes that credit is a public matter, not of interest to bankers only, but of direct concern to the average citizen.

"The Liberal party stands for immediate establishment of a properly constituted national central bank, to perform the functions of rediscount and the control of currency issue, considered in terms of public need."

"A central bank is necessary to determine the supply of currency in relation to the domestic, social and industrial requirements of the Canadian people and also to deal with problems of international commerce and exchange," said Mr. King.

**PEOPLE MUST CONTROL**

The central bank as set up by Premier Bennett was a private corporation, with power to control the volume of the country credit.

Quoting from what he said in the debate on the new bank in parliament, he read:

"Once a nation parts with control of its currency and credit, it matters not who makes the nations laws. Usury, once in control, will wreck any nation.

"And I stand by those words," he added.

Mr. King contended that the directors of the bank were all privately appointed and only after considerable discussion in the house did Premier Bennett agree to appoint the deputy minister of finance as a director, but without a voice in councils.

Hon. Mr. King scored the government for including a provision in the bill transferring to the bank all securities held by the government and all gold held against security of notes. All this had been transferred to control of the bank.

**BANK IN CONTROL NOW**

All the \$69,000,000 in gold held against security of notes, had been transferred to control of the bank.

"Are we going to have this and other control in the hands of financiers or are we going to have the people control their own affairs in parliament?" he asked.

He cited the case of Gladstone and the Bank of England, quoting Gladstone as stating that the bank considered it was doing the country a favor in handling its business, when the shoe should have been on the other foot.

Several extracts were read by Hon. Mr. King from his remarks in the course of the bank debate in parliament as he appealed for a strengthening of the Liberal hand in doing away with evils such as he had just described.

**STRONG MEN NEEDED**

One of the most encouraging factors for the future was that eight of the provinces had Liberal premiers and their co-operation was assured. He believed "Premier Aberhart would be willing to come to Ottawa to talk things over" and sit in on deliberations of mutual benefit.

It was also significant that when Premier Bennett took office in 1930 there were several provincial Conservative governments, whereas while he was going out, there were none.

Strong men were needed at Ottawa to deal with both internal and external affairs and these could be best obtained by returning a Liberal government.

Hon. Mr. King left for the Pacific Coast by Thursday morning's train.

12  
**PRESS CLIPPINGS**

**D 21383**  
Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

**Highlights Of  
Kings Speech**

"No man ever played a greater part in the task of holding the people of Canada together and teaching them the lessons of tolerance and natural forbearance than Sir Wilfred Laurier. I have tried to follow in his footsteps."

"Mr. Bennett has had every chance any leader could ask to make his policies work. He has had six sessions of parliament in five years. We gave him a free hand save where he exceeded constitutional practice. Now he has reached a point where he says work and trade must be restricted and employment be subject to chronic shortage."

"The Bennett government which had many Conservative governments in power in the provinces, when it took office, is going out of office without a single Conservative government in any province of Canada."

"The Liberal party wanted a National Bank, not another private bank. Under Mr. Bennett's Central Bank legislation we have not as much control as we formerly had. We have no treasury control and not a single government representative with a voice or a vote on the Central Bank board."

"The securities that the government used to hold are all handed over to the Central Bank, and the \$69,000,000 of gold that the government used to hold. Instead of money control by private bankers we want bank control vested in parliament."

"I am fighting more for the prairies than for the east when I fight for lowered tariffs. Ontario and Quebec can get along on high tariff. You can't."

"From what I saw of Premier Aberhart I think he would sit down with the other provincial premiers at Ottawa and help us work out our inter-provincial problems."

"For four or five years we held office with only a majority of one. I hope that the people of Alberta will see that we are given a strong majority in the next house, and be represented in the government caucus."

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of  
D 21384  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication *The Vancouver Sun*

Date *Sept 28<sup>th</sup> 1935*

Subject *Mr King at Victoria on Sept 24<sup>th</sup> 1935*

Trade;  
"with defam  
" " U.S.

**'TRADE MEANS JOBS  
But Bennett's Warfare  
POLICY KILLS TRADE'**

**Mackenzie King**

**LIBERAL LEADER GIVEN GREAT HEARING  
IN VICTORIA—PLEDGES CANADA TO  
FOLLOW BRITISH MARKETS POLICY**

All roads lead tonight to the Arena where Liberal Leader Mackenzie King will unfold the Liberal policy for restoring Canada to prosperity. Doors open at 7 o'clock with the Liberal Leader beginning his address at 8.

Music will be furnished by the band of the 15th Field Brigade Royal Artillery.

In addition there will be songs by a quartette and by Miss Isabelle McEwen.

Thomas Braidwood will be chairman.

The proceedings will be broadcast over provincial network, utilizing CFCV and CJOE in Vancouver, from 3 to 10:30.

By C. NORMAN SENIOR

VICTORIA, Sept. 28. — Mackenzie King explains things.

That, you will probably find when you hear the Liberal leader in the Vancouver Arena tonight, is the great contribution he makes to his party's political campaign.

In Victoria Friday night he undertook to explain about trade, how all our problems hinges on trade, why the Liberal party lays more stress on its trade policies than any other issue, and why he believes the Liberal policy will bring more trade.

**MOST ORDERLY MEETING YET**

Victorians say it was the friendliest meeting of the campaign to date.

The relations between audience and platform were cordial throughout.

This atmosphere was very largely created by Mackenzie King himself.

He had no denunciations of political opponents to utter.

He mentioned Prime Minister Bennett only once or twice.

"Mr. Bennett is perfectly sincere in his policy and methods," said the Liberal leader. "That is shown by the fact that he is offering the same policies to you for another five years."

"But we have found by experience that he is mistaken, and how anybody can entertain the prospect of another five years of the same sort of thing is beyond my understanding."

**"THERE IS NO HOPE"**

The interjection of a lone heckler that "there is no hope" was the occasion of his reference to his opponents on the other flank.

The fact that there should be in Canada anybody with the attitude that there is "no hope" represented to the Liberal leader the best evidence of the plight to which wrong policies has brought "our country."

The incident served also to reveal Mr. King's attitude to hecklers.

It was a different method from that which the Prime Minister employed.

**MAILED FIST NOT THE REMEDY**

"I understand that there has been some disturbance at public meetings out here," he said. "I have sometimes thought that if I had been compelled to suffer what I know many people have suffered and I heard a speaker utter some of old platitudes I too should be unable to restrain some expression of my resentment."

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The Leader of the Opposition  
D-21684

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**REPEAT  
REPETITION**

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21385  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

"But it seems to me that when our people have been brought to that desperate frame of mind what is wanted in Canada is not the fist of the pugilist but the healing hand of the physician."

Later when he was explaining the necessity of more trade the same heckler shouted:

"How are you going to do it?"  
"That is the proper attitude of mind for you to have," said Mr. King. "You have every right to ask me how we are going to do it and that is what I am here to tell you."

This was the method of the conciliator, the man of sympathetic human understanding that has characterized Mackenzie King's career and it made a deep impression on the audience.

**"MORE TRADE"**

"More trade—more trade—more trade," said Mr. King, is the Liberal objective.

Why?  
Because if unemployment is to be solved industries must be able to sell the products on the production of which the labor they are to engage is to be utilized.

Because if the railway problem is to be solved there must be more goods moved to create traffic and revenues.

Because if the warehouses are to be filled once more, if the shops and stores are to have more and better business, it all comes down to a question of trade.

"We have got to increase and make more trade," said Mr. King.

"Believing that as we do, the Liberal party attaches more importance to measures for the reviving of trade and industry than to any other policy."

The next question was "How?"  
To this Mr. King had several answers:

1. By placing the job in the hands of a government that believes trade is a matter of mutual interest.
2. By approaching trade negotiations in a spirit of goodwill and not of warfare.
3. By starting with the British Empire on the policy laid down by Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin at the Ottawa Conference, of lowering tariffs to Empire countries rather than raising them against the rest of the world.
4. By making it possible for Britain to sell her goods here so that she will be able to take Canadian products in exchange.
5. By adopting the same conciliatory and business-like methods as other countries which have been able to negotiate trade treaties successfully.

But it is not trade with one country that Canada requires, it is trade with all countries.

"I refuse to subscribe to the theory that there is no hope," said Mr. King. "I saw there is hope."

"Other countries have been able to do it, why not Canada?"

**THE BRITISH POLICY**

Great Britain has negotiated 20 odd trade agreements with foreign countries since the Ottawa conference.

The United States has negotiated six or seven.

France has negotiated six, Argentine has negotiated five, Brazil, a country of vast spaces and great natural resources like Canada, has negotiated 25 trade treaties since 1931. The speaker enumerated all these agreements.

"Why cannot we do as well?" he asked. "Since when has Brazil become a more important country in the realm of international trade than Canada?"

Mr. King dealt with the Canadian-Japanese trade war.

The result of Mr. Bennett's methods has been to close to Canada the markets of the fourth largest importer of Canadian products.

**GAVE GOVERNMENT EVERY AID**

To the charge that something the Liberal leader said at Woodstock had prevented Mr. Bennett from obtaining a settlement of his differences with the Japanese Government, Mr. King replied by giving a little history.

"I have known that these negotiations were under way for two years," he said. "Because of the importance that I attach to trade matters I refrained from commenting."

"I asked also in caucus that the Liberal members refrain from raising the question in any way."

"It was on August 5, 1935, that the new Japanese surtax went into effect and that Canada's reprisals also went into operation."

"It was not until August 13 that I spoke in Woodstock."

**GOV'T'S 'WARFARE' TACTICS**

Mr. King said he had then expressed the belief that negotiations conducted in a proper spirit could attain results.

"Japan had similar difficulties with India and she was able to negotiate a satisfactory settlement. She had the same difficulty with the United States, but the two countries were able to continue trading."

"What is needed is a different spirit," he declared. "The spirit of goodwill, the spirit of mutual international exchange, not the spirit of treating trade as warfare."

2  
PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21386 of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

Premier T. D. Pattullo introduced the Liberal leader.  
C. J. McDowell, the Liberal candidate in Victoria, E. C. Nicholas, editor of the Times, and Byron Johnson, M.L.A., spoke briefly.  
The audience was the largest of the campaign to date in the sense that more were turned away and it fully reciprocated the Liberal leader's friendly spirit.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition  
D 21387

Name of Publication... *Calgary Altitude*  
Date... *Sept 30 - 1935*  
Subject... *Mining at Vancouver B.C. Sept 28/35*

*Mining Policy;  
Party unity;  
Central Bank;  
Trade Agt. Japan;  
Ottawa Agreements  
Social Reform*

# Mackenzie King Urges Uniform Mining Policy To Restore Prosperity

Liberal Prepared to Hold Conference, Leader States; Points  
to British Capital Available for Development;  
Will Negotiate With Japan

VANCOUVER, Sept. 29.—  
Development of a uniform  
mining policy throughout  
Canada would lead to a great  
development in that industry  
which would go a long way to  
put the country back on the  
road to prosperity, Liberal  
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lieves.

Making his second and last  
campaign appearance in the  
mining province of British  
Columbia here Saturday night  
Mr. King announced one of  
the first acts of a Liberal gov-  
ernment would be to call pro-  
vincial governments into con-  
ference and evolve such pol-  
icy. Uncertainty of govern-  
ment policy on mine taxation  
and variations in different  
provinces were keeping cap-  
ital out of Canada. This could  
be done away with in short  
order by a conference of gov-  
ernments, he said.

"I venture to say," he said, "that  
if out of such a conference a state-  
ment could be sent to the money  
markets of the world as to a settled  
policy we would have capital flowing  
into Canada in short order, we would  
have more and more labor employed  
and we would have made a real start  
on the road to prosperity."

### CAPITAL NEEDS ITS REWARD

More certainty was needed in Can-  
ada that when capital was invested  
in industry it would be assured of its  
reward just as much as labor. There

was no certainty at all the way the  
laws were administered now. No  
business man had any sense of sec-  
urity in carrying on his business, Mr.  
King said.

"We must bring about a greater  
sense of security for all investments  
in order to bring down interest rates,"  
said the Liberal leader. "We need a  
national mining policy which will be  
known not only to our own people  
but all over the world, if we are to  
develop that industry in British Col-  
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not only in Canada but in Great  
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### URGES BRITISH CAPITAL FOR MINING

Millions of pounds of British capi-  
tal were now going into the mining  
investments in South Africa, there  
was no reason why the same should  
not be the case with Canada. South  
Africa was prosperous as a result of  
the mining development under way  
there but a sense of insecurity kept  
capital out of Canada. The fact that  
governments had something to do  
with mining law and administration  
was in part responsible for this. If  
the governments had nine or ten dif-  
ferent points of view it would be vain  
to hope for agreement but eight of the  
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PRESS CLIPPINGS

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D 21387

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REPEAT  
REPETITION

2

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

**D-21388**  
Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

A conference could decide quickly what steps were needed to ensure uniformity and the provinces could agree to enact uniform mining laws and maintain them for a certain period with the Dominion governing a similar undertaking. This policy was in line with the general Liberal policy of developing primary industries. What was true of mining was equally true of fishing, lumbering, and agriculture and similar steps with respect to these industries might be taken.

"I can tell you in my heart I am pretty radical," said Mr. King. "But if I seem to be less radical than I would like to appear it is because I have a sense of responsibility and will not promise things unless I know my party will back me to the limit and enable me to carry them out."

#### **MAYOR McGEER ON PLATFORM**

Among the Vancouver Liberal candidates on the platform was Mayor G. G. McGeer, prominent advocate of monetary reform. At one stage Mr. King, criticizing other parties, asked who was the federal leader of the Social Credit party, and some one shouted "Gerry McGeer." "That only shows one of the characteristics of the Liberal party," said Mr. King. "Gerry McGeer as everyone knows, holds advanced views, the Liberal party would not be Liberal if it did not include within its ranks men who have different shades of political opinion."

Liberal policies represented the minimum of the combined effort to which the party from coast to coast was pledged, Mr. King said. They did not represent what might be done in addition. They depended on the men who were sent to Ottawa. If all the Vancouver Liberal candidates were elected those of advanced views in the party would be fortunate in having strong advocates to lead the party along the path of progress.

"I can say this, however," he remarked, "if the Liberal party returns to power we will go very much farther in the matter of legislation of this character than ever before."

#### **WARNS SENATE MAY THWART EFFORTS**

The first step in monetary reform was get back for the government the control over credit and currency which had been given to the privately owned Bank of Canada. He warned however, that a Conservative Senate might thwart any effort of a Liberal government to revise the structure of the bank and secure public control. The international money power "a great Empire n itself would put up a fight."

"Each Liberal member is free to advocate on the floor of Parliament or in caucus any views on these matters he wishes," said Mr. King. He may seek to persuade parliament and his fellow Liberals, the more free and open discussion on these matters the better. But don't expect me to take up advanced views and find myself away ahead of my party."

#### **OTTAWA AGREEMENTS NEED REVISION**

Anything of advantage to Canada in the Ottawa Imperial trade agreements would be retained, said Mr. King, but the agreements needed revision. Trade had increased since they had come into operation but they stood in the way of trade with countries outside the Empire.

While the agreements might have caused to some extent the increase in trade with Great Britain there were other reasons to account for the increase in their essence they were restrictive of trade while the Liberal party stood for removal of restrictions.

The policy of British preference was inaugurated by the Liberal party and the Liberals had twice gone down to defeat fighting for wider trade, once in 1911 for wider trade with the United States and again in 1930 for a greater British preference, the Liberal leader declared.

Prime Minister Bennett had an opportunity to make a trade treaty with the United States, Mr. King said. The president had authority to conclude an agreement without consulting Congress and thus a great difficulty was removed.

"The correspondence which has just been published is the best evidence that Mr. Bennett will never conclude a trade agreement with the United States," said Mr. King. "But that an agreement can be concluded is also clearly shown in the correspondence."

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# PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21389  
Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

**SAYS BENNETT  
OPPOSED RECIPROCITY**

There was no one in Canada who opposed the reciprocity treaty of 1911 more strongly than Mr. Bennett and Mr. Stevens. They, more than any other two men, helped to defeat the agreement obtained by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Juust after the 1911 election Sir Wilfrid, in a speech, predicted that some time the opponents of reciprocity would change their views and that even his "brilliant young friend from Calgary" (Mr. Bennett) would concede that the old Liberal leader was right.

Sir Wilfrid's prediction had come true. Mr. Bennett now asked the people to re-elect him so that he could do the very thing he would not do when an opportunity offered 24 years ago.

"If we return to power, these negotiations with the United States will be taken up where Mr. Bennett left them," said Mr. King, "and just as surely as he has failed we will succeed."

By his trade war with Japan Mr. Bennett had already thrown thousands of men in the lumber industry in British Columbia out of work, Mr. King charged. He asked if Japanese trade had ever injured Canada when Japan bought from Canada four times as much as Canada bought from Japan. If not why should this trade be cut off?

**LIBERALS TO RESTORE  
TRADE WITH JAPAN**

"If the Liberals win this election," he said, "I can assure the people of British Columbia "that the first day we are in office we will take up these negotiations and will restore trade with Japan and it will not be at the risk of any Canadian business."

Liberal policies would lead to economic recovery, said Mr. King, and recovery would provide the means to effect social reforms. "Mr. Bennett says 'let us have reform and then you will have recovery.' I say the facts of the case are that recovery does not follow reform, but reform follows recovery. No man is more anxious to remove the hazards of life, to provide security for every one against sickness, accident, unemployment, and old age than I, but I don't see how it will be possible to put through a great program of reform unless in some way you have the treasury being filled with revenues and have the money to do things which can only be done with money from the treasury." Mr. King said he had been asked to say something about the Hyndman report on unemployment among ex-service men. He understood the veterans did not wholly agree with some of the recommendations but they could look at the record of former Liberal government for the party's attitude towards ex-service men. "We are prepared to implement the report," he said, "to the extent that the finances of the country will permit us."

"What about work and wages?" asked a voice from the gallery. "With all my heart," said Mr. King, "I pray that we may be moving into a period of work and wages but if we are to reach that ideal it will not be by promises, it will not be by the formation of new groups but by the application of policies which have been tried and tested by experience."

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D21390  
Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication..... *Calgary Alberta*  
Date..... *October 1 - 1935*  
Subject..... *Mr King at Calgary Alta Sept 30 - 1935*

# Mackenzie King Gives Pledge Of Effort To Develop New Commerce

**Denounces Restrictive Policies of Bennett Government Before Huge Audience in Victoria Pavilion**

## "HANDS OFF ALBERTA"

**Explains Allegation Conservatives Are Financing Social Credit Candidates Referred to Other Provinces**

Severely denouncing the restrictive policies of the present government, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal party in Canada, speaking to a huge audience in the Victoria Pavilion last night, pledged his party, if it became the government, to immediate steps toward extended trade relations.

"We don't need to wait for the assembling of Parliament," he said. "We can make enough changes in the administration of the customs to make the benefits felt in a week."

He reiterated his undertaking that a Liberal government will adopt a strict policy of "Hands Off Alberta" and leave the Social Credit government of the province to work out its problems without federal opposition. Recalling also his allegation in Edmonton that Social Credit candidates were being financed by the Conservative party, Mr. King explained that he was referring to Social Credit candidates in other provinces.

"Recognizing," he said, "that the Conservative party has at other times put candidates into the field to split the vote it was not too much to think the present situation outside the province was financed by them."

"I do not wish to cast any reflection on the premier of Alberta after the fine welcome I received in Edmonton, so I am making this explanation."

*Trade*  
*Tariff reductions:*  
*Trade Act*  
*"Japan"*  
*Social Credit*  
*Central Bank*  
*Unemployment*  
*Mr. Bennett*

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

D21350 Office of The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication... *Calgary Alberta*

Date... *October 1 - 1935*

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# Mackenzie King Gives Pledge Of Effort To Develop New Commerce

Denounces Restrictive Policies of Bennett Government Before Huge Audience in Victoria Pavilion

## "HANDS OFF ALBERTA"

Explains Allegation Conservatives Are Financing Social Credit Candidates Referred to Other Provinces

Severely denouncing the restrictive policies of the present government, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Liberal party in Canada, speaking to a huge audience in the Victoria Pavilion last night, pledged his party, if it became the government, to immediate steps toward extended trade relations.

"We don't need to wait for the assembling of Parliament," he said. "We can make enough changes in the administration of the customs to make the benefits felt in a week."

He reiterated his undertaking that a Liberal government will adopt a strict policy of "Hands Off Alberta" and leave the Social Credit government of the province to work out its problems without federal opposition. Recalling also his allegation in Edmonton that Social Credit candidates were being financed by the Conservative party, Mr. King explained that he was referring to Social Credit candidates in other provinces.

"Recognizing," he said, "that the Conservative party has at other times put candidates into the field to split the vote it was not too much to think the present situation outside the province was financed by them."

"I do not wish to cast any reflection on the premier of Alberta after the fine welcome I received in Edmonton, so I am making this explanation."

*Tariff reduction  
Trade Act  
Japan  
Social Credit  
Central Bank  
Unemployment  
Mr. Bennett*

REPEAT REPETITION

2

# PRESS CLIPPINGS

**D** 21391  
Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

### PAVILION IS QUICKLY FILLED

A few minutes before Mr. King was due to arrive at the Pavilion, the limit of the seating capacity was reached. Mr. King's address was broadcast province-wide.

Mr. King arrived at 8:40 p.m. As he entered the band played "Stand Up and Cheer!"

George Ross, president of the East Calgary Liberal Association was chairman while seated with Mr. King on the platform were: Senator Buchanan Lethbridge; P. L. Hyde, Liberal candidate for Calgary West; Joseph T. Shaw, K.C., Liberal candidate for Calgary East; C. R. Walrod, Liberal candidate for Bow River; Hon. Charles Stewart, former minister of the interior; George Clarke, Liberal candidate for Red Deer; L. E. Fairburn, Liberal candidate for Lethbridge; Dr. A. M. Day, Liberal candidate for Acadia; Alderman A. J. MacMillan, president of West Calgary Liberal Association; J. E. Herron, president of Bow River Liberal Association; J. J. Bowlen, M.L.A.; Mrs. J. J. O'Connor, president of the Calgary Women's Liberal Association; Miss Queenie Williams president of the Twentieth Century Liberal Club; Dr. M. J. McCaffery, president of the Calgary Young Liberals Club; R. W. Watson, president of the Mackenzie King Liberal Club.

Mr. Ross, in introducing Mr. King, characterized him as the one man who would be able to lead Canada out of depression.

### CHOICE BETWEEN TWO PARTIES

In his opening remarks, Mr. King said that since coming to the Pavilion he did not worry over what would be the result of the election two weeks from now, but what would be the result of the next five years.

"After travelling across Canada during the present campaign," said Mr. King, "I am more certain that the choice of the electors is between only two parties, that which has been the government during the last five years, and the one that was in office before that."

Explaining why he believed that the issue was between only two parties, Mr. King said that people must realize that only two parties had the possibility of forming a government.

Dealing with the C.C.F. party, Mr. King declared that the group, formed like many others in hard times, could not hope to form a government even if it elected all its candidates.

"The Reconstruction party, formed by Mr. Stevens just before the election, has no good foundation and will not be able to conduct a government," the Liberal leader asserted.

### GIVE ALBERTA A FREE HAND

In connection with the Social Credit party, Mr. King said that the Liberal party would continue a policy of non-participation in provincial matters.

"The Liberals will adopt a strict policy of "hands off Alberta" and leave the Social Credit government in the province to work out its problems without any opposition from the federal government," Mr. King declared.

The group advocating national government, Mr. King said, was only a small faction seeking to catch votes.

Referring to his statement in Edmonton that "Social Crediters were being financed by the Tories," Mr. King said that he was making no reflection on Social Crediters in Alberta. "I was referring to other provinces," he said, "principally Saskatchewan. I did not believe that the Social Crediters in Alberta would waste their money to send an Alberta man to Saskatchewan to oppose the Liberals."

"Recognizing that the Conservative party has at other times put candidates into the field to split the Liberal party," Mr. King said, "The Reconstruction party, formed by Mr. Stevens just before the election, has no good foundation and will not be able to conduct a government," the Liberal leader asserted.

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### MODERATE TARIFF CHECKS DEPRESSION

Mr. King traced the events of previous depressions in Canada, showing how a withdrawal from protectionist policies had inevitably brought the country out of the depression.

For example, said the Liberal leader, Sir Wilfred Laurier, had granted Britain preferential tariffs with beneficial results to this country. This policy worked so well that Borden and Meighen continued it, he said.

3

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

**D21392**  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

Mr. Bennett, however, raised the duties against Britain and made trade between Britain and Canada more difficult.

Mr. Bennett had said economic isolation was a present day tendency. The Liberal party, however, saw such a policy on the part of certain other nations as a mistaken policy which should be corrected by example.

#### **"GIVE LIBERAL POLICY A CHANCE"**

"The one fundamental thing to overcome our problems will be whether or not Canada's trade increases," he said. "The Liberal tariff policy has worked before. Give it a chance during the next five years!"

Mr. King told the audience how Sir Wilfrid had surveyed the country to establish his tariff schedules. He told of Sir Wilfrid's attempts to negotiate a reciprocal trade agreement with the United States. Finally he had to wait for the United States to approach Canada on the matter, which they did with a concrete reciprocity program.

"No one in Canada was more strongly in opposition to this reciprocity than the present prime minister, Mr. Bennett," said Mr. King. Mr. Stevens was also opposed to the proposals.

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier always said that if there is prosperity in the West there is prosperity in all Canada, so it is hard to realize why a citizen of the West should oppose the reciprocity treaty which would have helped Canada to prosperity," the speaker continued.

#### **CAN LEARN FROM THE PAST**

An interruption by members of the audience, one of whom said: "That treaty was in 1910, why don't you talk of something more recent?" drew from Mr. King the remark that, in spite of the interrupter having his dates mixed, the treaty being in 1911, "we can learn much from the past and present conditions might not have been as they are now if the treaty of 1911 had not been defeated."

He had, he said, gone down fighting for open trade with the United States with its vast prospects for Western Canada. "I have never lowered my colors since," he added.

Dealing with the Prime Minister's assertion that "Canada has held her own with other nations during the depression", Mr. King quoted from statistics from the League of Nations "Review of World Trade, 1934" showing that whereas Canada's percentage of world total trade had been 3.68 per cent in 1929, by 1934 it had sunk to 3.27 per cent.

Of 86 nations, he went on to show, no less than 46 had in 1934 a larger share of world trade than in 1929. Canada is listed as one which had a smaller share.

Among the British nations, all but Australia and Canada increased their share. Australia's decrease was only nominal, from 1.89 per cent to 1.85 per cent.

Canada's decrease was very large, from 3.68 per cent to 3.27 per cent, or a loss of one-ninth.

In a list of all the nations showing their share of world trade in 1934 as compared with 1929, Canada is at the tail-end of the British nations, and stands almost 60th among the 86.

#### **CHANGES WITHIN "THIS VERY YEAR"**

Would the west not have benefitted vastly by United States outlets for our cattle and our lumber and other products? If his party were returned said the speaker, these things would be possible "within this very year."

The Liberals had increased trade and removed "nuisance taxes." Every dollar the Liberal administration paid out was from current revenue. The public debt, too, was cut by more than \$250,000,000. Today under the Tories taxes were rising, as a direct result of the strangling of trade.

The public debt had been increased by the Tories to \$800,000,000.

#### **IF OTHER COUNTRIES WHY NOT CANADA?**

Mr. King ridiculed the idea that we should fight for trade as we fight in war. "Other countries which wanted to have managed to make agreements," said Mr. King. He outlined a list of countries with which England recently had made reciprocal trade agreements. So also had France, Brazil and numerous other countries. "Why didn't Canada?" he asked.

"We were trading with all the countries of the world when the last Liberal administration ended," he said.

Pointing out that U. S. would be willing to make agreements with Canada, Mr. King told of trade agreements made by U. S. with several other countries this summer. By one of these, a treaty with Cuba, the U.S. had captured part of Canada's direct market, he said.

Japan, said Mr. King, had been for years one of Canada's best customers. The Conservative administration had strangled this trade by adding "super-taxes" to compensate for depreciated Japanese currency.

This had resulted in 5,000 British Columbia lumbermen being thrown out of work in past few weeks, and a capturing of this lumber trade by the U. S. industry.

4  
**PRESS CLIPPINGS**

**D 21893**  
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Name of Publication.....

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Other commodities affected were wheat and flour from Alberta, he charged.

**DISCOURTEANCES  
ECONOMIC WARFARE**

"Mr. Bennett has continuously increased these handicaps," he said, "by all kinds of artificial barriers."

He claimed there was no tariff issue in the last general election because the Liberal schedule of tariffs had hurt not a single legitimate industry in Canada.

"We don't need to wait for the assembling of parliament to get the benefit of a reduction of tariffs," said Mr. King. "We can make enough changes in the administration of the customs to make the benefits felt in a week" he said.

Giving comparative figures of duties on textiles under the Liberal and Conservative administration, Mr. King showed that under the Conservative government the taxes were so high as to make prices prohibitive.

A similar situation existed in regard to farm implements, he said.

"If a Liberal administration is returned to power we intend to make immediate reduction in duty on the implements of production of the great primary industries of agriculture and mining and on the necessities of the families of the country", Mr. King declared.

**WHY DELAY WHEAT  
PRICE MEASURE?**

Referring to Mr. Bennett's wheat price fixing legislation, he asked why, if it was so important, it had been left to the very last days of parliament to deal with. "He's always had the opportunity," he said.

Mr. King charged Mr. Bennett had acted at the last moment to have an issue on which to go to the country. "We must not ask what Mr. Bennett has done in the last few days, but what he has done in the last five years," said the speaker.

"What can be done for labor in the matter of fixing minimum wages must be matched 50-50 with minimum prices for the farmer," Mr. King said.

"However," he added, "if we are to help labor and the farmer we must have money coming into the treasury and that can only happen when trade is completely recovered."

Recovery throughout Canada must come if Alberta is to have its best chance to carry out the experiment it is making in regard to Social Credit, the speaker declared.

**NO INTERFERENCE  
WITH SOCIAL CREDIT**

Reiterating the Liberal policy of treating Alberta the same as every other province and making no interference with the Social Credit experiment, Mr. King said that many years ago the Liberal party realized there was a need for freer flow of credit and monetary reform and establishment of a central bank to take control of the private banks, on the basis of the public interest.

A publicly owned central bank, according to the Liberal idea, said Mr. King, would control the private banks in such a way that credit would be extended according to the consumers' needs and not according to the stockholders. "This idea was put forward before Mr. Bennett appropriated the idea, but in private form," declared Mr. King.

"The private banking system has been built up by the present national bank," Mr. King stated. This had been done, he said, by giving the privately owned Bank of Canada the rights of currency issue which was the proper right of the government of Canada.

"The gold and securities formerly held by the government has become the property of the privately owned bank which has not a single director appointed by the government of Canada," he declared.

**URGENCY OF  
UNEMPLOYMENT**

"Unemployment remains today, from the Liberal point of view, as the most urgent national problem in Canada," he said.

We must differentiate between a temporary and personal problem, he said. He saw need to improve general conditions, and also to devise a satisfactory system of unemployment insurance.

The present government's main fault was that it had never considered unemployment as a national problem, he said.

The Liberal policy would be, first, to appoint a representative, nationwide commission, and secondly, to give that body power to investigate the situation with the purpose of co-ordination and remedy. Broadly speaking, the present public works program would be carried on.

Mr. King saw need of a program of expansion in Dominion parks and roadways in western Canada. Such would be part of a Liberal public works program, he said.

One of the greatest misfortunes in the national picture was the feeling that because an individual was unemployed he had lost part of his citizenship. The concentration of unemployed in camps was a mistake, he said.

5  
PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21394 Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

Unemployed young people could be used in social service, he thought. His proposed unemployment commission could survey possible social service projects. Those who took part should be adequately paid.

The state could not always pay the same wages as private enterprise for such work, he said, but it could make the unemployed citizens feel they were doing essential work.

Referring to disturbances at Vancouver, Mr. King said he asked himself, "What would I be doing under the circumstances some of those people have suffered?"

**ASSISTANCE TO  
PRIME MINISTER**

"As leader of the opposition, I have seen that the Prime Minister has had a difficult job on his hands. I would like to say to his fellow citizens in Calgary that I have given him every assistance within my power," Mr. King declared.

"I have opposed him," the speaker declared, "when I believed the personal freedom of the people of Canada was involved, but I have urged my fellow Liberals to give him assistance if anything he offered was in the interests of the people.

"I do not believe Mr. Bennett has failed because he has been insincere, but because he is mistaken in his policies which must be changed," he said.

In closing, Mr. King said that one cause of the complicated state of affairs in the country was the mass of provincial and federal laws which had no beneficial effect. "We don't know where we are with regard to the laws which have been passed," he said.

To solve this problem, he would, if called upon to form a government, call the provincial and federal governments together to discuss matters

for their mutual benefit. Remarking that Alberta was the only government which did not greet him with a Liberal premier, Mr. King said he had no reason to believe that Mr. Aberhart would not be ready to co-operate with him "as we will be to co-operate with him."

**ONLY SAFE WAY  
TO FOLLOW**

J. T. Shaw saw the Liberal way as the only safe and sound way to follow in the present day.

The Liberal party, he said, proposed a public works program until application of sound policies brought prosperity.

"The Liberal platform," he said, "is not one which is merely placarded on billboards."

He saw in the Liberal program the one way to maintain democracy, and economic justice for all.

"Shall it be King or chaos?" he asked. "The answer must be written by you by your ballot on election day."

P. L. Hyde stated he had purposely delayed commencing an active campaign in the West Calgary constituency to see how sincere were those who advocated allowing party leaders to be given an acclamation. Results today in Prince Albert had convinced him they were not sincere.

It was needless to recall the promises of 1930 which swept the people of Canada off their feet, he said. He stated it had been followed by five years of folly and farce.

He called Bennett's "blasting" promises the "gun-powder plot."

**HAS FAITH IN  
LIBERAL POLICIES**

"I will not attempt to compete with Mr. Bennett in promise-making," he said. "I have implicit faith in Liberal policies practically applied by Mr. King.

C. R. Walrod in a brief address at the beginning of the meeting declared the Liberal party was the only one which could hope for a majority. "You are either with us or against us," Mr. Walrod declared, "for in spite of the multiplicity of parties in the field if you vote against us you vote Tory."

6

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

**D21395** of  
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### HIGHLIGHTS OF KING'S SPEECH

We don't need to wait for the assembling of parliament to get the benefit of the reduction of tariffs. We can make enough changes in the administration of the customs to make the benefits felt in a week.

Five thousand British Columbia workmen have been thrown out of work in the last five weeks as a result of the present government imposition of super-taxes on Japanese goods. Alberta wheat and flour have also been affected.

If England, France, Brazil and other countries have been able to make trade agreements, why not Canada? We were trading with all the world when the last Liberal administration ended.

Whereas during the Liberal regime the public debt was cut by more than \$250,000,000, it has risen under the Conservative government to \$800,000,000 as taxes have gone up in unison with diminishing trade.

The Liberals will adopt a strict policy of "hands off Alberta" and leave the Social Credit government to work out its problems without federal opposition.

The Liberal tariff policy has worked before. Give it another chance.

The Liberal party undertakes the immediate reduction of duties on the implements of production in the primary industries of agriculture and mining and on family necessities.

What can be done for the farmer (referring to the fixed wheat price) must be matched with the minimum prices for labor.

After travelling across Canada I am more certain that the choice of the electors is between only two parties, that which was the government for five years and the one which was in office before that.

Our trade with the United States has not increased as it should have done under correct tariff policies. The Liberal tariff policy has worked before. Give it a chance during the next five years.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier always said that if there is prosperity in the West there is prosperity in all Canada so it is hard to realize why a citizen of the West (Mr. Bennett) should oppose the reciprocity treaty which would have helped Canada to prosperity.

It is hard to understand why the Bennett government had waited so long to attempt an agreement with the United States since changes in the United States have made it easier than ever before to negotiate such treaties.

6  
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# KING WARNS OF SOCIAL CREDIT PARTY

## Have No Leader, Without Program, He Tells Reginans

### **Liberal 14-Point Election Program Outlined by Leader; Election Promises Attacked**

Launching shafts of satire at the new Social Credit party, Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, national Liberal leader, warned a Regina audience Tuesday night to "think carefully before you throw away your votes on a party with no leader and no program."

When in the course of Mr. King's address at Regina armory, the mention of Social Credit brought scattered applause, he said: "May I ask them who is the leader of that party in the federal arena?" "They applaud a party without a leader."

#### No Federal Program

No federal program of Social Credit had been placed before the electors.

"Don't put all your eggs in one basket," he continued. "You have a basketful in Alberta now and you do not know whether they are any good or not."

"You have been told you will have to wait for 18 months to find out, and you know what happens to eggs in 18 months. I would carry that basketful very carefully and keep it in the shade."

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**Outlines Program**

In an address covering in detail Liberal policies on unemployment, trade and banking, and touching upon all of the party's 14-point election program, Mr. King attacked various opposing parties in the campaign chiefly on the score of the wide variety of promises offered to the electors.

He advised voters to support a party capable of carrying on the government of Canada. "It is no accident," he said, "that the task of government has fallen to one or the other of the old parties."

Non-fulfillment of Mr. Bennett's promises, he said, had made the C.C.F. and other new parties possible. It was a surprise to find the C.C.F. now "going Mr. Bennett one better in promises."

**Walter Scott on Platform**

More than 6,000 persons were waiting in the armory, singing songs under the leadership of Sam Swayze, when Mr. King arrived directly from his train from Calgary. B. D. Hogarth, president of the Regina Liberal association, presided, introducing leading Liberals on the platform, and Walter Scott, former premier of Saskatchewan, who was guest at the meeting. The Regina Rifles regiment band provided the music.

Interjections voiced in remote corners of the hall, half a dozen times, did not carry to the platform, and the audience, which overflowed from the main floor to galleries above, gave the Liberal leader an orderly and attentive hearing.

**Impressed By Reception**

In his opening remarks Mr. King referred to his present tour of the Dominion and of the reception given him at different points.

His reception at Regina impressed him greatly. "I do not recall at any meeting where the audience was more interested in the problems of the day and thinking more deeply on these matters than the one now before me."

He also spoke of the address of D. A. McNiven, K.C., the Liberal candidate, and called upon the voters to give him support at the polls.

Mr. King referred to the presence on the platform of Walter Scott, first premier of Saskatchewan. "Seeing him here tonight brings this thought to me: the great interest always taken by the Liberal party in the development of the west. It was due to the wisdom of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that Mr. Scott was given the position of first premier of this new province with the consent and at the desire of the people."

**Future Policies**

Stating he was not anxious to recall the hardships of the last five years, Mr. King turned his attention to future policies, which were designed to raise Canada out of the depression.

Coming to the different parties competing in the campaign, Mr. King said the number had increased almost as rapidly as the number of weeks since the dissolution of parliament. "It will be your duty not to merely choose a candidate but to choose a government because the government that will carry on will depend upon the political complexion of the candidates you elect."

Which of the parties appearing at the present time are capable of carrying on, he asked. "Your interest must be restricted to a choice of those parties that can carry on, not dissipate your vote by supporting someone who would be of no service to the government that will have to administer the affairs of the Dominion."

**Not Mere Accident**

It was not mere accident that government had in the past gone to one of the two great old time

parties. "It was because men and women joined together on great issues. It is a great instrument in the hands of men and women to serve the country."

Taken by and large the people fell into one of two classes, those naturally conservative; others extremely conservative; others who are naturally liberal. The difference was to be found in the conservative outlook on the one hand, the liberal outlook on the other.

"We have come to the time where it is obvious that what Canada needs is not more reactionary policies but a liberal outlook and Liberal policies."

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Subject.....

The good old Conservative party had disappeared, he said. "We have today the Bennett party; the billboards say vote for Bennett; Bennett has done this and that; and if you had had five years at Ottawa like I have, you would know how difficult it would be for anyone else to get a look-in."

One of the most serious tendencies of the present day was reflected in this fact. "One of the great questions in this election is whether we are to get away from our democratic institutions and turn to the direction of a dictatorship where the views of one man shall obtain, not the wishes of the people."

**In Hands of One Man**

"The Conservative party has allowed its affairs to go into the hands of one man and on the platform today he tells you what he will do, just as he did five years ago, but he did not do it and he will not do in the next five years what he promises.

"Even since dissolution of parliament, Mr. Bennett has introduced a new set of policies, made new promises, but he has not behind him the backing of any one political organization. With what group of Conservatives has he held a conference since the dissolution of parliament where it was agreed what should be done in the next five years. He said he told you five years ago he would end unemployment and blast his way into the markets of the world. He says that again but he now wants another five years to do it in. He has made his task greater for himself and everyone else by what he has done in the last five years."

Turning to the C.C.F. party, Mr. King said, judging from the applause, he was glad to note representation from that party. "I say to you in their presence that there was no need for that party as long as the Liberals were in office. "These third parties generally spring up in times of discontent and when you have a Conservative government in office." That was history, he said.

**New Parties Faded Out**

"When Sir Wilfrid Laurier came into office the new parties faded out as the snow does in the sun and the rain in the spring. When the Liberal party went out of power two Conservative governments came into power, Sir Robert Borden and Hon. Arthur Meighen heading them."

Applause greeting these two names, Mr. King said he was glad to see friends of both in the audience. "They seem to be more numerous than Mr. Bennett's friends," he commented, amid applause.

"The Progressive party swept into the country and when the Liberal party come into power the Progressives united under the banner of Mackenzie King as the members found there was no need for their existence as a party.

"In our nine years of office we carried on the affairs of the nation in such a broadminded manner that these advanced guards of the party found there was no need for them."

Two years after Mr. Bennett came into power the C.C.F. came into existence, formed in Calgary, had a big convention in 1933 and now three years old. "In that period of time it has organized in the west to a considerable extent but you do not find many of them in lower Canada. A political party which is going to govern Canada must be one that will help keep the country united from coast to coast. The most unfortunate thing that can happen to Canada is a political group from one section standing in isolation in comparison with the rest of Canada.

"In the last five years our policies have been related to an economic nationalism to such an extent that we have become a small entity compared with what we were before."

**Need More Than Promises**

When he was here before, Mr. King said he found the C.C.F. party was seeking to go Mr. Bennett one better in the matter of promises. "Mr. Bennett had a big majority behind him in the house of commons, and if mere promises could produce legislation and legislation produce results claimed for it, we would be a happy people. But more is needed than that."

Mr. King then referred to the Reconstruction party which came into existence since dissolution. "I do not hear any applause but elsewhere I have noted that the C.C.F. are a little annoyed over the promises made by the Reconstruction party."

4  
PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21399

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date .....

Subject .....

"What is that party other than Mr. Stevens? Remove him from the party and what is there left? Can you carry on a government whose existence is wrapped up in the name and words of one man? After parliament had dissolved a gentleman announced he was going to start a new party and it took him a week to find a name for it, the Reconstruction party. Then a week later he got out a program made up of everything from all other parties, and ever since then Mr. Stevens has enlarged on it and added more promises.

remarkable party than Mr. Stevens. Generally speaking we have not heard of the existence of the Social Credit party—(loud applause). (I must tell those who are listening on the radio that we have a few people who are apparently Social Crediters). May I ask them who is the leader of that party in the federal arena? I have asked scores of them that and got no answer."

Mr. King continued, asking the policies of the party with respect to international affairs, the railway problems, matters of trade. "Will anyone give me an outline of the program? But they expect the people to vote for that party to carry on our government.

"We face a more critical situation than ever before and whether conditions get better or worse will depend on the government you put into power.

**The Parable of the Eggs**

"There is an old saying, do not put all your eggs in the one basket. You have a basket full of Social Credit eggs in Alberta and you do not know whether they are any good or not. You have been told you will have to wait 18 months to find out what they are like, and you know what happens to an egg after 18 months. I would carry those eggs in the shade very carefully. But this is a Dominion campaign and it might be well to have another basketfull of eggs and in that way save the day both for Canada and Alberta.

"Because I have seen policies such as the Liberal party bring to you prove successful in the past I bring them to you again this evening with a degree of authority.

"But I have not named all the parties. I notice a technocrat candidate. He's the leader, policy, and everything else but I will be surprised if he has told the people what the word means. Then there are some nondescripts, independents, Communists, all sorts of things. Why should men and women, faced with serious conditions, waste their time and influence supporting any candidate who cannot give service to the country as a whole "

The national government party was also referred to by Mr. King. "Some of its candidates say they are prepared to support such a party if it is put into power. Who knows what this national government is going to stand for if it comes into existence? There is one thing I am sure of; men would then try to put into force policies they would not dare bring to you from the public platform. Here again there is no leader, no policy.

**Minority Govt. Possibility**

"No wonder people are confused and view with alarm a political contest with such a number of parties who have no leaders or policies making it possible perhaps for the government which has been in power for the last five years being returned as a minority government. Mr. Bennett's party knows it has no chance of winning with a majority.

"Your choice lies, it seems to me, between either Mr. Bennett for another five years or the Liberal party. The strength of the Liberal party does not depend upon any one man. The experience I have had in public life may be of some help to my party but if I am not able to carry on the affairs of the party the party will go on just the same; its policies and promises will go on and be carried out; its authority will be the same. You have in the party any number who would make excellent leaders.

"Mr. Bennett has had to admit he let his party down owing to illness. That situation arose because he had no one to take his place; he held everything in his own hand. That could not have happened under Sir Wilfrid Laurier or at the present time in the Liberal party because we have colleagues any one of whom could lead the party through its policies and programs.

5  
**PRESS CLIPPINGS**

**D 21400**  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date .....

Subject .....

"We have placed on record the policies we felt were necessary to improve Canadian conditions and what we have placed on record has been the result of conferences of men and women of Liberal minds throughout the Dominion, in both houses of parliament and Liberal organization united in the Liberal federation.

"This record was given in the house of commons in February, 1933, half way between the time Mr. Bennett came into office and the time he will be going out of office a few days hence.

"The statement was made public at that time because we believed Mr. Bennett should have full opportunity to put his policies into effect. We said the people have spoken and the government should be given a chance.

"But we waited for two years with three sessions and finding Mr. Bennett was heading more and more in the wrong direction, we felt we should come out and state wherein we were opposed to the line he was taking.

"You have on this platform tonight representatives of the Liberal organizations of the city and province, and every one of these organizations has endorsed this program, stand behind it, and what is true in Saskatchewan tonight is true of every province of Canada.

"You have for these policies unanimous support from coast to coast.

**Must Prove Policies Good**

"If you feel strongly in your radical or liberal views, come into the Liberal party, but whether you will succeed will be dependent upon whether you can persuade the others that your policies are good. If those policies are not good in the minds of others you cannot hope to translate them into legislation. To my young radical friends I say come and make your views known to the Liberal party,

but do not sit on the sidelines and help those who desire to thwart the Liberal policies.

"Some may say I am not radical enough for them. But they do not know what is in my heart. If they did they might be surprised, but as a political leader I must first recognize that my strength is that of the party around me. If I speak to you tonight with a degree of authority possessed by none other, it is because for 17 years I have been leader of my

party which today is more united than ever before. For the last five years I have been battling in opposition and today we stand stronger than at any time in the history of the party.

"There is another important thing. When you are charged with the responsibility of government—to keep your country united. If there is one thing I learned from Sir Wilfrid Laurier it was that Canada is not an easy country to govern; it has problems which vary vastly from coast to coast; we have different races and creeds, and to keep all these interests interrelated in their effort so that they work in common is the first and greatest of all our problems.

**Need United Canada**

"There was never more need than today for a united Canada to meet problems, the effect of which, under Mr. Bennett, have been to divide the nation, class battling against class. We need more than ever before a return to power of a party that will unite by laying emphasis on the things which the people have in common and are prepared to support. That is my pledge to the people of Canada.

Mr. King then turned to the 1933 platform of the Liberal party, speaking first of unemployment. "We said then the curing of unemployment is the matter of first concern. Mr. Bennett told you that five years ago there were 100,000 unemployed. Today, according to his figures, we have 500,000 unemployed.

"Add the numbers of those employed on public works initiated to provide employment, add those to the numbers unemployed and see what you have.

"In the time Mr. Bennett has been in office, up to March last, there had been spent for unemployment purposes and farm relief, \$160,000,000. That came out of the state treasury and has furnished a lot of employment. But can we go on doing that unless we get millions coming in from which to take the funds?

"In the years the Liberal government was in office, expenditures were met out of current revenues and we decreased the public debt by \$250,000,000, but in the last five years the public debt has been increased by over \$800,000,000. In addition there are loans outstanding of \$81,000,000 and others, totalling \$308,000,000 for relief and unemployment purposes. The work thus provided is indicative of the work needed because of unemployment.

6  
**PRESS CLIPPINGS**

**D 21401**

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication .....

Date .....

Subject .....

**Mostly Let Without Tender**

"A total of \$40,000,000 was set aside for public works. Most of it has been held back until just before the election and I am told by the public works department that all of it has been contracted for and the contracts mostly let without calling for public tender.

"In other words, this money has been used to serve political ends to enable friends of the government to obtain contracts. We have a law which says where any contract over \$5,000 is let, public tenders shall be called for and the contract to go to the lowest tenderer. But the Bennett government changed that and use these funds to help their political friends.

"One measure after the other has been held until just before the election so that these vast funds would be thrown out into the country to influence the electors. It will not go very far but will leave a terrific burden on the next government."

Mr. King then quoted from an address of Mr. Bennett in the house of commons that no government had ever been defeated because of extravagance. "But," Mr. King continued to quote Mr. Bennett, "what is the final effect upon the public, debauching the people."

Referring further to the unemployment question, Mr. King said the Liberal party distinguished between two things, unemployment arising out of world conditions and normal unemployment.

"We believe with respect to unemployment arising out of world conditions, we should provide for it out of a great scheme of social insurance, increase of pensions, and so forth. But the principle of social insurance is a basic policy of the Liberal party. That would be a policy for all time.

"But that policy cannot meet the situation of the thousands now out of employment and this emergent situation must be met. We must regard it as a national problem of first concern. In dealing with it we divided what we are going to do into two parts, first, taking those steps needed immediately to meet the situation and also steps to relieve the situation over a longer period of time.

"You can meet the emergency by taking money out of the state treasury but to relieve the situation over a longer period you need increased trade and industry and it is our policy that as these get under way they will provide work in the ordinary way. While that is going on we will seek to meet the emergent situation by carrying out policies already in force in the nature of highways, development of parks, removal of slums, afforestation and so on.

**Not Co-related**

"The mistake in the last five years has been that these projects have not been co-related. Three public groups have made provision for public works, the Dominion, the provinces and the municipalities.

"We say this: we must deal with this emergent condition very much as during the war. Then, we did not try to deal with some of the great questions through ordinary governmental departments. We created great commissions; a great patriotic fund was created where

local effort was linked up with provincial and federal effort; the soldiers' civil re-establishment organization was formed.

"Surely, nowadays, when you have half a million of unemployed, is there not a similar need for a great national agency to deal with the problem?"

"We say we should form an organization somewhat similar to those I have referred to, a commission having on it representatives of labor, manufacturing, trade and commerce, railways, the provinces and municipalities, the national council of women, religious and social bodies, constituted as an advisory body, to make a survey of Canada and co-relate this work as a guide to the Dominion, the provinces and municipalities.

"It should be possible to work out a great national scheme of employment which will provide Canada with a new series of national assets as apart from private assets.

"We say if such a scheme can be worked out those who are creating these assets ought to be paid for the work they are doing. Not at the same rate as private enterprise, otherwise you cannot hope to get men to cease to live off the state but they should receive a payment which will make them feel their services are appreciated by the state.

7

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

**D21402**  
Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date .....

Subject .....

### Feel Like Outcasts

"As a result of the way in which the unemployment situation has been met hundreds of our young people feel they are not wanted, sort of outcasts, to be brought together in camps which I have heard described as compounds.

"If there are hundreds of thousands of our fellow citizens who cannot secure employment and suffer privation, should not our first effort be, not to treat them as though they were not part of our human society, but bring them into closer relationship to ourselves and have them feel they belong to the state."

In connection with a national system of unemployment insurance Mr. King said this was outlined in 1933 and in the last session such a scheme was put through. "We advocated it at the start of the life of the last parliament, pointing out constitutional difficulties to be overcome. But nothing was done. What has now been done is that no one knows whether it is unconstitutional or not. Mr. Bennett's program is very much open to question. He has been careful to do none of these things until the last minute where there is no chance to test their validity.

"I asked if he had taken an opinion from the department of justice on the subject and he replied he had not and did not intend to. Similarly with other legislation. When some of the recommendations came from the Stevens committee he told us that he had taken a legal opinion and they could not be carried out.

### "Political Expediency"

"Recently he stated he is going to appoint a public prosecutor. Legislation for this was passed before parliament was dissolved. Why was that official not appointed directly after the law was passed? He is going to be appointed next week and will hardly have time to put on his overcoat before there is a new government. His whole legislation has been framed as political expediency."

Policies respecting trade were indicated by Mr. King based on the belief that Canada needs trade.

"We will promote trade with all nations and promote trade with any nation ready to trade on reciprocal understanding; we will remove all those barriers and unwarranted extra taxes on exports; end the making of tariffs by executive action; continue the British preference and grant to British imports a real preference.

"We do not need to invent new policies as the election progresses. That policy was enunciated in 1933 and since that time we have had 10 by-elections and we fought them on this policy. The result has been that in nine out of the 10 by-elections the Liberals were successful. In the tenth the Conservative candidate was returned by a minority vote.

"We are the only party putting emphasis on this point. We believe the present cause of depression to be restriction placed on trade since the Bennett government came into office and the cure will be the removal of these restrictions.

### Not Emphasizing Trade

"I cannot understand why the C.C.F. and others have dropped emphasis of the trade question. Under the C.C.F. program there is to be an effort to change the social, political and industrial order of the country—socialism substituted for what we have now. The easiest way to do that is to cut the country off from the rest of the world and the dictator can make his plans and carry them out. That, I think, is the only reason why the C.C.F. party has not joined with the Liberal party in the matter of trade.

"Trade with other parts of the world must lead to relations with other countries. If we can establish such trade as we had a few years ago, these experiments so many are anxious to try will fade out as everyone will be too busy to think about them."

In the past, trade improvement has been the solution, Mr. King continued, citing instances of it in past years. "When the government I led after 1921 took office we found a depressed country. We did not put up tariff walls. We began to take off the duties on the instruments of production, on the necessaries of life, and as a result we began to see our trade increase until we had the greatest volume of trade in our history."

3

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

**D21403**  
Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

"We believe this policy can again be successful if carried out.

### To Advantage of All

"Some say other countries are putting up tariff walls. It would not be easy to deal with them if you believe trade is a war. But if you believe trade is something of mutual advantage it would be to the advantage of all.

"What have other countries done?"

"What has England done? Since August, 1923, England has made trade agreements with 20 other countries, France with a dozen countries, Argentine with half a dozen, Brazil with many, so other others. Why should we not be able to do the same? If our government had been in earnest and wanted to get such agreements, other countries are anxious to do so.

"The United States more than other countries affords the greatest market for us. Why have we not an agreement with that country? Its president said he would seek to make agreements and since he came into office he has been given that power without referring the matter to Congress, and since June, 1934, the U.S.A. has made agreements, while we stood on the side lines, with half a dozen countries, and is negotiating with others.

"We have done practically nothing. We have not been trying to do things to develop trade. Mr. Bennett says he has tried to get an agreement with the U.S.A.

"Do you remember the efforts of the Liberal party in 1911 to effect a reciprocity agreement with the U.S.A. and Mr. Bennett's attitude at that time? Sir Wilfrid Laurier managed to get an agreement into parliament and the strongest opposition to it was from Mr. Bennett of Calgary. There was one other who fought it equally hard, Mr. Stevens. Do you think those gentlemen with that record are the men best to negotiate an agreement with the U.S.A. now?"

Mr. King then quoted from Sir Wilfrid Laurier after the defeat of the reciprocity agreement in 1911, "I may not live to see it but the time will come when the people will say that Fielding and Laurier were right in seeking greater trade with our neighbors for our natural products while seeking to increase our trade with Britain. My young friend Mr. Bennett may concede it some time. I cannot pierce the mists of the future but I am confident that the coming years will vindicate our action."

And, said Mr. King, "I say to you that such a reciprocal agreement will become a reality as the Liberal party will carry out those wishes."

### Trade With U.S. Higher

Since the Ottawa agreements went into force Mr. King said Canadian trade with the U.S.A. has increased greater than with Britain.

"Mr. Bennett at the imperial conference put forward proposals which were described by one British minister as 'humbug' and the conference ended on that note. At the Ottawa conference he kept up his duties against Britain and a great empire trade agreement was lost as a consequence of his action.

"Next year there is to be another

conference and if a Liberal government is in office we will go to Britain and tell the government we are prepared to make an agreement to increase empire trade by lowering empire tariffs."

Turning to Japan, Mr. King said that country in the last two years was the fourth largest customer of Canada. As a result of high tariff conditions there had grown up friction which had resulted in surtaxes against Japan by Canada and vice-versa and for the time being Canada had lost that trade. I have been charged with making it difficult to make trade with Japan. I said not one word about it until Mr. Bennett stated trade had been lost and then I commented that I was not surprised, knowing Mr. Bennett's method of going about trade matters.

### Need Change of Method

"All nations seem to feel Canada is taking an arbitrary attitude. We need not only a change of policy but also of method. We have had too much of blasting and iron heel business of dealing with problems. We have had five years in which our country has been terrorized. We want to get away from that.

"We propose when we get into power to effect reductions in duties on the implements of production, of the sales tax, to make the cost of the sales tax, to make the cost of living lower and help our producers."

3  
**PRESS CLIPPINGS**

**D21403**  
Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

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**REPEAT  
REPETITION**

9  
PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21404  
Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date .....

Subject .....

"So far as western Canada is concerned the whole prosperity of the country depends on selling our surplus products in foreign markets which you cannot do unless you are prepared to take some of their produce in exchange. That theory of international trade is the theory upon which Liberalism is based and if we are returned to power our policy will be based on that view."

Mr. King then referred to the Stevens investigation, agreed upon by reason of a resolution introduced into the house of commons by a Liberal member from Saskatchewan. The resolution was not disposed of in that session and when it came forward the next session that member was asked to withdraw it as the government desired to form a price spread committee. That was agreed to.

**Credit to Saskatchewan**

"If there is any credit coming to anyone for that investigation it belongs to Saskatchewan."

As to the wheat bill, Mr. King said Mr. Bennett left everything of importance to the people until the moment of an election. "Why did we have to wait six sessions of parliament and the last month of the last parliament before legislation respecting grain was brought in?"

Mr. King held up the bill introduced by Mr. Bennett and also the bill as finally passed.

"Those two bills are different in essential particulars, although Mr. Bennett stated at Brandon that the bill as passed was in no way essentially altered from its original form as he introduced it.

"I say that statement is not true. It has been changed in a very material form. In the original bill there is no provision for a fixed price. The alteration made while the bill was in committee at the instance of the Liberals provided that the board shall pay the producers such fixed price per bushel according to grade or quality, or place of delivery as approved by the governor-in-council. That difference was brought about in this way.

**Bill Unsatisfactory**

"The Liberals met in caucus and the western Liberals told the eastern Liberals the bill was not satisfactory. The west did not require a compulsory board with an initial payment for their wheat but they needed something similar to what they have elsewhere, where the state sets a fixed price with the right to the producer to sell elsewhere if he so wanted.

"We agreed on that and I went to Mr. Bennett and told him his bill would not pass without strong opposition and suggested he should appoint a parliamentary committee representing all parties. Mr. Bennett said he would think that over and when he spoke in parliament he referred to this suggestion and said he would indicate later what he would do.

"He did so and a committee was formed and the bill referred to it. Before the committee the bill was changed, the one section with respect to the minimum price was inserted and the bill came back to parliament.

**Bill Would Be Passed**

"We indicated to Mr. Bennett if the bill was changed in any way we thought it would pass unanimously. When the bill came back in the form I have indicated, it passed without amendment.

"So it is a surprise to me to see posted up on billboards that Bennett gave the grain growers \$150,000,000 and the grain board. Bennett's wheat board? Does it not come down to this: that parliament does not mean anything; the members you send to parliament are merely stamps. It is Bennett that does everything. But that bill was passed by parliament and was the result of the work of men of all political parties in parliament.

"When you have a prime minister who cannot give credit to his own members but takes it all himself you are going a long way towards dictatorship.

"I do not know where he got \$150,000,000 to give to the farmers of Canada. How is that figure made up and where does it come from? What about the grain that has been kept in elevators for the last two years?"

Mr. King then referred to the privations and troubles of the people of Saskatchewan in the last few years, particularly the southern part. "I have known of nothing more appalling than what I saw in that district. Just as a big hope comes from a big crop it has been blighted by rust.

"I noted that Mr. Anderson's government voted many millions to meet the drouth emergency. Then we were told that was to be made a charge against the Dominion and then we were told Mr. Bennett had made a present of it to Saskatchewan. But as a member of parliament I voted for that and every other member of the house of commons did the same.

10  
PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21405  
Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

"If Mr. Bennett did that for the Anderson government why has he not done it for the Gardiner government? That cannot be done too quickly to meet the situation. Governments must be fair with each other."

**Banking Policy**

Turning to the question of financial reform Mr. King said his party felt the establishment of a central bank was necessary to relieve credit of barriers, to make provision whereby credit could be used for the benefit of the people instead of private interest. The party's policy on the question was quoted by Mr. King to be establishing a national central bank to control currency issue considered in terms of public needs.

Amplifying this statement of policy Mr. King said the party felt such a bank was necessary so as to be of service in times of great social need.

The bank established by Mr. Bennett, he said, was really another private bank, shares held by private parties, directors chosen from the shareholders. The governor and deputy governor are appointed over a long term, Mr. Bennett knowing if a Liberal government came into power and wanted to make a change that it would have to fight the senate.

"But the Liberal party is going to see that the house of commons, elected by the people, is going to carry on the affairs of the country.

**Property of Bank Now**

"Since this bank was created the gold in the treasury at Ottawa held against currency has been transferred to this bank, as well as securities part of the property of the people of Canada. The gold in the federal treasury totalled about \$69,000,000, belonged to the people of Canada until this act was passed and then it became the property of another private bank in Canada.

"I ask you if you have not got a situation there bigger than has confronted this country before. You have on one hand the power of the people as represented by parliament and the government and on the other hand that great power, the money power. They each seek to control the Dominion today.

"Today in Canada we have the power that formerly existed in the government in the matter of currency transferred to this privately-owned central bank.

"So far as monetary reform is concerned the great struggle is to get back to the people their power over the control of their currency. Mr. Bennett's whole purpose in talking about state control in social legislation is to keep the people's mind off what he has done in the matter of currency."

In closing Mr. King said that in solving of present problems no one man could do it, or one government. "We are in a condition where we shall need the fullest co-operation between individuals and government and countries."

**Plans Ottawa Parley**

Mr. King said that in all provinces except one there was a Liberal government in power. "I have been assured by the prime ministers of those governments that if a Liberal party is returned to power at Ottawa they and their colleagues will sit down with us to work out a solution of our problems. Because of this I feel that there has come an opportunity to solve our problems.

"As soon as October 14 is over, if we are returned to power and I am again prime minister, I will communicate with the premiers of the provinces and ask them to come to Ottawa and sit with us for days to work together to solve the problems of the Dominion.

"And while that work is going on I would seek to have the commission established to which I have referred to deal with unemployment and begin work without delay.

"I would not lose one hour in seeking to get into touch with the British government to see if we can revise our agreements to make for greater trade between us.

"I would not lose one hour in getting into touch with the government of the U.S.A. and urging the closing of an agreement with that country.

"I would not lose one hour in getting into touch with our minister in Japan and asking him to inform the Japanese government that Canada now has a government that wants to trade with Japan.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21406

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

"And I would announce to the world that as a Liberal administration we had taken office to see what we could do to improve trade between the countries of the world believing that through improvement which must come because of that, lies greater prosperity and peace.

"And I would also announce to the world that there was in office in Ottawa a government that believed in doing unto others as we would have them do unto us, knowing that only in that way can we hope at the present time to heal some of the wounds of the past and make for a greater service for our own people and the world itself."

*Heard in Regina*



**RT. HON. MACKENZIE KING**

National leader of the Liberal party, who addressed a meeting in the Regina Armory Tuesday night. Mr. King, on his present western speaking tour, has campaigned west to the Pacific coast.

\* \* \*

A familiar figure in Regina, where he has been heard many times on Canadian issues, Mr. King is closely linked with political life in Saskatchewan. He has represented Prince Albert seat in the house of commons, and seeks re-election there.

He has been prime minister of Canada three times, and has frequently visited Regina.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

21407  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication *Winnipeg Free Press*

Date *October 3, 1935*

Subject *Mr. King at Winnipeg, Man., October 2, 1935*

Various parties;  
no alliance  
with other parties;  
building up a vote;  
Wheat;  
Veterans;  
an agreement  
faith;  
dictatorship;  
need for large  
majority;  
Trade, Empire, Japan,  
U.S.

# NO PACTS WITH OTHER PARTIES AFTER OCT. 14, LIBERAL LEADER SAYS

## Promises Nation-Wide Conference to Solve Canada's Problems

Liberal Leader Mackenzie King will make no alliance with any other party after the election. Making his last campaign speech in western Canada at the Civic Auditorium Thursday night, Mr. King made the declaration that so far as he was concerned, there would be no hookup between Liberals and Conservatives should neither party obtain a majority in the next house of commons.



Mackenzie King

He was replying to Hon. H. H. Stevens, Reconstruction party leader, who predicted a Liberal - Conservative alliance to form a union government.

Promise of a nation-wide conference of all the provincial premiers with the Federal government to solve the great and critical problems now facing the country was also made by the Liberal leader.

## Enthusiastic Meeting

The address was one of the most eloquent ever heard in Winnipeg, and through the more than two-and-a-half hours of delivery was listened to with the greatest attention.

Mr. King had his audience completely with him, as was shown by the numerous bursts of applause. It was the most enthusiastic of all the political meetings held in Winnipeg in the present campaign.

The Liberal leader was loudly cheered when he said that if he was elected to form the next government of Canada he would take immediate steps to lower the tariff on British and Empire made goods, and revise the Ottawa agreements to bring them in line with suggestions made by Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin at the Ottawa conference.

The present agreements were based on a wrong principle, he said, and instead of lowering the tariffs on Empire made goods, the government had raised the tariffs on goods from foreign countries and brought about a feeling of world-wide antagonism.

## To Strive for Trade Pacts

Trade agreements with other countries would also be vigorously sought, the Liberal leader declared, and for that purpose there would be special missions to "every country of the globe" by members of the government.

The Liberal party, Mr. King pointed out, was united from one end of Canada to the other, and with Liberal premiers in eight of the nine provinces, he was in a better position than any other leader to get results of far-reaching benefit to the country.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21407  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication *Winnipeg Free Press*

Date *October 3, 1935*

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Various factors;  
no alliance  
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REPEAT  
REpetition

2  
PRESS CLIPPINGS

D21408  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

Dealing with the political parties in turn, he said the C.C.F. in the last five years had shown no stability and no cohesion. They had voted oftener with the Liberals than they had with themselves in parliament and had been hopelessly divided on many of the great public questions.

"A party that doesn't know its own mind, is not the party to be entrusted with the affairs of the country," he said.

**Condemns Stevens' Stand on Tariffs**

The Reconstruction party as also condemned as unworthy of trust. No man in Canada, he said, had assisted Mr. Bennett in his high tariff policy and doctrine of economic nationalism more than Mr. Stevens "and if Mr. Bennett is criticized Mr. Stevens is equally blameworthy."

The Social Credit party "with no policy and no leader in the federal field, and without experience in public affairs," was also dismissed as "incompetent and unable to serve the country."

**Multiplication of candidates in the present election, he said, was a scheme "on the part of someone" to divide the vote, in an effort to return the Bennett government by a minority verdict.**

As for a so-called national government Mr. King said its leader was unknown, and so was its policy, and at best it was an attempt by interested parties to "enforce policies they would not dare to submit to the people."

"I have never yet united with any other party, and I never shall," he emphatically declared.

**Denounces Bennett Policy**

Mr. King was severe in his denunciation of the Bennett policy of making promises to win the election. Such a policy, he said, was thoroughly immoral, thoroughly wrong, and if countenanced by the people in the present campaign would bring ruin and destruction to the country, and lower the tone of public life. "It is an effort to debauch the people with their own money," he said.

The Liberal party, he declared, was not making promises, nor seeking to bribe the people with their own taxes but was submitting an honest programme as laid down in the Liberal platform, endorsed and supported by Liberals all over the country.

Liberals following the 1921 election, he suggested, had brought the country out of a "slough of despond" and during their term of office had brought about a reduction in taxes, paid off \$225,000,000 of the public debt, and increased the trade of the country beyond all expectations. He contrasted this record with that of the Bennett government, when there had been, he said, an increase of between \$600,000,000 and \$700,000,000 in the debt of the country, greatly increased taxation, and a loss of trade "almost appalling."

**Touches Wheat Problem**

Dealing with the Canada Wheat board, Mr. King declared the Bennett government was not entitled to the credit it claimed, pointing out that the legislation had been passed unanimously in parliament, with the Liberals responsible for seeing that "a fixed price" for wheat went into the bill.

The Hyndman report dealing with the claims of the war veterans would be implemented in full—"so far as financial conditions permitted," Mr. King declared, and there was a similar promise for pensions for the blind.

The Liberal policy on the railway question was clear-cut and definite, the Liberal leader emphasized, and stood for "the integrity of the Canadian National railway as a government owned and government controlled industry. Mr. Bennett, he said, had gone back on his pledge of "amalgamation never; competition ever," and was saying now he would refer the question to "the economic council."

The economic council, Mr. King explained, was a body set up by Mr. Bennett himself.

**Registers Objection**

"I object," he said, "to any such body attempting to influence public opinion on such an important matter." The Liberals, he said, would remain true to their pledge. He also promised that "so far as could be done" there would be a representative of labor on the board of trustees.

In an eloquent close, Mr. King said: "It is not a faith in myself or in my political party alone that I place reliance for a return to happier days, but a faith in the living God."

"Mr. Bennett tells you it is present material interests for which we must have concern."

"It is something more than that."

"It is because we have forgotten other things that are higher and greater, that has brought this country into its present situation."

3

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

**D21409**  
Office of

The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication .....

Date .....

Subject .....

"It is because I believe in the gospel of Liberalism that is being preached; because I believe that faith is uppermost in the minds of men and women who are adhering to those principles, that I am looking forward, not merely to a party victory, but to further years of public service which, under the guidance of God, will bring our countries into better times."

### **Liberal Leader Is Lauded by Bracken**

Mr. King was introduced by Premier John Bracken as a man who had been prime minister on two previous occasions and would be prime minister a third time after Oct. 14. The Canadian people, he said, were fortunate in the character, experience and ability of the leaders of the recognized political parties, but in the case of Mr. King he had already given 35 years of faithful and almost continuous service to Canada, and has had a longer experience in responsible positions in public life in Canada than perhaps any other man in active political work. Mr. King, he had been told, had been a leader of his own party for a longer time than any other man in the British Empire. Speaking of the ancestry of the leader of the opposition, Premier Bracken said Mr. King "was born in the tradition of government for the people by the people."

#### **Prime Minister Speaks ? !**

Returning thanks for the manner in which he had been introduced, Mr. King declared that while he appreciated the honor conferred on him by Mr. Bracken, he appreciated still more keenly the presence of Mr. Bracken on the platform. He was still one of the old-fashioned people who believe that the development that counts for most in a nation's affairs finds its source and strength in the hearts of the people as a whole and not its leaders. He was more concerned with the part the great mass of the people would take in shaping the policies and affairs of the country in the next five years than he was with the part the leaders of parties would take in their development. It was because of this that he had, when starting his radio talks at the outset of his campaign, spoken not to any one section or class but to the people of Canada as a whole.

**Since Mr. Bennett had come to be at the head of affairs in**

Canada, there has been a decided difference in the way in which the business of the country has been carried on. That was a feature so significant that he felt it should be brought home to the minds of the people. In bygone years they had laid stress on parliamentary institutions as a means of securing what was considered in the best interests of the people. They had put the emphasis on what was signified by responsible government.

Now they had begun to discuss public affairs in an entirely different way. They did not talk so much of the Conservative party or this or that party.

#### **Warns of Dictatorship**

"We talk of the Stevens party, the Bennett party or the Aberhart party," said Mr. King. "We talk of this man or that man, and little by little robbing the party of the importance that should be attached to it. In a very subtle way we are going farther and farther away from the old system of responsible government to a new method of carrying on affairs, that of dictatorship, and dictatorship can lead, as in Europe, in only one direction, which is away from the principle of the freedom of the people to have a voice in shaping the affairs of the country.

**"It seems to me that the great issue for the people of Canada to decide is whether they should return a government which has been in office for the past five years or a political party which held office for nine years before, which had drawn up a definite platform and now presented definite policies which the public could understand."**

Other parties have come into being, Mr. King continued. Three, four or five parties had always come into existence at times of great national discontent, and unfortunately for some of their old Conservative friends these parties have sprang up, if not at the beginning of a Conservative government, then at the tail end of it. After Sir John A. Macdonald passed from the scene, there was a succession of Conservative premiers, with depressions now and again, and such parties as the Patrons of Industry and the Equal Rights party had come into existence. These parties disappeared when a Liberal government came into office, because it was recognized that the Liberal party was large enough to include in its ranks men with advanced views.

D 21410

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication .....

Date .....

Subject .....

When Sir Wilfred Laurier was prime minister there were just the two great parties. Then, following the Great War, when the Union government stayed too long in office, discontent developed, and the Progressive party was formed, with a large group in the house of commons. When in 1921 a Liberal government was returned, he began to tell the Progressives that the Liberal party was broad

enough to include men and women with forward-looking policies, and they began to realize that their opportunity for service in the public interest would be all the greater in the Liberal party. He had taken the view that every province in the Dominion should be represented in the federal cabinet, and ultimately he had the satisfaction of having two men in his cabinet who had been leaders of the Progressive party, one of them being Mr. Crerar, who was on the platform as he spoke.

With the return of a Liberal government prosperity began to return, and with the return of prosperity the third party disappeared. At the election of 1930 there were, for the most part, only the two old parties.

There was a reason for the existence of two great political parties, and that was that in the case of any body of men and women opinions inevitably fell into two divisions, the one conservatively inclined, and the others more liberal and radical.

"What we need today more than anything else," declared Mr. King, "is to keep the administration of public affairs to a party which will represent not a series of miscellaneous groups holding different views but the great body of men and women in the country."

Since Mr. Bennett assumed control, many parties have come into existence.

"Does that include the Progressives?" someone asked.

**Seeking Men With Broad Liberal View**

Mr. King: "I have already explained that before I went out of office I had taken two leaders of the Progressive party into my cabinet. We want men with broad, liberal views who will fight for advanced legislation and better administration."

The heckler was putting another question, when Mr. King said he was pressed for time, but would be glad to talk matters over with the gentleman after the meeting.

**As a result of the changes, the old Conservative party has largely disappeared, the Liberal leader continued. Today it was the Bennett party, and he had seen election posters urging the people to "Vote Bennett."**

Mr. King caused a laugh by stating that in Prince Albert a poster started with "Vote Bennett." Then it was changed to "Vote Conservative," and finally it was made to read "Vote Graves," this being the name of the third party candidate.

**Answers Heckler**

A reference to the new party, the C.C.F., brought some applause from a section of the audience, and Mr. King said he was glad to hear "a little applause" for that party. "But where was it in 1930 and in 1931?" he asked.

"In Ottawa," someone shouted.

"It is unfortunate that they speak in utter ignorance of the facts," Mr. King said. "The C.C.F. did not have a name until 1932 or 1933. It was organized in Calgary in 1932. There was another meeting in Regina in 1933, and it has gone on developing since."

"It had brought together discontented groups and elements among farmers and labor, people who were not satisfied with existing conditions. But did it bring in the entire labor party of all the framers of the country? It was of particular interest how the third party had operated in the house of commons during the last five years. In this connection Mr. King quoted from a statement issued by a representative of the "Ginger" group. This statement showed that while the party had voted most times with the Liberals, it had also voted frequently with the Conservatives, while it voted against both on various occasions, and quite a number of times had given a mixed vote.

**"What can you do with a party like that?" the Liberal leader asked, amid laughter. "The records show that it is a party that does not know its own mind. However, the record showed that they voted very much oftener with the Liberals than they did with themselves or the Conservatives, which is a pretty good indication that the Liberal point of view was the more satisfactory on the great questions which had to be decided."**

"We are in more critical times than for many generations past. Are you going to trust the government of this country to a political party that does not know its own mind, which will vote one way today and another tomorrow? This is a sample of the kind of thing that we may have to face for the next five years."

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D21411

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

**Asks United Party Rule**

"What the people of Canada will have to decide on the 14th of October is whether they want government entrusted to a political party united in its policies, or whether they will entrust government to a political party or group of parties that cannot be depended upon from one day to another, and cannot be relied upon to act wisely in any great emergency that may develop."

Another party had come into existence, said Mr. King. It was headed by Mr. Stevens. Where did he come from? From the ranks of the Conservative party, in which Mr. Stevens had been for 21 years.

"When we criticize Mr. Bennett for high tariffs and restrictions placed on trade," declared Mr. King, "there is no single man in Canada who has assisted him as much in all these policies as Mr. Harry Stevens, who was minister of trade and commerce. We were told by Mr. Stevens that he was going to form a new political party. Are the people of this country going to countenance a series of dictatorships?"

Someone shouted out, "Yes."

Mr. King: "Did someone say

yes? Well, he is the only one in the audience who would say that."

**Reviews Stevens Party Birth**

The leader reviewed the circumstances under which the Reconstruction party's policy had been framed, and commenting on it, said one thing about it was that Mr. Stevens was imitating Mr. Bennett in the matter of making promises. "Can we afford to trifle with a serious situation by giving support to a party of that character?" Mr. King asked.

There is still another party, the Liberal chieftain continued, the so-called Social Credit party. It had never been heard of except in the province of Alberta. Immediately after the elections there, Social Credit groups had begun to spread to some other provinces. There were a number in Saskatchewan, some in Manitoba. But except in these provinces and Alberta, where are they in other parts of Canada? Was it possible that a party which had candidates in just two or three provinces could carry on government in Canada for the next five years? During the campaign in Alberta the leader of the Social Credit party told the people that if he were returned to power every man and woman in Alberta would get \$25 per month.

"They voted for that. That was all they got, a promise that they would get \$25 apiece for a lifetime. But what happened after the elections? When the leader was put in a position of responsibility he came out with the statement that they would have to give him 18 months before he could give anyone a cheque. What would happen in the Federal field? How long would the people in Canada have to wait for the cheques, and where is the money to come from?"

Mr. King said that the Social Credit candidates in the Federal elections had no leader and no policy. There was something extraordinary in that.

**Warns Against Vote For Minority Party**

The Liberal leader said he could not understand it unless there was something behind the candidates being placed in the field. He wanted to warn the public that this business of putting candidates in the field has its source in the desire of someone to divide the votes and make possible the return to power the government in office at the present time. He urged that unless people really wanted to return the Bennett government for another five years they should not give their support to the minority party.

There had been talk of a national government, said Mr. King, but no one could say who the leader of that government was going to be or what its policy. Would the people entrust government to a party like that?

"It had been said," said Mr. King, "that after the elections, the Liberals and Conservatives would join together, but I have never seen my way to join with any party other than the Liberal party, and I won't."

Mr. King said things promised

by some of the political parties savored of bribery and he condemned this method of obtaining votes, pointing out that the Liberal party was making its appeal with a platform for bettering conditions in the country which had been formally endorsed by the Liberal party.

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PRESS CLIPPINGS

**D 21412**  
Office  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication .....

Date .....

Subject .....

The Liberal leader, in contending that the policy pursued by Mr. Bennett at the Imperial conference at Ottawa was wrong, quoted Stanley Baldwin, of Great Britain, as having emphasized the importance of lowering rather than

raising trade barriers, because such a policy would be bound to have reactions elsewhere. Expansion of empire trade, said Mr. Baldwin, should be brought about as far as possible by the lowering

of tariff barriers as between member nations of the empire.

"There will be a conference next year," declared Mr. King, "and if I am returned to power I won't hesitate to communicate with the British government and state there is a government in office at Ottawa which believes in the policy which Mr. Baldwin enunciated at the conference in 1932, and that we shall immediately revise other agreements along the lines he suggested."

Mr. King asserted that the tariff policy pursued by Mr. Bennett had lost markets in countries, such as Japan, which had been splendid customers of Canada, and he maintained that the Bennett government had been very much remiss in its duty in not having concluded mutually beneficial trade treaties with the United States. The Liberals, if returned to power, would immediately endeavor to regain the markets which had been lost, and in view of the tariff policies which would be adopted in Canada, aimed at expanding external trade while safeguarding Canadian industries, he was emphatic in stating that this could be done, with results that would be excellent for The Dominion.

**Asks Why Wheat Bill Delayed**

With regard to the sale of Canada's wheat, Mr. King said Mr. Bennett had been speaking of what his government had done. The prime minister did not introduce the bill until June 10, 1935. Why did he leave that and other legislation that would appeal to the people to the last moment? The bill for the sale of Canada's wheat should have been introduced three or four years ago.

When the bill was introduced there was absolutely nothing that would guarantee a price to the producers of grain. He told Mr. Bennett the bill was unsatisfactory and in the house the Liberals had opposed it in its original form. He had suggested that the bill should be sent to a committee, Mr. Bennett consented, and when the bill came back from the committee it contained the provisions desired by the Liberals and it was carried unanimously.

"Why, in view of these facts," Mr. King asked, "should Mr. Bennett go about the country telling the people that the benefits were due to himself?"

Mr. King further declared that if returned to power, he would call a conference of provincial premiers and give them an opportunity of co-operating in the formulating of policies that would be of immense benefit to the whole country.

1  
**PRESS CLIPPINGS**

**D 21413**

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication .....

Date .....

Subject .....

### Highlights From Speech

The Liberal party is united from coast to coast on a definite programme. It knows its own mind, and has the courage and energy to carry out its plans.

Multiplication of candidates in the present election is a scheme by someone to divide the vote, and return the Bennett government to power by a minority verdict.

The Bennett policy of making promises to win the election is thoroughly immoral—thoroughly wrong, and if countenanced in the present election will lead to destruction of all that is decent in public life.

The Liberal party, if returned to power, will send members of the government to every country of the world on special missions to increase our trade, by mutually satisfactory trade agreements.

No one leader, no one government by itself can solve the great national problems. It can only be done by the united and sympathetic co-operation of all the provincial governments with the government at Ottawa, all of which, at the present time, are Liberal in outlook.

The Conservative party, as such, has completely disappeared. Only the Bennett party is left.

No man in Canada has assisted Mr. Bennett more than Hon. H. H. Stevens in carrying out his high tariff policy and doctrine of economic nationalism. If Mr. Bennett is criticised, Mr. Stevens is equally blameworthy.

The C.C.F. has shown no stability, no cohesion. In parliament it has voted with the Liberals more often than it has voted for itself. A party that doesn't know its own mind is not the party to entrust with the government of the country.

The Social Credit party has no leader, and no policy in federal affairs. It was never heard of until the Alberta provincial elections.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21414 Office of The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication... Toronto Star

Date... Oct. 4, 1935

Subject... (Mr. King, Port Arthur, Ont. Oct. 3, 1935.)

Wheat; Sales of low grades in Orient; unemployment; commission; social reform; doubtful validity; Liberal Reversal; amalgamation; 2nd parties; war.

KING OFFERS PLAN TO SELL SURPLUS LOW GRADE WHEAT

Charges Bennett Never Has Recognized the Seriousness of Unemployment

MANION ON BRINK

By ROBERT LIPSETT

Port Arthur, Oct. 4.—Two of the three western Ontario seats in parliament are certain to return Liberal members on October 14 and in the third, three parties are claiming victory. Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King was told when he arrived here last night. Kenora-Rainy River and Port Arthur are said to be in the Liberal column with majorities in the thousands. Fort William, represented since 1917 by Hon. Dr. Manion, is the fighting ground in which Liberals, Dr. Manion and the Reconstruction party are all looking for success.

That Dr. Manion is sensitive of the closeness of the fight is evidenced by the cancellation of his speaking engagements arranged by Conservative headquarters at Ottawa and his return here to-day to spend the balance of the campaign fighting for his own political life.

Offers Wheat Plan

Mr. King addressed a capacity audience of over 3,000 people in the armories last night and in discussing trade policies of the Liberal party promised an active and immediate program to market the many millions of bushels of low grade wheat now in storage in Canada.

"There is a prospect," he said, "that world conditions will this year bring about larger demand for contract grades of wheat, but why has the Bennett government no policy with regard to the huge quantities of low grade wheat now choking our storage facilities? One of the first efforts of a Liberal ministry will be to correct that omission. Look at China, there is a country that needs our low grade wheat, and when I speak of China, I speak of it as a part of the orient.

There are other parts of the orient that needs this wheat and if we are prepared to take in exchange goods that Canadians need I believe the market can be established. I am not to-night going to again detail the setting up of the national wheat board. Time does not permit. But I am going to ask why the Bennett government delayed this step and any benefits it may confer upon the farmers of western Canada for five years. Why it was taken only when the election campaign was actively under way? I ask, too, why, when Australia and the Argentine were selling their wheat in the last five years, Canada did not dispose of the surplus which was being carried by the Dominion through the so-called central selling agency? If that surplus had been sold, or measurely reduced, how infinitely better would the position of Canadian farmers be to-day."

Mr. King charged that Mr. Bennett had never recognized the seriousness of the unemployment situation. Instead of massing the strength of Canada to combat, he had left it in the hands of a single minister who was not even a member of the House of Commons, Senator G. D. Robertson. The load had been so great that the senator succumbed, to use Mr. Bennett's own words: "A victim of the depression"

Mr. Bennett had then turned it over to Hon. Wesley Gordon, who was already administering the department of mines and the department of colonization and immigration. Instead of being a part-time job for one man it was a problem that demanded the best thought and co-operation of every agency in Canada concerned with social problems. There should be mobilization of these agencies as there was during the war. Churches, labor, the National Council of Women, employers, the Salvation Army and kindred organizations should have representatives on a national commission that would not lift the responsibility of meeting the situation from the shoulders of the government, but would contribute to the amelioration and solution of the problem," he outlined.

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

**D21415**

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....  
Date.....  
Subject.....

Unemployment, he held, would be reduced proportionately as trade was increased but it must be recognized that process would not meet the immediate demands and to do so the Liberal party would institute the commission which he had outlined and invited it among other things to suggest works that might be proceeded with that in years to come would be useful social assets. To date, the Bennett government had spent \$160,000,000 on relief, had made loans of \$81,000,000 much of which would never be repaid and had given guarantees of \$60,000,000 which might not be redeemed by those to whom they were given, and in the whole obligation of more than \$300,000,000 in the name of relief not a dollar had been spent on any plan of useful program.

In discussing social legislation Mr. King stated that the whole program put through by the Bennett government at the last session was of the most doubtful status. The government had failed to seek an opinion from the supreme court as to the authority of the Dominion to invade what has long been recognized as provincial jurisdiction. He cited the eight-hour day and the unemployment insurance legislation. The Liberal party has been and will continue to support unemployment insurance and the eight-hour day and other social measures but instead of trying to jam it down the throats of the provinces and inviting as to its validity, the Liberal party would have consulted with the provinces and where constitutional amendment was required would have reached an agreement with them to secure it.

#### **Wrote Off \$250,000,000 Debts**

Mr. King said that when he came into office in 1921 the ministry was faced with deficits, a slump in trade, unemployment, debt and possibly bankruptcy. The country was also being called to meet a huge war pensions bill. The problems were grappled with. Trade was restored. Unemployment was brought to a vanishing point. Revenues were increased until the government was not only living within its income but was able to write off \$250,000,000 of the debt of Canada and then, as the first stage in application of its program of social legislation old age pensions were established. Had he continued in office unemployment insurance, health insurance and other phases of the program would have been made effective constitutionally.

The possibilities of useful relief work at reasonable wages was illustrated by recalling that the first step in the beautification of Ottawa was relief work instituted by the Mackenzie government in

the 70's. It has continued ever since, Mr. King said, until Ottawa is to-day one of the most beautiful cities in the world and what has been done there can be done here in every other city in Canada.

#### **Sees Rail Amalgamation**

The Liberal leader asserted that Mr. Bennett in his about-face on the railway situation was preparing the public mind for an avalanche of propaganda in favor of amalgamation. He had deliberately freed the Conservative party from its 1930 pledge against amalgamation, while a subtle effort was being made in the name of national government to force the issue of turning national railways over to private management during the next parliament. He noted that Dr. Manion had declared himself against amalgamation but pointed out that he did not speak for the Conservative party, and that only last year Dr. Manion had asked leave to introduce bills to make possible the amalgamation of the express and telegraph services of the two railways, a move which was then challenged as the thin end of the wedge of amalgamation of the systems. When protests were raised the bills were dropped. Neither public nor private monopoly of the services would be accepted by the Liberal party.

#### **Third Party Futility**

Mr. King again spent much of his time depicting the futility of sending third party candidates to Ottawa and the danger of voting for them if the people wanted a government strong enough to proceed with the measures required to restore trade and to promote health and happiness. "Those who are not with us are against us. Loyalty, unity and strength are imperative if conditions of to-day are to be successfully challenged and if those which will arise in the next five years are to be met. You will have a Liberal government in office but it may be so thwarted by all these groups and factions that its strength may not be what it must be to give effect to Liberal measures.

"What do our papers record to-day? War clouds on the horizon. Men and innocent women and children have lost their lives. What of to-morrow and the weeks and months to come? The decision you register on October 14 is the most portentous you have been called upon to make through your ballot. The future you are considering now is another five years, not to-day, or to-morrow. It is your obligation. You will suffer if a wrong choice is made. You will benefit if the choice is right."

Mr. King will speak at Barrie Saturday night.

# PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21416

The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication *Toronto Globe*  
Date *October 7, 1935*  
Subject *Mr. King at Barrie Oct. 5, 1935*

Conference with provinces;  
Appointment Unemployment Commission;  
tariff reductions;  
Trade missions;  
belt, interest free time  
to be set up by  
Co-operation with  
provinces.  
Baptist in means lack  
of trade;  
Stewart supported Bennett  
policy;  
Trade Japan, U.S.,  
Awards Agreements,  
Amalgamation,  
Veterans

## More Trade, Liberal Plan For Dominion

### Leader King Lays Down Six-Point Program

### SPEAKS AT BARRIE

(By WILLIAM MARCHINGTON,  
Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)  
Barrie, Oct. 5.

**D**EFINITE measures to cure the ills from which Canada suffers were proposed by Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King as he opened his election campaign tour of Old Ontario tonight before some four thousand Simcoe and Dufferin Liberals.

**Details of Plan.**  
Mr. King announced that, if returned to office on Monday, Oct. 14, he will take the following steps without delay:

1. Summon a Dominion and Provincial conference for the adoption of uniform measures throughout Canada dealing with the serious financial problems of the country.
2. Appoint a great nation-wide Commission to solve and supervise the grave problem of unemployment, to co-ordinate the efforts of national and Provincial agencies, to prevent racketeering and the squandering of huge sums of money.



Mr. King.

3. Reduce the tariff, particularly on the necessaries of life and the implements of production; abolish arbitrary administration of customs duties, and get rid of hampering restrictions which have strangled trade.  
**Cut Sales Tax.**

4. Remove or reduce the sales tax on many necessaries of life.

5. Extend the British preference and seek a lowering of the tariff barriers throughout the Empire.

6. Despatch trade missions to all the important countries of the world to cultivate their good-will and to restore the external commerce of Canada, which has languished under the "blasting" policy of the present Government.

#### Packed Meeting Place.

It was not a tub-thumping political speech calculated to evoke cheers, but a serious diagnosis of Canada's economic illness and a prescribing of definite remedies. The huge skating rink in which the meeting was held was completely filled by the splendid citizens of this district, who were among the most prosperous of Canada's people before the devastating blight of the last five years destroyed their markets.

Cheering broke out several times as Mr. King scored at the expense of Premier Bennett, the audience evidently relishing any reference to the head of the present Government. The Liberal Leader arrived here before noon, and spent the day quietly with his sister, Mrs. H. M. Lay, and her family.

Hon. Dr. L. J. Simpson, Ontario Minister of Education, was an admirable Chairman, and brief speeches were delivered by William Boak, Liberal candidate against Hon. Earl

Rowe in Dufferin-Simcoe, and Duncan McCuaig, an Oro Scot, who is the Liberal standard-bearer in North Simcoe.

Dealing with his proposal for a conference of Dominion and Provincial Governments, Mr. King observed that under Mr. Bennett there has been a great lack of co-operation between the Federal and Provincial Administrations and declared his plan would be to bring about co-operation between all the Governments of Canada.

"We cannot solve our problems by any one man or any one Government," he said, "and unless we get Federal policies that will be along right lines it is going to be impossible for the Provinces to solve their difficulties. The thought I want to leave with you is that we must have during the next five years close co-operation between the Dominion Government and the Governments of the several Provinces."

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21416  
Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication *Globe*  
Date *October 7 1935*  
Subject *Mr. King at Barrie Oct. 5 1935*

Conference with provinces;  
Appointment Unemployment  
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Trade Japan, U.S.,  
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REPEAT  
REPETITION

2  
PRESS CLIPPINGS

D21447  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....  
Date.....  
Subject.....

**Co-operation Possible.**

"With Liberal Administrations in eight of the nine Provinces, what Government at Ottawa can best bring about that co-operation? The first thing I will do will be to invite all the Provincial Premiers to come to Ottawa to confer with the Dominion Government with regard to the difficult questions that confront our country."

Mr. King also announced that the proposed Dominion and Provincial conference would grapple with financial problems and the adjustment of debt, would plan for balanced budgets and the like. "We cannot keep going on into debt. Colossal debts are piling up. Leaders of the Provinces are intimate friends of mine. They helped to elect me Leader of the Liberal Party sixteen years ago. Every one has my confidence and I have his. That's going to mean much when we sit down to deal with the staggering burden of debt under which Canada is struggling."

"We must plan for reduction of principal and interest, and the only way to do that is by the Dominion and the Provinces joining hands and coming to some agreement about all the matters that relate to debt, interest rates and creditors. At present they are dealing with the problem in one way in the Maritime Provinces and in some other way in the West. There is no uniformity. We shall seek uniformity throughout Canada."

With Liberal Governments ruling in the Provinces, Mr. Bennett's path would be thornier than ever should he, by any possible chance, be re-elected to govern Canada, said Mr. King. "And there is no other party but the Liberal Party that expects to secure sufficient seats to control the government. The most the other groups are expecting to do is to beat one another for the Opposition, and they all think they are going to beat Mr. Bennett." (Laughter.)

**"Bribing" the Public.**

Mr. King spoke of the great danger to public life of political leaders bribing the electors with their own money and then went on to deal with the urgent problem of unemployment. The army of workless men had grown from 100,000 five years ago to more than 500,000, and more than \$300,000,000 had been spent during the depression period in loans and relief. "I propose a co-ordinated, uniform method of dealing with the problem on a national scale, the appointment of a nation-wide Commission to supervise the entire business, to prevent overlapping and the squandering of millions, which come out of the people in taxes. Such a Commission would stop rackets and would see that the money is properly spent."

"The Liberals propose to continue useful public works and, in co-operation with Provinces and municipalities, to embark upon slum clearance and housing projects; we propose to develop our national parks, the approaches to those parks, to plant trees along the highways, to start reforestation projects, to stop soil-drifting, to eliminate dangerous railway crossings, to develop aviation and airways. And we propose to give men engaged on these projects real wages."

"Instead of letting one Minister handle the job and get money from Parliament and ship it off to the Provinces, we propose efficient administration by a Commission. And we will consult recognized national organizations such as the Red Cross, the Churches, the Salvation Army, the Trades and Labor Congress, the Manufacturers' Association and the National Council of Women."

**Trade Prime Need.**

"But what is needed above and beyond all other measures is revival of Canadian trade," exclaimed Mr. King, amid applause. "I was a bit surprised to hear the Chairman say some of you had been a little alarmed about Mr. Bennett. If you knew Mr. Bennett as well as I do, you would never be frightened of him. (Laughter and applause.) I have heard him explode a thousand times. But when he brings in a so-called reform program I do not look at the program, I look at what is behind it. I think of the legislation by which he placed the Bank of Canada and the Canadian National Railways beyond the control of the people. The reform program of Mr. Bennett is merely a smoke screen thrown up to hide lack of Government control of these enterprises."

"South Africa is going ahead by leaps and bounds, developing her mines and attracting capital. We have been frightening the life out of capital. And when we stop buying from other countries they stop buying from us. Ships cease coming to Canada with goods when confronted with insurmountable tariff walls. Is not every single community suffering from want of trade? Absence of trade and depression are the same thing. Get that into your minds. Everything that restricts trade aggravates depression. In Vancouver I saw vessels lying idle in the harbor which should have been carrying Canadian lumber to Japan. They have been tied up by Mr. Bennett's trade war with that country. Trade in Canada has been strangled from the moment Mr. Bennett came into office until the present time. (Applause.)"

3/

# PRESS CLIPPINGS

D21418

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

### Now Retiring Men.

"Having cut down trade, Mr. Bennett now has a plan to cut down production and restrict work. He is going to retire 120,000 men over 60 years of age from the labor market the first year his legislation is in operation. (Laughter.) Is that the way to build up a nation? And Mr. Stevens, next to Mr. Bennett, has had more to do with raising the tariff than any other man. You cannot deny that Mr. Stevens for the last five years supported all Mr. Bennett's policies of high protection, private ownership of the Bank of Canada, strangling of trade, and the like. And if a man can turn his coat as fast as Mr. Stevens I would not want to trust him with my affairs. (Applause.)

"Protection does not help labor."

continued Mr. King, "nor does it help the consumer. The tariff has increased the cost of cottons and woollens by 50 to 100 per cent. We propose to pull down this tariff structure which Mr. Bennett has put on the backs of the people. We will get rid of arbitrary customs administration and give commerce and industry a sense of stability. We will cut the tariff on implements of production. We believe we can reduce or remove the sales tax on many of the necessities of life.

### Should Cultivate Trade.

"The Liberal Party will seek wider markets, not by blasting, but by cultivating the good-will of other nations," he declared. "There are three particular customers that are worth paying attention to at the present time: Britain, the United States and Japan. Japan was our fourth best customer, buying from us four times as much as we bought from her, until Mr. Bennett's restrictions ruined the trade.

"If we come into power we shall not lose an hour in communicating with Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin and telling him that we are prepared to adopt the course he suggested at the Ottawa Conference, and lower tariff barriers within the Empire. As to reciprocity with the United States, the Liberal Government will immediately take up the question of reciprocal trade with the United States, and will succeed where Mr. Bennett has failed.

"Moreover, if we are returned to power, the Liberal Government will tell Japan that we are ready to resume trading with her, and we can do this without a single industry in Canada being adversely affected. We will send trade missions to all the important countries of the world to see what can be done. We will leave nothing to chance, but will seek their good-will and restoration of our trade."

### See Amalgamation Move.

In conclusion, Mr. King pointed out that Mr. Bennett was not repeating in this election his famous Winnipeg slogan of "Amalgamation never; competition ever," with respect to the railways. "He is now flirting with amalgamation and has released the Conservative Party from 'Amalgamation never.' The Liberal policy is to maintain the integrity of the Canadian National Railways as a publicly owned, publicly controlled enterprise." (Loud applause.)

He had also been asked to say a word about the war veterans. The veterans had always been the first concern of the Liberals. "Did the Liberal Party when in office give a fair and square deal to veterans? (Cries of "Yes, yes," from several in the audience.) We will do that again in even greater measure," he promised.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21419

The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication... Windsor Daily Star  
Date... October 2<sup>nd</sup> 1935  
Subject... Mr King at Windsor Dist October 7-1935

Thurs Barber;  
C.C.F.  
Gleason,  
need for strong majority;  
Social Credit;  
Industrialism of his  
proposals;  
unemployment;  
Railways;  
Lower costs of production;  
tariff on automobiles;  
commuters;  
labour news;  
Lang-fair;  
Central Bank;

# Auto Industry Assured Their Business Will Not Be Hurt by Grits

LIBERAL LEADER PLEDGES ADJUSTMENTS IN  
GENERAL SCALE TO BRING INCREASED  
PURCHASING POWER IN CANADA

ASSURANCE that it is not the intention of the Liberal Party, if elected to office next Monday, to slash the tariffs with reckless disregard was given the automobile industry of the Windsor area last night by Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King while addressing a throng that jammed the Arena almost to capacity.

### Plans Adjustments

Mr. King did not definitely commit his party with respect to tariffs on automobiles, being content to declare that after the party took office in 1921 the tariffs were reduced and unprecedented prosperity was enjoyed by the automotive industry.

Speaking in a general way, however, he definitely stated that adjustments will be made in the tariff with particular consideration given to benefits that will thus accrue to the consumer.

The Liberal chieftain turned to the tariff question towards the closing part of his speech, remarking that he was well aware that it is a matter of vital interest to Windsor and the surrounding area. The prosperity of the motor area, he asserted, depends on the prosperity of the basic industries and these industries cannot prosper unless markets for their products are made available.

"We don't intend to deal with any industry blindfolded," was one of Mr. King's assertions while he was discussing the automobile industry. "We don't intend to take the tariffs off, as Mr. Bennett said, and let the invader come in."

In the neighborhood of 6,000 persons, it is estimated, attended the rally. Mr. King spoke for two hours less 10 minutes, being preceded by the Liberal candidates for the three Essex County ridings.

During the early part of his speech the Liberal leader engaged in several exchanges with hecklers, who were particularly alert while he was discussing policies of the C.C.F. Mr. King did not hesitate to deal harshly with them and at one point suggested that they were being paid to interrupt him.

1  
**PRESS CLIPPINGS**

**D21420**

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

**Heckling Subsides**

The heckling began to subside when he turned to the Reconstruction Party and not a word was said while he attacked the policies of the Bennett administration, this silence prevailing throughout the last half of his speech which was largely devoted to Liberal policies.

Mr. King warned that under Prime Minister R. B. Bennett Canada is headed in the direction of a dictatorship. He expressed the wish that the election campaign could be fought on this issue alone.

"When liberty is gone, everything worth having is gone," he asserted.

A burst of applause and scattered jeers were forthcoming when Mr. King rose to address the assemblage. The Liberal chieftain stood smiling before the microphone while the crowd sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

**Mr. King**

Mr. King's first remarks were to recall the meeting he addressed in London at the outset of the campaign, when he stated that a man seeking to lead a government in this country could not help but feel a sense of responsibility, and to a greater degree in this campaign than ever before in the history of Canada.

"But as I have gone through the country that sense of responsibility has grown," proceeded Mr. King, telling of his trip through the Maritime Provinces and Quebec and the hardships and privations he witnessed during the tour.

"But going out to Western Canada and seeing there on the plains our western farmers, seeing how they suffered year after year, that sense of responsibility has grown and grown again," he went on. "Out in British Columbia the feeling was the same. There one sees hundreds and hundreds of young men wondering whether the time will ever come when they will find their places in industry."

"Tonight that sense of responsibility is still further deepened.

In addition to the problems which the last five years have brought, I feel an additional situation which is very great. I am reminded that in being very near to the country to the south of us there are great international problems that threaten to be on a scale vaster than they have been for many a day."

"Wouldn't it be strange indeed if one with any experience in public life would not feel a tremendous responsibility in asking the people to entrust him with leadership of the government?" Mr. King demanded.

He reminded the electors that this time it will be more difficult for them to make their choice of candidates on polling day by virtue of the fact that there are more parties in the field. Prior to this election, he said there were only two major parties, the Liberals and Conservatives.

"We have never had a condition like that which is before us today," he continued. "Instead of having two great parties, at the most three, we have four, five, six or even seven parties. Let me put it to you this way. It is your life's interest that is going to be at stake very largely in

the choice you make next Monday. As men and women endowed with common sense, don't do other, I beg of you, than to think very seriously of yourselves.

**Looks Ahead 5 Years**

"Five years is a long time in the history of a country. Look back to 1930 and see what you have experienced from that time until today? And the next five years will be longer still if you make a mistake on October 14. I would not stand before you today and appeal for your support did I not believe, and had not reason to believe, that the Liberal Party is in a position to do more for you than any other party."

"Let us compare the Liberal with other parties. First let us compare it with the Conservative Party. You have had five years of Mr. Bennett's rule. Do you want more? (No, No—Cheers)."

Mr. King smiled: "Then I see that I don't need to worry any longer on that score."

"It is spoken of as Bennett's Party. Bennett himself thinks of it in these terms. The Conservative Party has faded out of the picture for some years at least, though it may come back in time under some other leader who will give to his own party, to his followers and to the people, some recognition for what might be done. Bennett has not done that and he has only himself to blame. It is not the Conservative Party but Mr. Bennett himself that must take the responsibility."

"Then we will come to the next party. All other parties have been born of the discontent of the last five years. In 1921 we had the Progressive movement, which took the form of the U.F.O. movement in this province. We found it in existence when we came into power."

**Third Parties**

"It had grown up under the rule of Mr. Borden, and Mr. Meighen, particularly Mr. Meighen. It is a curious thing that third parties only come into existence when Conservative Governments are in office. That is because Tory policies have helped to bring about periods of depression instead of prosperity."

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21421  
Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date .....

Subject .....

"Curiously enough, they disappear when the Liberal Party is in power.

When Sir John A. Macdonald led the Conservative Party, there were no third parties. But during the regimes of the men who succeeded him there came hard times. In 1896 we had the Patrons of Industry and the Equal Rights Party.

"Then Sir Wilfrid Laurier came into office and little by little the country was lifted out of the depression and into a period of great prosperity (Cheers). The third parties disappeared and when the election of 1911 came along there were only two in existence.

"Sir Wilfrid appealed for more markets and for greater extent of free trade, not for a policy of restricting production, restricting trade or restricting employment. He appealed on a great policy of plenty and for more in the way of markets and opportunity.

"He was defeated because of cries of prejudice which, I believe, the people have regretted ever since. Then came Mr. Borden and the Union Government, and Mr. Meighen. And during that time we witnessed the rising of that great tide of the Progressive movement, a movement of the farmers who wished to form their own class party in an effort to improve their conditions.

**Small Majority**

"But the addition of this third party made it difficult for the party which won. The Liberals were returned to power but with a small majority. For a time we had but a majority of one. But our Progressive friends took the view that they were advanced Liberals. One thing sure, they were not Tories. I had told them through the campaign that there was no need for a third party, that the Liberal Party was broad enough to include men of their views.

"Little by little the Progressive Party came into the ranks of the Liberal Party, both among members of the House and the people they represented, until as leader of the government I had the honor to have beside me at the cabinet sessions two men who had been the leaders of the Progressive Party,—the late Mr. Robert Forke, and Mr. Crerar, who is now running as a Liberal candidate.

"We had not been in office long until we had put into effect policies of a greater freedom of trade. There was a response in conditions throughout Canada. There was prosperity. We rose in the matter of trade and prosperity to heights never equalled heretofore in Canada.

"As prosperity increases, discontent decreases and third parties fade out,

and at the last general election, broadly speaking, there were but two parties. And now, under Mr. Bennett, there are more parties than ever before in existence.

"The C.C.F. is one of these parties. (Cheers, whistles, applause, boos.)

"You must not boo. Every party has a right to existence. There are some members of the C.C.F. here. They are not numerous but they are here.

"And I want to ask you one question. Was your party in existence in 1930?"

"No," came the answer from the audience.

**Organized in 1932**

"The reply is 'no.' That is the only reply there could be. It was not until 1932 that there was a meeting held in Calgary at which the program was drafted. And then you had a convention in Regina and a new platform was adopted. Since then you have been adding to it bit by bit.

"When I went out west two years ago, where the C.C.F. was the strongest, I pointed out that there was not much use in trying to outdo Mr. Bennett in promises, because the C.C.F. had gone much further in the matter of promises than even Mr. Bennett had done. (Cheers.)

"It came to be a party of promises, and that is all it is today," declared the Liberal leader as an uproar broke out, with C.C.F. supporters voicing their dissent in no unmistakable terms and the huge throng of Liberals shouting them down.

"You can't deny it," shouted Mr. King.

"I hear a C.C.F. friend say: 'What about so and so?' That is always the answer a man makes when he can't defend his own position." (Cheers.)

"You are considering—" Mr. King proceeded, only to be interrupted again.

"Just a minute," he pleaded. "If that little group and that man with a hoarse voice will just be quiet I will put a question to him."

"I won't answer you," the man with the 'hoarse voice' shouted back at the Liberal leader.

With a shrug of his shoulders and outstretched hands Mr King turned to the audience and observed:

"This is all very helpful to you, you see the kind of party you are going to have in office. Think twice before you entrust the future of this country after five years of distress with a party whose members speak as these people are speaking tonight."

**C.C.F. Policies**

Mr. King went on to declare that there was not a man in the audience who could stand up and state what are the policies of the C.C.F. After repeating this challenge with no response Mr. King went on to state:

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21422 Office of The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date .....

Subject .....

"All we know is that there has been a lot of discontent. And I don't blame the people for that. If I had suffered what some have suffered I don't believe that I could listen to any man."

Pointing out that Canada is today without a Parliament because the Bennett Government has seen fit to cling to office for more than five

years, Mr. King declared that this country needs a government with a following sufficiently strong to enable it to put its policies into effect. He appealed for return of the Liberal Party with a clear mandate from the people.

"Don't forget that during the last five years the Conservative Party has steadily increased its majority in the Senate," he said and then went on to state that there is not a single member of the C. C. F. or Reconstruction Party in the Upper Chamber.

"And every measure has to receive support of both Houses of Parliament," he asserted. "You need your men to fight your battles in the Senate just as well as you need them in the House of Commons. A party that cannot get a majority so overwhelming that there can be no mistake as to the wishes of the people has no hope of getting the measures that we desire enacted."

Pointing out that in the last Parliament there were some supporters of the C.C.F., Mr. King stated none of the other parties represented there ever knew exactly where the C.C.F. stood.

"More than that," he added amid loud applause, "the C. C. F. didn't know where they stood themselves."

How C.C.F. Voted

He quoted Donald M. Kennedy, U.F.A., representative in the last Parliament, as stating that in 1934 the C.C.F. supported the Liberal Party on 22 occasions, three times their support went to the Conservatives, twice they went against both parties and on 12 occasions their support was split.

"I have had that checked up and I find that it is right," he added, and then went to give an account of conduct of C.C.F. supporters during the last session. Eight times they supported the Liberals on three occasions the Conservatives, they voted against both parties on four occasions and as many times they divided their support.

"Who said so?" demanded a voice when Mr. King had concluded reading off this record.

"A member of the C.C.F. Party," Mr. King responded, and then proceeded: "At least the C.C.F. Party voted oftener with the Liberals than they did with the Conservatives, and it was to be expected that they would because the Liberal Party is much broader in its sympathies than the other parties."

Cheers broke forth from one section of the Arena when Mr. King referred to the C.C.F. leader, J. S. Woodsworth

"That is the way I like to see men stand up for their leader,"

Mr. King observed. "But remember this, Mr. Woodsworth has stated that all he hopes is to be leader of the opposition."

Wants Mandate

Proceeding along this trend, Mr. King asserted the country does not need more opposition in Parliament but a government with such strong support that it will meet no obstacles in its effort to implement its policies. It is a deplorable spectacle, he said, to see Mr. Woodsworth appealing for sufficient support that he might become leader of the opposition and thus obstruct the government from making any progress.

"Let me tell my C.C.F. friends that the next five years are going to affect you just as much as they will affect your Liberal and Conservative friends," he declared. "Let me beg of you to take the large broad view when you go to the polls no matter what your present affiliations may be."

"And now let us come to the next party. We can at least say about Mr. Woodsworth and his party that they have been in existence and have a policy. It has had something on paper for which it stood.

"I suppose there are some of our Reconstruction friends in the audience. (A single clap.) Oh, yes, there is one. Well, can you tell the audience what the Reconstruction Party stood for in the last Parliament?"

"It has done nothing," interjected a Liberal supporter.

"How could it do anything? It was not in existence. And where did it have its birth? The Lord only knows, but I know this, at least. It was born out of a quarrel between Mr. Bennett and one of his colleagues. And a party born out of a quarrel is not likely to get far as far as leadership is concerned during the next five years.

Stevens and Tariffs

"After Parliament was over we heard that we were going to have a new party. Mr. Stevens had been a prominent Conservative for 24 years and had been minister of trade and commerce for four years and had done more than anyone else to put high tariffs into effect."

"No," cried a member of the audience.

"Yes, because he was minister of trade and commerce. He supported Mr. Bennett's measures and he was in the government. He had something to do with the getting rid of the old railway board, on which Labor was represented, and the setting up of the board of trustees, which has none on it. And he supported a privately owned national bank, in which they placed the control of credit and issuance of currency in private hands.

5  
PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21423  
Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date .....

Subject .....

"The only reason he left the Conservative Party was because it shut its door in his face, at the instance of the prime minister. Mr. Stevens stated that he was prepared to attend the last caucus of the Conservative Party but that the reason he did not was because he was not invited. Mr. Bennett had said that he was not to be admitted. And he admits it. He admits that the rest of the Conservatives would not have him there.

"And when Mr. Stevens was shut out, he turned around and said: 'By George, I'll get rid of that fellow even if I have to destroy the old party and my colleagues with whom I have sat. I'll start a new party and cut in and destroy the party which made me.'

"And when he went off in that frame of mind, he did not even know what to call his new party. He said that he would give it a name in a couple of days. We all waited breathlessly. There is no doubt that he took the dictionary and all other works in which he might find a name and looked into them. And then he came to my "Industry and Humanity" and there found the principles underlying reconstruction. That is a book I had written 18 years ago.

"That name was chosen. But a name was not enough. He had to think of a policy. He said that he would be a few days getting it ready. He got hold of the

C.C.F., the Liberal, and the Conservative platforms and said: 'Here is the program of the Reconstruction Party.' And he has not even stuck to that.

"Where did you get yours from?" asked one of the audience. "I'll tell you in a few minutes. You will get all you want about that in a few minutes.

**Procedure in Past**

"So here we have something quite new in Canada. Heretofore the people themselves, of similar views, have gotten together and have drafted certain great policies for which they stand. Then they have chosen a leader.

"But in the case of Mr. Stevens, he became leader before he had a party, and then he gave the party a name and a policy. This is an entire reversal of practice in this country with respect to parties and their policies.

"But he has been following Mr. Bennett this past five years away from control by the people through their representatives and towards the control by one man. That is going towards the state of affairs that exists in some parts of Europe rather than in great democracies.

"Here Mr. Stevens comes along. He says, 'Here is your leader. Here is your policy which you must accept.' Surely we don't want to go further towards the state of government that exists in Italy, in Germany and in Russia. I am not saying anything about the people of those nations. I am talking of the form of government which exists in them.

"If I had my way, that would be the main issue in this campaign. But the people have not time to think these things out and we must talk of other things. But where liberty is gone, everything else worth having is gone. We can discuss the C.C.F., the Reconstructionists and the tariffs, but the whole matter is one of political liberty.

"Behind authority such as that we see what exists in some parts of the world, where might is everything and if you don't obey the leader you are shot down. People can give away their liberties much more easily than they can regain them. We must not forget the fight of our ancestors for these liberties. People who love liberty want to maintain it and the way to maintain it is to vote against these new parties.

"Are the people to be won only by drives which political leaders make to have things done out of the public treasury? If this is so the only end is bankruptcy. I take strong exception to the making of promises which can't possibly be fulfilled and which have no real basis.

"What great bodies have forwarded resolutions favoring Mr. Stevens' policies? None at all.

**Social Credit**

"But we have another party—the Social Credit. What brought it into the field? In Alberta we saw an election which was run on the basis of promises. One party promises to give all people \$25 a month in dividends, perhaps it could be \$75. And it got into power partly because of that and

other things which I have not time to go into at present.

"But since it won the provincial campaign it has entered the federal fight and outside of Alberta. But it hasn't got a leader. Yet it has 30 or 40 candidates. It had no federal leader at all. I asked all through the West who was the leader and not a voice would tell me. What is its policies on tariffs, on railways, on external affairs? No one could tell me. Yet the people are being asked to vote for it.

6  
PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21424 Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date .....

Subject .....

"And if I read ariht some of the local Conservative candidates said that they would support a national government, that they are prepared to support a national government if they are returned to power. Will they tell the Essexes who will be the leader, before they are sent to Parliament? Will they tell you what would be the policies of a national government? People have a right to know the policies they would support before they vote them into power and not afterwards.

"And that is another dangerous tendency. Some take the view that all they have to do is to win an election and that afterwards they can do what they please. They make promises to win, but after they do win, they don't need to do anything about them. Worse than that, they feel free to do the very opposite.

"If you return national government men, or men who are prepared to support a national government, you are returning men who are prepared to do after they are returned that which they are not prepared to tell you about now. And I ask you to ask them what they would do."

**Liberal Policies**

Thus Mr. King concluded his remarks with respect to the other parties and then turned to deal with Liberal policies.

"The Liberal Party has a proud history, a great history and a record that no other party in Canada has had at any time," he said amid an outburst of applause.

"It has the great name Liberal," chided a hilarious individual who had taken up a position at the front close beside the platform.

"Don't interrupt because I am talking for the Liberal Party and you don't know anything about it," was the response from Mr. King, who was becoming slightly annoyed. "Some of these gentlemen who are here under retainers better not give themselves away or they will be marked men for the rest of their lives. I have been in public life long enough to understand what some men will do for a little bit of financial compensation."

Here the hilarious individual broke in again but this time his quarrel was with some people in the front seats who were apparently threatening to have him ejected if he did not remain more quiet. His response was to the effect that there was nobody in the audience with sufficient strength to make him leave.

Mr. King then proceeded to outline the Liberal platform, reminding the audience that the platform was not conceived on the eve of the election but in February of 1933.

"Think of that," he asked. "It was just about two and one-half years after Mr. Bennett came into office and it is just about two and one-half years before he is going to go out of office (Applause)."

**Widely Endorsed**

He went on to point out that the platform was endorsed by all sections of the party throughout the Dominion and as leader of the party it was his task to present the program to the people from the floor of the House of Commons.

"That statement is backed by every Liberal member of the House of Commons and Senate," he declared. "Is there another party that is putting a program before the people that can claim that it has the support of every one of its members in the House of Commons and Senate? It is not something that has been manufactured for the purpose of a political campaign but something to which Liberal men and women have given a great deal of thought."

Again the hilarious person interrupted and from Mr. King came the warning:

"Don't interrupt, please, because you will regret it."

He started to pay tribute to late Mrs. W. C. Kennedy and also to the late Hon. W. C. Kennedy, pointing out that Mrs. Kennedy was leader of the National Liberal Women's organization when it approved the program.

"She was one of the most faithful supporters of the party, just as her husband was one of my most faithful and loyal colleagues in the House of Commons."

The hilarious one: "I object."

Mr. King: "Well, object. We are all sorry for you but we know what you are."

"Take him out," somebody advised. "No, don't take him out," Mr. King directed. "He will be all right."

**10 By-Elections**

"Since this program was introduced some 10 by-elections have been held and in every one of these by-elections we put this program before the people," he continued. "In nine out of ten of those by-elections the people endorsed it. Why should we change our policies on the eve of an election?"

In the tenth case, he explained, a Conservative was elected by a minority vote, this Conservative being Thomas L. Church, of Toronto. He then went on to tell of the Conservative platform and the policies introduced by Mr. Bennett after 1930.

6  
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REPEAT  
REPETITION

1  
PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21425  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....  
Date.....  
Subject.....

"What happened?" he asked. "One Conservative government after another went down to defeat. The people were sick and tired of these policies.

"Just contrast that condition with the Liberal Party," he asked, reminding the audience that there were Liberal governments in every province but Alberta.

"That brings me to another point," he continued. "No one man, however wise, however great he may be in his own estimation, can solve the problems that confront this country. No single government, whether it be federal or provincial, can solve the problems. We can count on the goodwill of all these eight provincial governments. We can count on them sitting down and working in conjunction on the problems that have to be solved.

Turning to the question of unemployment, the Liberal leader pointed out that the first plank in the Liberal platform states that unemployment is a matter of first concern.

**Policy in 1933**

"Remember, this platform was drawn up in February, 1933. If unemployment was of first concern at that time, what is the position today. If it was most important in 1933 it is of much more importance in October, 1935."

He recalled Mr. Bennett's pledge to end unemployment and then observed: "And that was made at a time when, according to Mr. Bennett's own words, there were not more than 100,000 unemployed in Canada.

"And what is the position today? 100,000? According to Mr. Bennett's own statements it is in the vicinity of 500,000. And he does not include in that the number of men who are being employed by the state, the provinces and the municipalities, and which are employed because of moneys being spent to employ them.

"And how much is being spent in that way? Up to March 31, we had spent \$160,000,000 in cash towards unemployment and relief. And we have more than 1,000,000 people on relief.

"Then there are the loans to the provinces and the guarantees to the banks, a total of, to March 31, of \$308,000,000. Surely that means a lot of people who are working who otherwise would not be working. That cannot continue forever. You have to depend on taxes, and there is a limit beyond which taxation cannot go.

"And what is the relief position today? It is more than in any previous year. Let us take the month of April. In April, 1934, there were 1,237,000 on relief. In April of this year there were 1,306,000. And in May, 1934, there were 1,209,000, and in May, 1935, there were 1,264,000. In June, 1934, there were 1,041,000, and in June, 1935, there were 1,263,000.

"And take the month of July for the past few years. In July, 1932, there were 606,000; in 1933, 1,000,000; in 1934 there were 984,000, and in 1935 there were 1,977,000.

"And now let us take the month of August. In August, 1932, there were 732,000 on relief; in August, 1933, there were 969,000; in August, 1934, there were 977,000, and in August, 1935, there were 1,103,000.

**Bennett's Pledges**

"Do you think that things are getting better? Mr. Bennett talks of conditions being better than in other countries of the world. Yet conditions are becoming worse. In Niagara Falls the other day, Mr. Bennett said: 'I said I would end unemployment, and I am bound to that. . . We have ended unemployment as it was in 1930.'

"According to Mr. Bennett there was no money paid out in 1930 to provide employment. The number of unemployed was then 100,000. Now it is over 500,000. Yet he says that he has ended unemployment. Mr. Bennett believes that if you only repeat a thing often enough, the people will believe you.

"In 1930, Mr. Bennett said at Regina: 'There should be no unemployment in Canada with a proper fiscal policy.' He said that Canada had never seen such unemployment as there was in 1930. Well, he's seen more of it all the time ever since that year.

"And he has had no effective means of dealing with unemployment.

"You have the permanent problem of unemployment in industry. Then you have the temporary problem, arising out of the depression. It will take time for policies, of a long range nature, to work out and to come into effect. But I believe that a true trade and fiscal policy is one way of bringing this about. But there is the emergency question.

"The Liberal Party has taken the position that the unemployment question is too large a one to be grappled with by any one government. What is needed is a vast commission to undertake it. First of all, the federal, provincial and municipal governments must do all they can. But this work must be co-ordinated. There must be an uniform scheme of development and there must not be overlapping and waste of public funds. The municipalities are going bankrupt and the provinces have had to be helped.

"What the Liberal Party says is that all work now going forward, provided that it is work of national importance, will be continued. There is no intention of discontinuing any which is of advantage. But starting at once, a great national commission will come into being to co-ordinate all efforts.

8  
**PRESS CLIPPINGS**

**D 21436** Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

**Groups Not Consulted**

"No one has been more affected by the unemployment than the workers. Have we had any conference at Ottawa where representatives of labor organizations, or the manufacturers, of Chambers of Commerce have been present? We should have a commission on which would be representatives of labor, of capital, of commerce, of business, of women's organizations, and of agricultural councils.

"And there is the Salvation Army. It surely knows something of conditions. Have its leaders been called into conference? And the churches of the country. Have their heads been asked for advice?

"If we get into power we purpose to get together a great national commission having to do with the whole problem of relief and see if it cannot provide Parliament, the legislatures, and the municipalities with a scheme which will appeal to all and which will receive the effective support of all.

"We feel that it is most necessary to enlist the active and sympathetic men of business to enlist into their businesses greater numbers of unemployed. We believe that it is possible to get an understanding whereby young people can get into business.

"When I was leader of the government, we maintained the policies of leaving the administration of the railways alone. But Sir Henry Thornton came to me and said that he would have to make a decision. He could dismiss a lot of hands, but he would be putting them on the lists of the unemployed and the state would have to look after them. Or he could leave them on the payrolls, with the probable result that the showing of the railway would not be as good.

"Sir Henry put forward the view that the men should be carried along, even if the number of hours were reduced. I said: 'If the matter should come up in Parliament, I'll stand behind you.' I believe that it was a sound line. It is better to keep people employed even part time than to have them loading up the labor market and making the situation worse.

"There are some people who seem to think that a government exists in the interest of corporations. My view is that corporations should assist in the great problems of the country.

**Cites Objectives**

"We will do what we can to relieve the temporary condition, by means of slum clearances, subways, air fields, the building of roads. But there will be co-ordination of a great national scheme to prevent overlapping.

Next the Liberal leader turned to the Liberal policy with respect to development of industry, making particular reference to the automobile industry in the Windsor area and how it might be affected by a change in the tariffs.

"We believe that industry will only be revived when we have more in the way of trade," he asserted. "In the great manufacturing centres the success of the manufacturing industries depends on the success of the basic industries."

The Liberal Party proposes, Mr. King said, to lower the costs of production and to find markets for the goods produced. It is only in this way, he asserted, that the basic industries can prosper.

"You can't find markets elsewhere unless you are prepared to let countries elsewhere come and trade in your country. Here is the position as I see it. There are people today who go on the theory that a market is a locality. You hear them say that the home market is Canada. The home market is not a place, the home

market is the amount of purchasing power in the pockets of the people.

**Auto Market**

"Where is the market for the motor industry in Canada?" he asked and then went on to answer his question that this market is to be afforded from the proceeds of farming, mining and other basic industries.

"Get our farmers sending their produce to the great markets of the south and elsewhere and you will get in return the wherewithal to purchase the cars manufactured in this community. But until you get this market you cannot stimulate the industry as it should be stimulated.

"When the Liberal Party took office in 1921 it didn't proceed to slash the tariffs right and left regardless of any industry," he declared.

"A tariff board was appointed to study the tariff structures and advise how the tariffs could be adjusted to the advantage of industries, not to destroy them. When it was proposed to adjust the tariff on automobiles," he said, "a huge delegation went to Ottawa to protest against such action.

"I said: 'Just wait and see what is being done. What adjustments we make will be made with care.'" Mr. King related.

9  
**PRESS CLIPPINGS**

**D 21427**  
Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date .....

Subject .....

"And what did we do? We did reduce the duties on automobiles and the things that go into the manufacture of automobiles. And it did affect this community. What did it do? The result was that because of the cheaper costs of production you sold more cars than ever before in history.

**Help Consumer**

"We don't intend to deal with any industry blindfolded," was the assurance given by Mr. King. "We don't intend to take the tariffs off, as Mr. Bennett has said, and let the invader come in. We intend to change the tariffs so that it will help this country and help the consumer above all else."

As proof that the Liberal tariff policies did not injure industrial life of the country, Mr. King stated that the tariffs were not an issue in the 1930 campaign. Canada's industries, he asserted, were more prosperous during the years prior to 1930 than at any other time in the history of the country.

"We were actually exporting more manufactured and semi-manufactured goods per capita than any other country in the world," he declared. "And I believe that we will live to see the return of that day."

The Liberal Party, he proceeded, hopes to be able to negotiate a trade agreement with the United States "not by a policy of blasting but by an attitude of neighborliness."

"This business of restriction all around begins to strangle not only industry but also individuals in a way you can hardly imagine. Can you conceive how any man can get into the markets of another country when he says that he is going to get into those markets by blasting?"

**Gives Example**

The Liberal chieftain asked the audience what would be their reaction if President Roosevelt stated he was going to blast his way into the markets of Canada. He suggested there would be widespread resentment that would lead to almost immediate elevation of tariff barriers.

He told how the Liberal Party established a legation at Washington for the purpose of creating a feeling of goodwill and neighborliness. Through this legation, he said, several problems were settled including the matter of commuters between Windsor and Detroit. The net effect was that thousands of people were able to live in Windsor and go to their jobs in Detroit.

"If you will do unto others as you would have them do unto you, you will begin to get results," Mr. King advised.

"Laissez-faire," came a voice from the audience.

"Laissez-faire means leaving things alone. The whole record of the Liberal Party is against that. There is not one piece of Labor legislation passed by a Liberal government which did not intervene in some way. I was eight years deputy minister of labor, and I was the first deputy minister of labor. And during all those years we were intervening all the time in the interests of the state.

"We stopped the sweating on government contracts. We put through the Industrial Disputes Act; we put through the Combines Investigation Act. All meant intervention. And take the old age pensions. That was intervening on behalf of the people. The government which I headed introduced it.

**Social Scheme**

"Our purpose is as we recover to proceed with our social scheme, not only unemployment insurance but health insurance and other legislation.

"Laissez-faire is an instrument, not an end. There are times when it is undesirable to intervene. There are times when it is desirable.

"Mr. Bennett says that he is not a supporter of the laissez-faire. Yet there is the great question as to whether the representatives of the people are to govern or whether it should be given to the highly organized money powers in this country and throughout the world.

"When it comes to this most important question, Mr. Bennett creates

a private bank. It has not a director on it appointed by the government. It is a privately owned concern.

"Do you realize that the only party which voted against a privately owned bank and which sponsored a publicly owned bank was the Liberal Party? The legislation setting up the private bank was introduced by the Conservatives, and Mr. Woodsworth, with the majority of his followers, supported it.

"Before that the government of Canada issued the currency. You may think it still does. But it doesn't. This is all transferred to the privately owned bank. And before it was set up the government had \$69,000,000 in gold as security. Under this act that \$69,000,000 was taken out of the control of the people of Canada. It is now under the control of the privately owned bank.

"And all the securities which were held as collateral were transferred.

"Are you going to listen to talk of laissez-faire when the prime minister takes that which needs the control of Parliament and the representatives of the people and puts it in the hands of a privately owned institution?"

"In the next few years are we to have control of affairs by a highly organized financial group or by the representatives of the people in the House of Commons?"

9  
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"Do you realize that the only party which voted against a privately owned bank and which sponsored a publicly owned bank was the Liberal Party? The legislation setting up the private bank was introduced by the Conservatives, and Mr. Woodsworth, with the majority of his followers, supported it.

"Before that the government of Canada issued the currency. You may think it still does. But it doesn't. This is all transferred to the privately owned bank. And before it was set up the government had \$69,000,000 in gold as security. Under this act that \$69,000,000 was taken out of the control of the people of Canada. It is now under the control of the privately owned bank.

"And all the securities which were held as collateral were transferred.

"Are you going to listen to talk of laissez-faire when the prime minister takes that which needs the control of Parliament and the representatives of the people and puts it in the hands of a privately owned institution?"

"In the next few years are we to have control of affairs by a highly organized financial group or by the representatives of the people in the House of Commons?"

**REPEAT  
REPETITION**

10  
**PRESS CLIPPINGS**

**D 21428**  
Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date .....

Subject .....

"With this I will close. I thank you very warmly not only for your kindly but for your enthusiastic welcome. At no time during my address have I said anything about your candidates. You all know them personally. They are men of highest integrity and of exceptional ability. They will serve you well. If the Liberal Party is returned, they will help make up the government of the day and will be able to make your views heard."

As Mr. King closed the cheering and the applause was tumultuous. The vast crowd stood while cheers were given and the meeting closed as successfully as it had opened.

**Percy P. McCallum**

Percy P. McCallum, president of West Essex Liberal Association, acted as chairman.

"It is indeed gratifying to the Liberal executives of East, West and South Essex that you have come here in such large numbers," he said. "It is indicative of how the Liberal policies and program are appealing to the Canadian people. A few years ago, there were mostly Conservative governments in the provinces. But the Liberal pendulum has swung from British Columbia across the prairies to the Maritimes."

"On October 14 the Liberals will sweep from office the one remaining Conservative government, and they will have a huge majority under our distinguished chief, Mr. King. (Cheers and a few boos greeted this remark.) And Essex County will add three to his majority. I will now introduce to you a man of courage, of intellect and a man of whom we will all be proud, Murray Clark, Liberal candidate in South Essex."

**Murray Clark**

Mr. Clark: "It is a privilege and an honor to be on the same platform as the next prime minister of Canada. It is a privilege to be on the same platform with the next members of East and West Essex. I bring greetings from the Liberals of South Essex and I have every reason to believe that South Essex will be in the Liberal fold after October 14."

"The prosperity of Canada depends on the welfare of industry, labor and the basic industries. If elected, I will work with members from urban centres and try to promote prosperity. With the great crowd here tonight, I have no doubt but that I will help to form the greatest national government Canada has ever had. The people of this county feel honored that Mr. King should come to this district. On and before October 14, work hard for Liberalism."

Mr. McCallum: "I will now introduce to you a man who has made a close study of economic and social problems which are peculiar to this district, Paul Martin, Liberal candidate in East Essex."

**Paul Martin**

Mr. Martin: "The circumstances which please me most about this meeting is that I have gone through this campaign stressing the plight of young men and young women who are looking for an opportunity to make a way in life and they find that the opportunity is not present."

"I say this in the presence of the chief, that his party, not immediately but slowly and surely will give to these young people the privilege of living as they have a right to live, while at the same time taking care of men and women now middle-aged, who find themselves discriminated against when they go to the factory doors."

"The Liberal Party, under the leadership of Mr. King, feels the need for changing its policies in keeping with conditions. One thing that pleases me in his leadership that, as a true Liberal taught the principles of Liberalism under the greatest Liberal who ever lived, that his policies

are not too inelastic and will change to meet changing conditions.

"And neither the party nor its leader would expect me to completely subordinate myself to them. When there is a reason to differ, no man sees the need for the expression of free opinion than the man who sits to the right of me here tonight. What he expects is not the need for the crack of the party whip. He gives a kind of leadership which will appeal to all, young and old. Under his government Canada will again live under the shadows of peace and prosperity."

Mr. McCallum: "I now introduce to you a man of broad vision and understanding, a man whose heart is filled with the milk of human kindness, and who will ably represent this district and will look well after the social and economic problems of the district. Mr. McLarty, Liberal candidate in Essex West."

**Norman A. McLarty**

Mr. McLarty: "There seems to be a concensus among the speakers who have already spoken that we have sitting on this platform the next prime minister of Canada. I will not dissent from that opinion. That experience will not be novel to him or to Canada. Those who compare the last five years with the period through which he guided the affairs of Can-

ada will give him their enthusiastic support.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21429  
Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date .....

Subject .....

"We are seeing every day, as the smoke screen of third parties clears away, that people do not wish to be attracted by the quack remedies and patent medicines which they would prescribe. They do not wish to be governed by those who now suggest that the central bank should be publicly owned and on the other hand voted against the public ownership of it. They do not wish to be governed by those who say that all governments are unfair, inefficient, and who, on the other hand, would turn over to the control of government all the principle industries of the country. Now are they prepared to turn over the country to the party of blasting? What has it achieved? It has blasted only our hopes, not our way into world trade.

"We have a local problem of our own. We have seen the effect of blasting. Four years ago we had an industry at Ojibway which employed 300 and 400 men and as high, at one time, as 600. What happened? Today that industry is closed. It is closed as a result of this blasting. Now there is only a watchman to keep the birds from building nests in its chimneys. If the Liberal Party is returned, just as tariffs closed this plant, every tariff measure possible will be used in an effort to open it.

**Commuter Problem**

"And then there is another problem. A few years ago we had 15,000 people living in Windsor who worked in Detroit. That number has dwindled to 1,500, because there was not applied a policy of good will which would have straightened out the commuter problem. We are told by the Conservatives not to worry about the steel plant and by the C.C.F. not to

worry about the commuter problem and our export trade.

"Do they expect me to go to Ottawa and not to worry about these things? I would have a very comfortable seat if I did not. But if I did not believe that there would be greater prosperity under a Liberal government and Liberal policies, I would not be a candidate.

"We must have an amendment to the British North America Act. That Act is a contract entered into by the provinces. It cannot be amended without the consent of the provinces and how can that be obtained without a Liberal government holding power in the Dominion of Canada? (Hear, Hear, Applause.)

"This is the time when we should grasp the opportunity for reform. I am committed to certain reforms, one of which is health insurance. Modelled on the plan in Great Britain, it would bring health and happiness.

"The course is clear for the election of the Liberal Party on October 14. If you elect a group, or a number of groups, you can't possibly have a stable government. And stability is necessary to restore our export trade, bring back prosperity and give the reforms which are necessary."

**R. F. Benoit**

R. F. Benoit, chairman of the East Essex Association, in introducing Mr. King, spoke mainly in French. In English, he said:

"Mr. King is no stranger to you. He has been in public life for 30 years. He has been leader of the Liberal Party for 16 years. At 45 he was selected to carry the mantle of the great leader who preceded him. In 1921 he was called upon to form a government, which was a real reconstruction party. There is a party now calling itself the Reconstruction Party. It is 14 years too late. For nine years Mr. King has carried on the reconstruction of this country.

"And on October 14, the people of Canada, from Halifax to Vancouver, will call upon Mr. King to be our next prime minister."

Each of the candidates as they were called upon were given good ovations. In Mr. McLarty's case there was some booing, the C.C.F. adherents present apparently being from his riding. But at the same time, the cheering for him was loudest and most vigorous.

Those on the platform, other than those mentioned above, included the following:

Dr. A. H. C. Trottier, M.L.A.; J. H. Clark, K.C., M.L.A.; Lambert P. Wigle, M.L.A.

Federal organizations: Essex East. R. F. Benoit, president; Adrian Tel-

ler, secretary. Essex West, Ald. L. L. Crowley, secretary. Essex South, Mrs. Miles Oper, president; Arthur Plant, secretary. Essex County organizations, P. R. McKenzie, Mrs. Ed. Fox, Mrs. W. P. Walker, Mrs. D. D. Kinnee, A. F. Gignac. Ex-candidates, J. H. Rodd, K.C., E. Blake Winter, A. F. Healy, Armand Racine, K.C., J. C. Montgomery, Tom Rowley, Bob Atkin, Miss Alice Renaud, A. R. Bartlet, K.C., Joseph Renaud.

Prior to the opening of the speaking program, "Hap" Baxter and E. S. "Doc" Holmes led the huge crowd in singing old favorites. With Frank Williamson at the piano they pepped the audience up for a period of some 20 minutes, both their singing and antics making a distinct hit with the crowd.

The Kiwanis Boys' Band was in attendance and rendered a number of selections in the early part of the evening. The crowd was kept in a good humor by the entertainers, even if it was slightly chilly in the unheated rink.

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REPEAT REPETITION

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

D 21430

Name of Publication..... Toronto Star

Date..... Oct. 8, 1935.

Subject..... (Mr. King, Windsor, Ont., Oct. 7, 1935.)

### DON'T WANT BENNETT IN FOR 5 MORE YEARS AUDIENCE TELLS KING

Liberal Leader's Rousing  
Speech Puts C.C.F., Stevens'  
Hecklers to Cover

#### HELP UNEMPLOYED

By ROBERT LIPSETT

Windsor, Oct. 8.—An audience of 9,000 cheering, applauding people last night put the seal of approval upon Liberal policies and Liberal leadership when Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King began the last week of his campaign to bring back Liberal government at Ottawa.

It was the most spirited meeting Mr. King has addressed throughout his entire campaign. He rose to the occasion with a fighting speech, good humoredly putting between two and three hundred C.C.F. hecklers to route, and swept his audience into high enthusiasm as he expounded the folly of third parties, tore Bennett performances to shreds and placed beside them the practical plans of the Liberal party to restore trade, deal with unemployment and secure constitutional changes which will enable the federal and other governments to proceed with social and economic reforms.

His audience was just three times as large as that which greeted Mr. Stevens in the same arena and political observers in the Border City claimed that Mr. King's visit made certain the return of Liberal members from the three Essex seats and from the adjoining riding of Kent. Reports given Mr. King here assured him that London, the two Elgins and Lambton will all send members to support him in the next government.

#### Revels in Heckling

It was the first meeting of the campaign in which Mr. King has been subjected to any considerable heckling and he appeared to revel in it, keeping his replies incisive and his good humor until he tired out his interrupters, and was permitted to continue with only cheers and handclapping to spur him on.

He was played to the platform by pipers, while the vocal welcome reached the proportions of pandemonium. Again when he rose to speak he was accorded musical honors that were drowned in roars of cheering and, at the conclusion of his address more than a thousand of those present crowded to the platform to shake his hand and to assure him of support. It was, veteran residents asserted, the greatest political demonstration in the history of the city.

Mr. King said the sense of responsibility which he felt as leader of a great political party when he spoke at London two months ago had greatly increased in the interval. Since then he had visited the maritime provinces and witnessed the hardship and privation and suffering which the people have undergone during the last five years.

At Quebec 20,000 people had stood for three hours in a drizzling rain hoping for a message of hope for the future. In the prairie provinces he had talked to thousands who year after year had seen their crops destroyed by rust, drought or grasshoppers, had faced famine and desolation with great courage. And on the Pacific coast, as in many other parts of Canada, he had found thousands of young men and women who had never had an opportunity to establish themselves in life.

#### Impressed by Problem

Coming to Windsor, he was further impressed with the responsibility of forming a government. The proximity of Windsor to the United States brought home international problems, threatening to assume a vaster scale than ever known.

"I want this great assemblage," Mr. King said, "to be considered as a great meeting of Canadians irrespective of party affiliations, considering the decision they must make in their own interests next Monday. There are, appealing to you for support in various parts of Canada, four, five, six and even seven parties. I would not stand here and ask your support for the party I lead if I did not honestly believe, if I were not certain, that the Liberal party can do more than any party to raise Canada from the depression."

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of  
D 21481  
the Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

"The choice you make next Monday will profoundly affect the lives of every one of you during the next five years and in large measure will leave its impress on your remaining years.

"Do you wish another five years of the Bennett government?"

"No!" boomed in reply and Mr. King recalled having asked the same question across Canada and had received the same reply. Apparently no one wanted Mr. Bennett.

When Mr. King mentioned the C.C.F., cheers and boos broke out. Conceding that every party had a right to exist, Mr. King said Mr. Woodsworth was outdoing both Mr. Bennett and Mr. Stevens.

"What about Hepburn?" asked a heckler. "That," rejoined Mr. King, "is always the answer a man makes when he cannot defend his own position."

### Hits at C.C.F.

Interruptions continued for several seconds and Mr. King continued: "This is all very helpful to you electors, for you see the kind of party you would have in office if you returned the C.C.F."

"What are the policies of the C.C.F.?" asked Mr. King. I venture to say that there is not one man here who is supporting that party who can tell me what its policies are. But I do not blame those who are restless and who are disposed to interrupt. If I had endured what many of you have endured and are enduring, I don't think I could sit and listen to anyone without becoming restless."

What Canada most urgently requires is a government sufficiently strong to put requisite legislation through both Houses of parliament, including a Senate that is two-thirds Conservative in membership.

Reconstruction and C.C.F. parties were fighting not to form a government but to see who will lead the opposition.

Mention of the Reconstruction party brought a single handclap. It had been born, Mr. King said, out of a row between Mr. Stevens and Mr. Bennett, a flimsy background for useful service. Mr. Stevens, more than any other man other than Mr. Bennett, had been responsible for prohibitive tariffs in Canada.

"No!" countered a heckler.

"Yes!" said Mr. King, "because he was minister of trade and commerce and was directly concerned, as such, with these matters. But Mr. Stevens remained a Conservative supporting these policies to the very end of the last session of parliament. He himself has written that he was prepared to attend the last Conservative caucus on the last day of the session but that by order of Mr. Bennett he was shut out of caucus.

### Would Get Even

"Mr. Stevens said 'I'll get even with him, even if it destroys the old party, even if it destroys my colleagues and associates of the last 24 years. It took him a little while to get his thoughts together. He announced his intention but the party didn't have a name. I strongly suspect that after he read the dictionary, he read my book on industry and humanity and finding the section on social and economic reconstruction, he said 'that's the name.' Then like Mr. Bennett and Mr. Woodsworth he proceeded to create a one-man policy for a party, along the lines now so popular in many parts of Europe. Dictatorship! If I had my way that would be the only issue in this campaign, for when liberty is gone everything is gone. We want none of those systems under men, if they don't obey the leader, are shot down. People of Canada, who love liberty and freedom and want to retain it should vote out of existence third or other parties that are built on foundations at variance with the basic principles of responsible government.

Mr. King referred briefly to proposals in favor of national government in Canada to the advent of the Social Credit party in federal politics. The first was designed to do things that its sponsors dare not reveal to the public before an election and the other could render no useful service in the federal arena.

When a lone and persistent heckler continued irrelevant interjections, Mr. King observed: "I have not been so short a time in public life that I do not know what a man will do for a little competence of one kind or any other at a political meeting, and as the Liberal leader went on to pay his respects to the late Hon. W. W. Kennedy and Mrs. Kennedy for the great part they played in advancing Liberalism and in unselfish service

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

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REPEAT  
REPETITION

# PRESS CLIPPINGS

**D 31432** Office of  
The House of Commons Opposition

Name of Publication.....  
Date.....  
Subject.....

to the state, the heckler again came to life.

### Heckler Is Quieted

"Throw him out!" a chorus demanded. "No. Don't throw him out," Mr. King advised. "Don't take him out. He'll be all right." And that was the last heckling from that quarter.

Speaking of the "I will do this" or "I will do that" speeches of Mr. Bennett, the Liberal leader once again observed that no one man and no one government can solve the numerous and complicated problems that to-day require solution. Mr. Bennett had proved the impossibility during the last five years yet he persisted in continuing along the same lines. The co-operation of eight, if not of all nine provincial governments is immediately available to a Liberal ministry at Ottawa to work out the constitutional problems that must be settled amicably before real progress can be made with social and economic reforms that are demanded.

Plans of the Liberal party to meet the unemployment situation were repeatedly and wildly cheered and applauded as Mr. King explained an orderly and systematic program of public works to go hand in hand with long term improvement to be brought about by stimulation and trade.

At Niagara Falls last week Mr. Bennett had said "we have ended unemployment as it was in 1930." Mr. King pointed out that in 1930 Mr. Bennett had expressed horror that there were slightly more than 100,000 unemployed in Canada. Today there were over 500,000, and to these should be added the many thousands who were not ordinarily employed but who were kept off relief works by special government expenditures.

At the end of August it was admitted by the Dominion commissioner of unemployment relief that there were 1,103,690 people in Canada receiving full time, partial and part time relief. The official statement read:

The Liberal party proposed a national commission, Mr. King explained to co-operate with and assist the government in formulating relief policies and in advising as to works and measures which should be effected. Labor and employers, social workers and great bodies like the National Council of Women, every interest and factor that could bring aid to the counsels, would be represented, not to relieve the government of its responsibilities, but to help it to better surmount the problems and difficulties that were faced.

### Wouldn't Dismiss Employees

He revealed that very early in the depression that the late Sir Henry Thornton came to him and explained that in the face of receding traffic the services of some employees could be dispensed with, but it was hardly fair to the men to throw them as charges upon the community after long years of service. He thought it was better, if necessary to spread the labor as broadly as possible, and if no other course was open to restrict hours to keep men employed. "I said to Sir Henry," said Mr. King, "I'll stand squarely behind you and you may so tell your directors. For it is Liberal policy that human beings do not exist for the good of a corporation. There is not a corporation in existence that should not be subject to the greatest good of the greatest number of the citizens."

Unemployment Relief				
Total number affords direct relief-x.				
This number includes dependants and those receiving partial and part-time relief.				
Month	1932	1933	1934	1935
January	.....	1,363,742	1,292,075	1,200,296
February	.....	1,462,274	1,347,220	1,286,013
March	.....	1,494,966	1,358,299	1,322,668
April	.....	1,517,531	1,237,449	1,306,287
May	596,945	1,335,896	1,209,465	1,264,493
June	623,520	1,135,711	1,041,125	1,263,780
July	696,757	1,039,207	984,789	†1,197,576
August	732,300	969,827	977,597	†1,103,690
September	794,770	969,123	930,170	.....
October	871,251	1,083,511	1,051,085	.....
November	1,113,849	1,128,795	1,063,506	.....
December	1,242,518	1,230,110	1,138,036	.....

x—Figures obtained from Dominion commissioner of unemployment relief, October, 1935, and from report, Relief Act, 1934.  
†—Preliminary figures.

# PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of  
**D** **21433** Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

In the matter of trade recovery, which must be the basis of any broad and genuine national recovery and of employment to care for the jobless in a large and permanent way, Mr. King said it must first be sought for the basic industries of agriculture, mining, lumbering and fishing. With those rehabilitated it would not be long until all Canada felt the favorable reaction. The home market, he declared, is a much misunderstood term. It is not a selling place, but is the purchasing power the people have in their pockets to buy the things that are for sale. Whether that purchasing power comes from sales outside Canada or from trade within is not the question.

So long as trade is strangled with prohibitive tariffs they will not have purchasing power from either source and you will have stagnation and unemployment.

Mr. King recalled that when the

government which he headed proposed cuts in tariffs on automobiles a huge delegation from Windsor visited Ottawa and promised that the new rates would ruin the motor industry in Canada. Yet in the years that followed more cars were sold and the industry employed more men and enjoyed greater prosperity than it had ever known. His party had never done anything destructive to Canadian industry, but it had so governed that proper regard was had for the interests of the public and that would continue to be the policy.

Cheering greeted his statement that he believed a Liberal government would be able to conclude a reciprocity agreement with the United States within a few months and more cheers swept the great arena when he took up the challenge of Mr. Bennett that Mr. King's was a policy of laissez faire —of leaving things as they are. In contradiction he reviewed his own personal record in the labor department, including the Combines Act, the Industrial Disputes Act, the Old Age Pensions Act and many other statutes of national, social and economic importance.

He closed his address with reference to the manner in which control of currency and credit and of Canada's gold reserves had been turned over to private interests in the privately owned banks of Canada and pledged the Liberal party to regain for the people of Canada control over this most important factor in the life of the nation.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21334  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication *Toronto Daily Star*

Date *October 9 - 1935*

Subject *Mr King at Toronto Oct. 8 - 1935*

**DON'T ELECT MINORITY GOVERNMENT  
KING CAUTIONS THROUNG OF 18,000  
ASKING CLEAR LIBERAL MANDATE**

Responsibility on Political leaders;  
Various parties;  
Equitable distribution of  
wealth;  
unemployment;  
Commission;  
uncertainty & instability;  
Taxes; how handled  
in 1921; Ottawa  
Agreements; Trade  
U.S.; Social Reform;  
Personal needs;  
Railways; Central  
Bank; Inspiration of  
workingmen's life;  
Interest in Social  
problems.

Promises National Commission  
to Co-ordinate Relief  
Undertakings

**RAPS UNCERTAINTY  
IN TARIFF SYSTEM**

Guarantees Security and Sta-  
bility and Abolition of  
Arbitrary Rulings

The greatest audience ever as-  
sembled under one roof in Canada  
congregated last night in Maple  
Leaf Gardens to pay tribute to a  
political leader and to cheer to the  
echo the exposition of Liberal  
policies.

More than 18,000 persons, 7,000 of  
them women, joined in a demon-  
stration in many ways unique in  
political annals of the Dominion  
when Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie  
King and eight provincial premiers  
urged the election of Liberal can-  
didates next Monday as the first and  
vital step in lifting the era of de-  
pression, restoring trade, minimizing  
unemployment and ushering in a  
new era of general prosperity.

The meeting was first unique in  
the vastness of the gathering  
and in that from Victoria, from  
Regina, from Winnipeg, from  
Halifax, Charlottetown, Fredericton,  
Quebec City and from Midland,  
Ontario, eight provincial premiers  
sent their appeals over the air to  
the record-breaking attendance here  
and to the people of Canada from  
coast to coast, to support Liberalism  
at the polls next Monday in their  
personal interests and in the inter-  
ests of their fellow Canadians.

It was remarkable in the warmth  
of the reception tendered Mr. King.  
The strident notes of the pipers  
who played him from the entrance,  
through the long lane of more than  
2,500 people seated on the floor of  
the arena, to the platform were  
absolutely drowned in the vocifer-  
ous welcome from 18,000 throats  
and twice as many hands. The pipes  
might as well have been silent and  
when the brass band struck up it,  
too, fell beneath the tumultuous  
evation.

**Space at a Premium**

The Gardens were a spec-  
tacle. By 8.30 o'clock every seat  
except a score in a specially  
erected reserved section behind the  
speakers' platform was occupied and  
would-be scalpers were working  
with fervor outside the building  
until police chased them. In the  
dizzy height which climbed through  
54 rows of seats to the rafters, there  
was not an empty seat. Between  
the ice rail and the boxes police  
had difficulty in maintaining a  
channel and away up behind the  
highest tier of ordinary accommo-  
dation men and women stood, four  
deep, for more than three hours  
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The meeting was perhaps most of  
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address—had not Mr. King hastened  
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effort to cover as much of the  
political situation as possible in the  
limited time at his disposal.

In addition to its other features,  
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together at one time. Men and  
women who have borne the full  
brunt of privation, of unemploy-  
ment and of conditions which have  
forced them to become charges of  
the state during the last five years  
were there, anxious to learn what  
Liberalism offered them to help  
regain their independence and com-  
fort.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21734  
Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication *Montreal Daily Star*

Date *October 9 - 1935*

Subject *Mr. King at Toronto, Oct. 8 - 1935*

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KING CAUTIONS THROUNG OF 18,000  
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**REPEAT  
REPETITION**

2

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

**D** 21435

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication .....

Date .....

Subject .....

Veterans and dependants of men who gave their lives in the world war were there. Farmers and townsmen from a radius of 100 miles of Toronto were present with their wives. The "white collar brigade" of clerks and stenographers sat beside trades unionists and intermingled with them were many of the men whose genius and enterprise have contributed to the progress of Toronto through the hundred and one years of its existence and have provided or inspired work for hundreds of thousands of Canadians.

#### Ask Decisive Majority

It was that cross-section of citizenship that spontaneously endorsed Mr. King and Liberal policies, that cheered at the top of their lung power, or got blisters on their hands applauding, when provincial premiers—one of them almost 3,000 miles distant—forecast that after Monday next Mr. King would be called upon to form a government and urged that he be given such a majority as would make it impossible for any reactionary forces to burk such legislative reform as is essential to restoration of national health and happiness.

From Halifax and Victoria and intermediate points came assurances that "only King can win." Pattullo of British Columbia, Macdonald of Nova Scotia, Gardner of Saskatchewan, Lea of Prince Edward Island, Bracken of Manitoba, Dysart of New Brunswick, Taschereau of Quebec, and Hepburn of Ontario, were the premiers who forecast Liberal victory next Monday and who urged it as in the national interest, in the selfish interest of every Canadian.

The dominion wide hook-up which brought the messages from these statesmen to the Maple Leaf Gardens' greatest gathering went over without a flaw. They might have been speaking from the platform. As Hon. Vincent Massey, the chairman, said "carry on Victoria," or "carry on Prince Edward Island," they carried on without a second's waiting. Those who heard the broadcast may never hear another in which eight premiers will speak resolutely in favor of the election of any single political party to dominion office.

Mr. King was deeply affected by the genuine warmth of welcome extended to him by the huge crowd. Had he been seeking applause he could have had much more than the abundance which echoed through the gardens in the course of his address. Liberal program to deal with unemployment, Liberal policy to revitalize trade and Liberal opportunity to bring about such constitutional amendments as are required to give lawful effect to needed social and economic legislation and to realignment of federal and provincial authority, met with noisy assent but time after time Mr. King held up his hand for silence to permit him to deal with all possible subjects in the course of the evening.

#### Record Wins Applause

At the close of his address, his reference to the intimate association of his grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie, with the history of Toronto and that of responsible government in Canada, awakened salvos of applause which almost equalled those which rang out as Mr. King briefly traced his own record, covering 35 years, as the champion of the oppressed and under privileged and as the sponsor or author of virtually all the useful labor legislation which has been placed upon the statute books of Canada.

Preliminary to the radio hook-up which brought the premiers of eight provinces to the microphone, Mr. Massey, Mrs. Charles Thorburn of Ottawa—an outstanding figure in the life of the capital in social work; Lionel Connacher—the Big Train; R. A. MacDougall—president of the Young Men's Twentieth Century Liberal club; Mrs. George Fulford—president of the young women's section of the Twentieth Century club and Sam Factor, who was introduced as the man who first pierced the shield of "Tory Toronto," spoke.

While all were given attentive hearings, the end of each address was punctuated with "We want King!" "We want King!" "We want King!" "We don't want Bennett!" and "We want King!" Mr. Massey endeavored to explain that the exigencies of radio broadcasting forced a slight delay in Mr. King's taking the platform but the demand was insistent, "We want King!"

When, after the provincial premiers had been heard, Mr. King was called to the speaker's table and the microphone, an ovation was tendered him, which was probably without parallel in his entire thirty-five years of political life. It was repeated as he concluded and then hundreds charged the platform to shake his hand and to assure him of victory for the Liberal party next Monday.

3

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

**D** 21436  
Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

The fifteen Toronto and York candidates were on the platform and were introduced to the audience and to Mr. King, with whom they shook hands before the major speech-making program got under way. Premier Hepburn broadcast to the meeting from Midland, where he was addressing a meeting on behalf of Mr. King's supporters.

#### "Next Premier of Canada"

The audience rose and cheered as Hon. Vincent Massey introduced Mr. King as "the next premier of Canada".

The great responsibility that falls on the shoulders of a public man who hopes to take upon his shoulders the position of prime minister at this time, Mr. King said, has

been impressed upon his mind more and more as he has been speaking to audiences across Canada.

"Listening to what I have heard from the premiers of the eight provinces as to what they hope to see in the way of co-operation during the next five years under a Liberal administration," he continued, "I must say that I feel a greater sense of responsibility than I have ever felt at any previous time.

"The great responsibility on the shoulder of a leader liable to govern for the next five years is to represent not one small group, not one province, but the people of Canada from coast to coast. When I think of what you—the thousands looking at me to-night—have suffered in the last five years in the way of privation, in shortage of food, shortage of clothing, shortage of all the things that make life worth while—I ask you whether the Liberal party cannot best remedy those conditions.

#### Fears Confusion

"The people of Canada must ask themselves on Monday next whom they want. It is your business of carrying on the government of Canada. This year you have to choose not between one or two, but five or six parties and the confusion must be very great.

"We have on the one side the administration of the last five years, asking again to carry on for five years more on their record. We know what the decision of the people is going to be in regard to the Bennett administration. No one is going to say that they wish to return the Bennett administration. No one is going to say that he wants five more years of what we have already had.

"But there are no less than four or five different political parties seeking your support in this election, and there is a danger of that common enemy getting into power again.

"Those seeking to improve the affairs of this country are not all found in the ranks of one party. So there is, I say, this great danger of a division of the forces seeking the overthrow of the present government. It is significant that all these parties have come into being during the time of the Bennett administration. The C.C.F. was not heard of during the Liberal regime. It was organized in 1932 when it drew up a program—a program that in the light of later events proved quite unsatisfactory.

"After parliament was over altogether, the Reconstruction party came into being, with Mr. Stevens at its head."

"Boo, boo," came from the audience.

"Then we have another group called Social Credit," Mr. King continued, "but the Social Credit party has no leader in the federal field, and it remains yet to be seen whether that party will ever be able to succeed in its own province. I said to the people there not to put all their eggs in the one basket, until they are sure that it will succeed."

#### Raps National Government

Even a more mysterious party is in existence, the Liberal leader said, the national government party.

"No one knows who would lead such a party should it come into being or what its policies would be.

"The most important issue to-day is unemployment," the speaker continued. "That is the first concern of the Liberal party. What is concerning the members of the Liberal party most is the lot of those unfortunate individuals who can't find work. No matter how they look for it.

"The Liberal party has always fought to consider those most in need. There can be no such thing as economic freedom to a man or woman who cannot find work. So that what the Liberal party seeks to do is to further economic security for the people of this country.

"There are long range policies to deal with the situation but that will take time. There are more immediate things that must be done to care for the unemployed. Until our fiscal policies are changed and we revive our trade through more sensible fiscal policies, there can be no improvement.

#### People Drafted Policy

"I have in my hand a statement of the Liberal party's policy on most of the leading questions of the day. It was presented in the House

of Commons in Feb., 1933. It wasn't drafted by myself or the leaders of the Liberal party, but by the Liberal people from the length and breadth of Canada. It is the expression of the young people, and of all other Liberal associations of every kind.

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## PRESS CLIPPINGS

**D 21437**

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

"So I say here to-night 'don't trust to any one leader of any party, not even a Liberal leader, but what is put there in black and white by all hands of people and has been there for two years. This Liberal doctrine has already swept eight of the nine provinces of Canada. (Cheers.)"

"May I say this: I am not surprised to see various parties organizing at this time. Each has its own ideas of the best ways of solving present evils. But I say to you if there is one party which is really in a position to deal with these evils, it is the Liberal party. You can give expression most fully to your wishes and your aims by backing a great party that has support from coast to coast and the co-operation of eight provincial premiers."

Reviewing the policies of the various parties, Mr. King declared: "I think they all believe that there is a great need for a more equitable distribution of wealth in this country. We have had thousands—yes many thousands—of men unemployed and dependent upon relief. There is something wrong with the social order, which needs very much to be improved."

"There is no problem confronting Canadians like that of bringing about a more equitable distribution of wealth. There is no force like the unity of a single party united to bring that about. I believe that Monday next will bring about the realization of the aim of those seeking to improve social conditions in Canada. But if I didn't believe that the Liberal party was broad enough to admit within its ranks all those who wish to improve conditions, I would not put before you the promises of the Liberal party with the confidence with which I do so to-night."

### "Fiscal Policy Wrong"

"I have in my hand a statement made by the present prime minister. In Regina in 1930 Mr. Bennett said 'There will be no unemployment in Canada when a proper policy is adopted.'

"Then, according to Mr. Bennett, there were 100,000 men out of work. To-day, according to Mr. Bennett, there are 500,000 men out of work, to say nothing of the thousands more receiving relief. Why, Mr. Bennett asks? I reply in Mr. Bennett's own words—that the fiscal policy of the country is wrong. (Cheers.)"

"Mr. Bennett told the people he proposed to end unemployment. He said, 'Somebody is responsible for unemployment . . . there is no excuse for unemployment in Canada if a government does its duty.'

"The fault has been policies of a government wrong in principle," said Mr. King, analyzing Mr. Bennett's record. "Great Britain has been rising steadily to better times, while we, in Canada, have been going in the opposite way. Times are better also in South Africa and Australia."

The blame for failure in Canada he placed squarely on the Bennett government.

"There has been no united single effort in Canada," he maintained. "We intend to see that all efforts in force to-day for reconstruction, whether public roads, public buildings, slum clearing, will be aided by the federal government. The Liberal government will also appoint a great nation-wide council to see if it is not possible to co-ordinate and unite all the efforts taking place to-day."

"We will appoint this nation-wide commission to unite all the efforts that are being made to-day and to find new ways to supplement that effort, and if any person in Canada can find new ways of putting men back to work it will be the duty of that commission to look into these suggestions."

### Not Transferring Burden

"We don't intend to take off the shoulders of the government and put on this commission the burden and responsibility of administering relief, but what we intend to do is to supplement these efforts by this great body that will have special information, and will keep in touch with what is being done all over the country. This commission will co-ordinate spending of public monies for unemployment relief."

### Referring to suggested plans for

public works and slum clearance Mr. King demanded: "What has stood in the way of the development of these schemes?"

"What stood in the way of this scheme?" Mr. King repeated. "The municipalities wanted to do one thing. The provinces wanted to do another thing. The Dominion government wanted to do something else. As a result, through these conflicting jurisdictions, the scheme was not pressed as it should have been."

"As leader of the government at Ottawa, it would be my hope to get things into the same position as the machinery used during the war to look after the dependents of those overseas and to re-establish soldiers who came back. I purpose to mobilize all the forces we have to make this relief of unemployment a great national problem. (Prolonged cheers.)"

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D21438  
Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

"Should the Liberal government be returned to power, the first steps I will take will be to invite all the provincial premiers to Ottawa, including the premier of Alberta, and sit in conference two weeks, if necessary, and see if we cannot arrive at some common agreement for action.

"The whole fabric of social legislation is questionable in Canada," Mr. King said. "All this social legislation hastily passed by Mr. Bennett in the last session is bound to be tested by some manufacturer, as soon as it is put into action."

A sane government had to scrutinize it, to prevent paralysis of enforcement, Mr. King declared.

"We will seek to solve not only unemployment but all the other problems facing the country," Mr. King continued. "When I enjoy the confidence of the House of Commons not only will I also have that of eight of the nine provincial premiers, but I will have the ninth completely in sympathy with my aims. I can then look forward with confidence to bringing these men into conference, and as a result of co-operation achieving the desired ends."

**Scores "Uncertain" Policies**

Mr. King blamed "uncertainty" of government policies and "discriminatory taxation of business" for present business unrest and instability. He maintained the government should seek to assure stability and confidence to encourage investments and foreign trade.

"The heart of things is the restoration of confidence, confidence in this great country's politics, confidence between the provinces and the Dominion, and confidence in the people themselves. If we have an understanding to enable the provinces and the Dominion to co-operate we will get further inside of two weeks than we could in many years by working along in the way we are.

"Restoring that confidence is an immediate step. The commission is also an urgent matter—that will be done immediately.

**"Trade Prohibition"**

"The fiscal policy of the present government has not been the traditional Conservative fiscal policy. It has been changed from one of high tariffs to one of trade prohibition. They have raised the tariff so high as to cut off trade. It is now impossible to trade in some things. And we of the Liberal party believe that only by a trade renewal is it possible to bring about a revival of industry. We will take steps to rectify this immediately. The very first thing we do will be to cut the cords that now bind and strangle trade."

Not tariffs principally, but the uncertainty of tariffs, has been the main fault, Mr. King declared.

"They have been taken away from the control of parliament, with the result there has been no stability or security," he maintained. The minute we come into power we will bring about acts that will restore stability and certainty in regard to tariffs."

The Liberal leader read from the party's platform the pledge to abolish strangulation of trade by tariffs and bring about stability and security.

"That tariff policy was drawn up two and a half years ago," he stressed. "As I go through Canada I am perfectly amazed by Mr. Bennett's misstatements of our tariff policy. He has said that what I—what the Liberal party—intended to do was to destroy industry in this country, sweep away all trade restrictions and allow the goods of other countries—especially from the Orient—to sweep into this country."

"Shame on him!" came a voice from the crowd.

"There is one thing I have never found it necessary to do in public life, and that is to misrepresent the attitude of my opponents—deliberately and knowingly," Mr. King proceeded. "I tell Mr. Bennett that people fortunately have been able to hear over the radio. They know what my words are, and they know the record of the Liberal party when it was in power.

**Situation Like 1921**

"The situation to-day is not very different from what it was in 1921 when the Liberals came into power. Men were walking the streets then."

Mr. King said the Liberal party, by applying Liberal policies, had brought back prosperity.

"We appointed a tariff board, we called in the industries, we allowed them to state their case. There was nothing secret about it, and then, after we had heard them, we carefully drew up our tariff schedules. We did these things in a sensible and reasonable way."

The Liberal party, if elected, would handle the tariff situation to-day in the same way as in 1921, the speaker said. "There are a lot of changes that we will have to make," he declared. "These tariffs in the nature of prohibition will all be done away with.

"Was there a single instance in the years before 1930 of an industry of Canada suffering as a result of the tariffs of the Liberal party? We were then getting our share of the world's trade—in particular that with the country to the south of us.

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## PRESS CLIPPINGS

**D21439**  
Office of

The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

"Then, as I pointed out at the empire conference, we found it necessary to seek a larger share of empire trade owing to actions taken by the United States, causing our share of their trade to dwindle. It was then that the Dunning budget was introduced. We were going to make up for what was to be lost in that way.

"But Mr. Bennett, when he came in, raised the British tariff. He went to England and told them they would have to change their policy or else not expect us to buy from them. He behaved in such a way that his proposals were called 'humbug' and the British prime minister said that it was impossible to deal with him. So our trade was lost during years it might have been made secure."

Mr. King quoted Stanley Baldwin's words before coming to the Ottawa economic conferences: "We can't isolate ourselves from the markets of the world."

"Expansion of trade brought about by the lowering of trade barriers instead of raising them," was Mr. Baldwin's description of the only policy for the British dominions and England and the rest of the world, Mr. King outlined.

"When I come into power, I will take up with Mr. Baldwin at once the revision of tariffs, to get for the Canadian consumers needed goods they cannot get now with prohibitive tariffs as they are."

#### Fatal to Return Bennett

There will be another imperial conference next year, and Mr. Bennett asks to go again, Mr. King told the great gathering.

"It would be fatal to let him go again," Mr. King contended, "and let him continue his policies."

"Mr. Baldwin said: 'I defy anyone to find two statesmen who pull together for the good of the empire better than Mr. Mackenzie King and myself,'" quoted Mr. King again from a speech by Mr. Baldwin.

"I propose to leave the question of trade relations with Great Britain at that point," said Mr. King. Turning to the question of reciprocal trade agreements with the United States, Mr. King said that in 1911 when Liberals sought to obtain these agreements, "No one was stronger than Mr. Bennett in opposing the agreements. Mr. Stevens, he added, was also opposed."

"That chance was lost," Mr. King said. "Twenty-four years have gone by and the people of the country have been regretting it ever since."

Mr. King maintained that these agreements would bring general prosperity to all Canada.

"There are those who think of a market as a locality," he said. "They talk of the 'home market'. A market in the true sense of the word is not a locality it is purchasing power. You can go to any place you like but if the people haven't got the money in their pockets that market is worth nothing at all."

"When the Liberal party was in power the manufacturers were sending out of this country more manufactured goods per capita than

any other country in the world. No one can deny that."

#### Need World Markets

The speaker argued that since Canada produced such products as wheat and minerals, only a small proportion of which would be consumed locally, world markets were essential to national prosperity.

"All these industries produce more than they can sell at home. If they are not sold abroad they are not sold at all. If they are not sold at all, no money comes to the pockets of the producers to swell the country's purchasing power. The development of our basic industries is essential. We must find markets for them, and as we do purchasing power is put in the people's hands enabling them to buy the goods produced by the manufacturing sections of the country."

Mr. King read from a speech delivered by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1911 in which the then Liberal leader predicted the time would come when people would realize he was right in seeking freer trade with the United States.

"Bennett did his best to defeat that agreement," Mr. King went on. "Now he realizes he was wrong and comes out for reciprocity. But I say to you that the Liberal party that went down to defeat on the reciprocity issue in 1911 is the party that should and will bring about a reciprocity agreement now."

"You will see a new prosperity arise when the Liberal party comes into power," Mr. King predicted. The problems of the Canadian National railways would be solved, he added.

While Canada was losing its trade agreements during the last few years other countries had been gaining them," he insisted. "Great Britain has put through twenty. Brazil has also negotiated many."

"I would have liked in this great city of Toronto to make some reference to social legislation because there is no subject which has taken up more of my time and interest all my life."

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D21440  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date .....

Subject .....

"Those of you who are interested in social reform and a square deal for labor, I would ask to look not to what I say on the eve of an election, but to what I have said all my life—to what I said as far back as my university days.

**Wrote on Slums In '97**

"Look back to the papers of 1897. I wrote a series of articles then on the question of slums."

With a smile he recalled that these had been published in the Mail and Empire. The crowd laughed heartily.

"I was also a reporter on the Globe the summer before," Mr. King added. I know how slums were created. I can show you in those articles—if the Mail will be good enough to reprint them—what I said was necessary to prevent the development of slum conditions."

He recalled that, at the request of Sir William Mulock, then post-master-general, he had made a detailed inquiry and brought in a recommendation against "sweating on government contracts."

"That was before 1900," he declared.

Maximum hours and minimum wages were also brought into force on all government works, he stressed. For eight years, he recalled, he had to do with the administration of labor affairs.

"I edited The Labor Gazette for eight years," he recalled, adding that he also brought in the Industrial Disputes Investigations Act.

"That was the first legislation in control of industry and gave to labor the right to be represented on conciliation boards," Mr. King said. "I mention this to-night because Mr. Bennett says Mr. King is the exponent of laissez-faire."

On the contrary, he had brought in consistently acts to control industry in the interests of labor, the speaker insisted. As minister of labor he had drafted the Combines Investigation Act, and Mr. Stevens had succeeded in getting this legislation ultimately transferred under the aegis of the already heavily loaded tariff board.

**Praises Thornton**

Recalling the time when he had appointed Sir Henry Thornton as head of the C.N.R., Mr. King evoked cheers from the crowd on the mention of Sir Henry's name. He told of the work he had done to restore pension rights to the C.N.R. employees and of the cooperation of Sir Henry. It took 10 years to get this done, Mr. King said.

"I don't believe," he said, "that you can ever settle the labor prob-

lem, until you are prepared to give to the employees the same rights and privileges, the same say in the management as you give to the capitalist. I believe that employees should be represented on the boards of directors of our great industries. I believe labor, capital, management and the community should all be represented on these boards of directors. All four are essential to the carrying on of our industries.

"If you do that you will have the kind of administration they have in Great Britain. You will have responsible administration.

"The less there is interference by the state the better it will be, but if there is any group that seeks to have things all to itself then it will deserve to have the state interfere and prevent it."

Mr. King recalled that he had named the president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to the board of directors of the Canadian National Railways, and said that Mr. Bennett in altering the board's personnel had omitted any labor representation.

Mr. King maintained that since two-thirds of the Senate was Conservative a strong Liberal House of Commons was needed to push through reform legislation. He charged that Premier Bennett had sought to govern the country with the advice of an "economic council," without taking into his confidence the House of Commons and the people of Canada.

**Railway Policy Unchanged**

Turning to the railroad question Mr. King declared:

"I want to say that the Liberal party stands to-day where it has stood right along—for the maintenance of the Canadian National as an independently run institution."

"Just this one reference, in conclusion, to the banks," said Mr. King. "Mr. Bennett says I'm in favor of laissez faire, and he is for intervention by the state.

"When Mr. Bennett puts restrictions on trade it is intervention, but it isn't the kind of control I believe in. The question is whether you are striving to conserve general or special interests.

"I want to remind the people the Liberal party was the first to stand for old age pensions." Mr. King emphasized. "The difference between Mr. Bennett and myself is this: he is using reforms for recovery while I say recovery must come first.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21441  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date .....

Subject .....

"Do you realize the government of this country doesn't issue the currency of this Dominion?" asked Mr. King turning to the question of the Central Bank. "But it is being issued by a bank on which there isn't a single representative of the government, and all the securities of this country are in this new privately-owned bank. I believe the banks themselves recognized Mr. Bennett was making a mistake. That is the trouble with Mr. Bennett; always going to extremes.

**Must Regain Control**

"One of the great needs is that the government get back much of what has been lost in the way of control over the currency and credit. Either one power or the other has to be supreme—either the people control the credit and currency or the great money powers control it.

"Any people that love liberty can't afford to have a step taken which gives the powers of international finance control over them. I promise you that we will seek to regain this power."

Mr. King said he had had long and pleasant association with the people of Toronto. He wished, therefore, to take them into his confidence and say what had been the guiding inspiration of his career in public life.

"It has been the path of social reform," he said, "seeking for economic security and international goodwill. During my nine years as prime minister, I always sought to bring together those with this end in view.

"It was my good fortune, early in my career, to be associated with the greatest of all Canadian statesmen—except possibly the first Conservative leader. During Sir Wilfrid Laurier's 15 years as premier, Canada enjoyed prosperity never known before. What he—and Sir John Macdonald—always sought was unity. I think my experience in the councils of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was of great help in showing me how this can be brought about.

"I feel it a great privilege to be grandson of the first municipal officer in Ontario," Mr. King stated, recalling the part played by William Lyon Mackenzie in obtaining representative government in Ontario.

Words of his grandfather had inspired him as a lad to enter public life, he added. He quoted the passage in which the first Reform leader had spoken of his love of home and humble fellow citizens.

"This spurred me on and gave me an inspiration," Mr. King said. Because of his grandfather's championship of the common man, he suffered.

"My own mother was born while her father was in exile," he stated.

His grandfather could not return to Canada, because of his desire to enlarge the liberties and boundaries of freedom for the people.

"When I find this new-born zeal on the part of Mr. Bennett, Mr. Stevens, and others, I ask why did you not do it long ago? Why did you wait till the election of 1935?"

"Am I not right in saying no public man should be entrusted with the power of governing this land who does not seek, through legislation, to do all he can to improve the lives of his fellow-men," was Mr. King's challenge.

"Are there not many in the last few years who have had want and misery as their companions?" he demanded. "Want and misery were the enemies the Liberals fought many years ago. They are still the common enemy we have to fight to-day."

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REPEAT  
REPETITION

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D-21442  
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Director of the Copyright

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book  
conspicuously

Name of Publication *Mail Empire*

Date *October 10 - 1935*

Subject *Mr. King at Niagara Falls Oct 9 - 1935*

## Employers Are Warned Of State Intervention If Threats Borne Out

### Business Probe Pledged by King if Policies Misrepresented.

By S. LEONARD TILLEY

Mail and Empire Staff Writer.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Oct. 9.—Warning to employers who threaten their employes with loss of work should they cast their votes for Liberal candidates was sounded here to-night by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. Such manufacturers who attempt to misrepresent the Liberal party's tariff policy would find themselves facing state intervention, the Liberal leader warned.

Mr. King further declared that these manufacturers would be subject to Government investigation into their business for a period covering at least the past five years. If such a thing occurred, he promised, a Government under him would take over the business and run it until it was found out just how much protection was needed by that particular industry.

"We will even let the employes see how their wages compared with the profits obtained by the firm," he added.

The Liberal leader spoke before 8,000 persons who filled every possible space in the Niagara Falls Arena. Referring to the present international situation, Mr. King faced the possibility of Canadians being once more plunged into another world war. What power would either the C.C.F., Social Credit or Reconstruction parties have in dealing with such a world situation, he asked, while urging the election of a strong Liberal Government that would be powerful enough to deal with such a danger should it arise.

"May I ask you to take your thoughts back to 1914, when you saw one country invaded by another," Mr. King said. "Did you then see the possibility of practically the entire world being plunged into war?"

The Liberal leader then warned his audience that the world situation was such to-day that there was still a grave danger of another world conflict.

"I pray to God that this may not be so," he declared, "but I want to ask you what power would either the C.C.F., the Social Credit or even the Reconstruction party have in dealing with such a situation? What is needed in Canada to-day above all else is the election of a Government so strong that it can make its force felt in the legislative halls of this country."

The Liberal party will certainly show no favors to Communists, the Liberal leader promised, while attacking Premier R. B. Bennett for spreading the alarm that such was the case

because of the Liberal pledge to repeal Section 98.

"I want to say to-night," Mr. King said, "that any man who seeks to overthrow the Government or parliamentary system of this country will not get one iota of consideration from a Liberal Government, but will be dealt with in accordance with British methods of justice."

Premier Bennett, he charged, went so far in a Regina speech as to raise the alarm against an imaginary communistic plot "to kidnap him and carry him off to Russia."

Mr. King opened his address by recalling to the large audience memories of days gone by when his grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie, had represented this constituency in Parliament.

"To-night I am on historic ground," he remarked, "and this makes me feel more than ever the responsibility of being the leader of such a great political party."

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Any manufacturer who attempts to misrepresent the Liberal party's tariff policy to his employes by threatening them with dismissal should they cast their votes for the Liberal candidates, Mr. King warned, will find he will have to face state intervention.

"If such a thing occurs," Mr. King promised, "the Liberal Government, if elected, will take over the business and run it until we find out just how much protection is needed to protect the workers in that industry."

A further warning to any manufacturer who attempts to threaten employes during the election was contained in Mr. King's statement that they would be subject to a complete Government investigation into their business for a period covering at least the past five years.

"We will even let the employes see how their wages compared with the profits obtained by the firm," he added.

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temporarily

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of  
Leader of the Opposition  
D-21442

Name of Publication *Mail & Empire*  
Date *October 10 - 1935*  
Subject *Mr. King at Niagara Falls, Ont. Oct 9 - 1935*

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REPEAT  
REPETITION

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21443  
Office  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

**Accuses Premier of Bribery.**

The Liberal leader then accused the prime minister of "bribery and corruption of the greatest kind" while speaking at Sherbrooke on Oct. 2. On that occasion, Mr. King said, the prime minister had discussed the million dollar grant passed last session for the dairy stabilization scheme and had regretted that the first cheques would not be paid until after election day.

"I hope you farmers, when you get your cheques the day after election, will not have qualms of conscience because you voted against the Government that gave it to you," Mr. King quoted the prime minister as saying. This, he claimed, was downright bribery and corruption.

Sir Robert Borden himself, the Liberal leader continued, had taken a strong stand in Parliament against such a practice and had said that "bribery by wholesale is ten-fold more iniquitous and demoralizing" than the bribery of a single elector and "derived ten-fold more punishment at the hands of the law than ordinary bribery."

"I stand four-square with Sir Robert in my attitude towards this kind of thing in public life," Mr. King declared.

The Liberal leader then promised, if returned to power, to put an end to such a thing by passing the necessary legislation through Parliament.

D 21444

Niagara Falls, October 9, 1935

Third Parties:

Issue of campaign - who will form government next 5 years?

Multiplicity of parties;

No sense of national responsibility;

No background or tradition;

Need for clear majority -

Senate.

C.C.F.:

Socialism - Regimentation;

Revolution -

Will take many years.

No hope of forming government.

Communist support -

in certain districts;

- see "The Worker"

re supporting C.C.F. in Welland.

Stevens:

A Tory;

Bennett & Stevens Policies -

destroyed trade;

created sweating <sup>and had laboring</sup> conditions;

An Opportunist -

gone back on principles of life-time.

One ma party.

Promises:

Campaign - orgy of promises;  
bribery - see Borden re;  
*see Bennett re;*  
What guarantee will be carried out?  
Bennett 1930.  
New menace in public life;  
Party has no determination in proposals -  
compare Liberal position.

Unemployment:

Commission to -

- 1 - co-ordinate relief
- 2 - provide work -  
to be of value to state as social asset;  
payment for.

Trade:

Essential to recovery -

depression = no trade;  
trade = no depression.

Bennett and Stevens have destroyed trade -

cut 1/2 since 1929;  
Bennett mis-statements -  
Canada 8th not 5th as he claims.

Reduction in Tariff -

in interests of Canada, not foreign countries;  
will deal with tariff in reasonable way -  
Tariff Board;

D21446

- 3 -

Trade (continued):

consumer: -

increased consumption;

tariff for revenue -

decrease taxation;

position of manufactures under Liberal rule -

see statements re mfg. general and textiles;

greatest per capita export.

Threats to Labour -

will lose jobs if Liberals elected;

see exhibit;

terrorize Parliament; now terrorize people;

will investigate industries which are intimidating their workers

now or dismiss them after election.

Increase Trade with other countries -

agreements;

missions.

Railways:

Traffic (i.e. trade) = only solution;

No amalgamation;

Labour represented on Board;

Montrose yards -

will re-open question for further examination.

*Open for reconsideration.*

*Jordan's cloud*

D 21447

- 4 -

Price Spreads:

McKenzie motion;

Not Stevens Commission -

Liberals also on it;

Revealed failure of tariffs to protect -

farmer;

workingman -

see Stevens re.

Sweating, Long Hours, etc.

created by Bennett & Stevens policies;

Recovery not restriction -

cure of evils revealed.

Labour & Social Reform:

Liberalism not party of laissez-faire (do nothing) -

Liberal record;

- Stevens opposition to combines act.

Failure Bennett Programme -

much promised, not carried out;

much enacted not valid -

doubt and confusion in industry;

only touches fringe of problem;

D21448

- 5 -

Labour & Social Reform: (continued)

Programme for future -

social insurance (old age, health, accident, etc.)

As fast as finances of country permit;

Recovery essential to reform.

Question of jurisdiction -

co-operation of provinces;

amendment B.N.A. Act.

My lifetime interest -

Not on eve of election;

Democratization of Labour -

4 parties to industry.

21

Book

# PRESS CLIPPINGS

**D21449**  
"The Leader of the Opposition"

Name of Publication... *Evening Review (Niagara)*  
Date... *Oct. 10, 1935*  
Subject... *(Mr. King, Niagara Falls, Ont., Oct. 9, 1935)*

## MANUFACTURERS, SCARING EMPLOYEES, THREATENED BY THE LIBERAL LEADER HERE

Thorough investigation will be made, use of protective tariff.

### BENNETT SEEN AS DICTATOR

Nine thousand persons packed arena to hear Mr. King.

Before an audience of nine thousand people which filled every corner of the Arena and with many turned away, unable to gain admission, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King made an eloquent plea for an overwhelming majority for the Liberals on Monday next. The former premier was in good form and with only one or two interruptions, which did not disturb the thread of his talk, dealt with the issues as he sees them from the Liberal viewpoint.

Much of Mr. King's address dealt with the policies of Mr. Bennett, and he claimed that the premier has been dictatorial, making his policy without consideration by his colleagues, his followers in the house or the people outside. Never had Canada been more prosperous than during the nine years between 1921 and 1930 when the Liberal government had been in power and the speaker promised that with proper policies, that condition again will prevail. His address was punctuated with frequent applause.

Dealing with the C.C.F., the Stevens party and the Social Credit group, he denied any possibility of their functioning as a government and pointed out that neither has a single supporter in the senate where legislation must be endorsed and introduced.

Mr. King became more earnest, and threatened that manufacturers, who, he alleged are seeking to frighten their employes into voting for the Bennett government, will be rigorously investigated in their operations for the past five years and an attempt made to find what had been done by protection, whether they had increased profits and reduced wages and increased prices under such a policy. If need be, Mr. King said, the Liberal government would operate such concerns to make such investigations complete.

The Liberal leader claimed 'wholesale bribery' of the electorate by Mr. Bennett and promised that an effort will be made to enact a law which will stop election promises, calculated to bribe the people into voting for one or other of the parties. He touched lightly on the danger of war and suggested the possibility of a current being set into motion, too strong for a political party.

Mayor C. W. Anderson presided and other speakers were the candidates in Welland, Lincoln and Welland counties. The Citizens' Kilty Band, under Bandmaster Powers, was in attendance and played until the platform party had arrived. Music was also provided by Hurst's orchestra from Chippawa.

Respectful reference was made by Mayor Anderson to the presence on the platform of two lifelong Liberals, both over ninety. John Dobbie, ninety-one and Joseph Hopkins, ninety. Mr. King also made reference to their presence on the platform.

Book

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REPEAT  
REPETITION

# PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21450 Office of  
Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

Mr. King was unable to begin his speech because of the tremendous ovation given him by the assembly. In the course of the past two months he said, it had been his privilege to meet people in all parts of the Dominion and never before had he realized so greatly his position as leader of the great Liberal party. Everywhere he had gone, there had been goodwill and welcome for him and his message. He paid tribute to Messrs. John Dobbie and Joseph Hopkins, both over ninety and life-long Liberals.

The Liberal leader recalled with pride that his grandfather, William Mackenzie represented this constituency in parliament many, many years ago. He was proud to be the descendent of the former leader of a great political party.

Mr. King turned to discuss the new parties, the C.C.F., the Stevens party and the Social Credit group, not one of which has been approved by any considerable number of men and women. They make up for their lack of experience and tradition by casting reflections on the old parties. This grand gathering tonight is answer to the claim that the Liberal party has lost its power. "I never forget that a political party is the expression of men and women and in the Liberal party may be found the greatest scope for such expression.

### Many Parties

"This election differs from all others in the number of political parties. I cannot recall when there has been so many, and it may make it difficult at election time. Never have we had such a serious condition as has existed during the last five years, never since Confederation have there been such serious problems and burdens. Never has there been such suffering and privation as during the last five years and I shudder when I think of where another five years with the same political direction may land us.

"No man can venture to predict what will come of it. And we are in such a condition largely because there has been a wrong policy. There is no suggestion that the prime minister is ready to change his way and, if elected, we will have another five years of his mistaken ideas. I have every reason to believe that a Liberal government will be returned on Monday and I hope and trust that the country will give us such overwhelming power that there will be no question of our mandate from the people to carry out the pledges of the Liberal platform.

### Dangerous Division

"I see one danger in the three, four, five and six parties in the field, in that some people may be led by personal or other reasons to give enough votes to them that minority votes may elect some Conservative members of parliament. Any administration returned under such circumstances would be considerably weakened.

"For almost nine years I was prime minister and during that time, sometimes we had small majorities and it was found impossible to introduce certain measures which we wanted because there was no certainty how they would be received. If we had our own majority, many measures would have been introduced and placed on the statute books long ago. I believe I am going to be prime minister again and I hope we will not be weakened by lack of a sufficient majority to carry out our legislative programme.

"During the term of Mr. Bennett in office, he has made considerable changes in the civil service and changed much of its complexion. Liberals have been removed and Tories put in their place until now the permanent force is more Tory than former years. Two-thirds of the Senate is Conservative and I want to impress on you that it is necessary to give the Liberal party such an overwhelming majority that even the Senate will bow to the will of the people.

"What chance would any of the third parties have of getting legislation adopted in the Senate when none of them has even one supporter in the Upper House and have not one member who could introduce and support such legislation. What could the C.C.F. say to the Senate, for it has not a single supporter there? The Reconstruction Party has no members in the upper house and would be similarly handicapped. What kind of a party is that, in existence only since the dissolution of parliament? The Social Credit party has not even a leader and has no policy in federal politics. Who could or would assist that group in the Senate?

"I can understand the feeling of the people that they want a change from the present administration; but I believe the Liberal party is broad enough in scope to include all shades of opinion inside the Liberal party. If a policy is good, then other members will be influenced, if it is not good its weaknesses will be disclosed and it will be abandoned."

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

**D 21451**  
Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

Mr. King was strongly critical in the delay in calling the election and urged that if the election had been held a year ago or even in the spring, it would have been possible to do much more than at this late time in the year. It would have been easier to make contact with other countries.

### Danger of War

Discussing the war situation, the Liberal leader pointed out that in 1914, Canada did not see the possibility of becoming involved in war, yet war came. "There is a chance that in the next few months, we may be drawn into a current too strong for any political party. Pray God that it may not be so."

Mr. King dwelt on co-operation between the Dominion and Provincial governments and pointed out that many of the problems confronting Canada can be solved only by united effort and action by the federal and provincial governments. "Never has there been a time when such co-operation is more likely with eight of the nine provinces under Liberal administrations if there is a Liberal government at Ottawa. With goodwill we can get together and settle many of our troubles.

"When Mr. Bennett was speaking in the election campaign of 1930, he said there should be no unemployment in Canada if proper fiscal policies were adopted. Have these fiscal policies increased employment in Canada. Do you want a continuation of fiscal policies which have proved ineffective? We are fortunate in this time of crisis if a Liberal government is returned to be able to count on the goodwill of all the provinces."

Continuing, Mr. King pointed out that little by little, Premier Bennett had become the government. Ignoring his colleagues in the cabinet and his followers in the House of Commons, he had become a complete dictator. The Liberal leader quoted from bill boards displayed in the west which had started out reading "Vote Bennett," but had been changed to read "Vote Conservative" when there was seen a feeling against Mr. Bennett and even "Conservative" was changed in Mr. King's constituency and now the banners read "Vote for Graves".

"In Europe," said Mr. King, "there has been a tendency to get away from old-fashioned forms of government until the leader has become the sole repository of power, followers being regimented into

mere echoes of the dictator. We don't want that sort of thing in Canada. I have been giving a great deal of thought to tendencies and it seems to me that, in the past five years, we have been approaching the method of government by a single man, Mr. Bennett.

"Five years ago Mr. Bennett was promising everything. He promised to end unemployment, to build bridges, subways, highways, public works, all sorts of things, but as far as I can see none of them has been fulfilled in the real sense of the word. In this election Mr. Bennett is making more promises and the Stevens and C.C.F. parties are seeking to outvie him in the scope and number of their promises. To me it looks more like an auction sale than an election campaign.

"Bribes are being offered to the country in return for votes. Sir Robert Borden, in 1928, said that such a policy was debauching the nation and must be stopped. The present government is seeking to debauch the country by an orgy of promises and believe with Sir Robert Borden, that such wholesale bribery is worse than private bribery.

"Premier Bennett's billboards in the west read: "Bennett gave the grain-growers \$150,000,000. There is no mention of the government, it is all attributed to Mr. Bennett. Did Bennett or the taxpayers pay that money? To farmers, speaking at Sherbrooke, the other day, Mr. Bennett promised cheques after election day next week and hoped that they would not have qualms of conscience as they received their cheques if they had the day before voted against the Bennett government. Isn't that bribery, corruption of the most barefaced kind? Public life until now has never dropped so low in Canada.

"If the Liberal party is elected to power, I will seek to introduce a measure which, as Sir Robert Borden agreed, would stop such promises in election campaigns. I would stop such wholesale attempts at bribery by law. If such a bill can be passed, it will be put into force."

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21452

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

### Threats by Employers

Mr. King claimed that attempts are being made by certain manufacturers to frighten their employees into voting for the Bennett government by pretending that election of Liberal government will deprive them of their jobs. "I promise you," said Mr. King, "that if returned to power such concerns will be investigated for all of the five years under the Bennett government. If we find any instances of employees being terrorized by such threats, I promise you there will be a rigorous investigation into the higher profits and lower wages paid during the past five years. I warn such firms using slanderous methods to frighten their employees into voting against the Liberal government will be investigated to the very limit and we will find out how it has been possible at a time when wages have been lowered that profits have increased.

"There is the Communist bogey being raised," the speaker suggested, "I believe that the Communist bogey is just another Bennett nightmare. We hear him say that there was a plot on foot to kidnap the prime minister, take him to Russia and there hold him for hostage. Surely the Mounted Police would have known about such a thing, had there been such a plot. Bennett is in the centre of the picture again. May I say that people who plot the overthrow of our institutions will not receive one iota of consideration from a Liberal administration, but such men will not be treated by arrogant means, but will receive accurate British justice.

"We do not need special laws. In Great Britain, much closer to Russia than we are, they do not need such laws. I have never favored giving anyone the power to seize any man and, without proper trial and examination deport him out of the country.

"The next bogey raised by Mr. Bennett is the tariff. We are told that the election of a Liberal government will be followed by an invasion from other countries. Then we have the yellow peril. This time it is the Japanese conquest of Canada. He loves to terrify people. Japan was our fourth best customer, buying four times as much from us as we bought from that country, yet that trade has been halted by the arrogant methods of Mr. Bennett. The Liberal party be-

lieves in amicable means to secure trade, not in the Bennett 'blasting' methods.

"When I was in Vancouver, I saw the effects of Mr. Bennett's Japanese policy. One concern had to discharge five thousand men because of the stoppage of trade with Japan and these men were added to the relief lists. If the Liberals are returned, Canada will be flooded with dumped goods, says Mr. Bennett. We went into power in 1921 in a time of depression, yet between that time and 1930 was the most prosperous period in the history of Canada. That as the effect of Liberal policy. No one can deny that fact. We reduced the tariff on the implements of production and manufacturing and trading all over the Dominion was given an impetus.

"How did we change the tariff? We appointed a tariff board, before which body all interested parties appeared, their evidence being given in public. We left not a single stone unturned, but changes were made in parliament. In the last election campaign, we were able to say that not one manufacturing concern doing business in a legitimate way had been adversely affected by the changes we made. That we were better off then than now cannot be denied.

"Under Liberal policies, Canada became the first country in the world in per capita export trade. We had larger per capita exports in manufactured and semi-manufactured goods than any other country in the world. Manufacturers would give a good deal to say such a thing under the Bennett policies.

"Canada cannot absorb all that she can produce and must have new world markets, so that purchasing power may come to the Dominion. The reason for the depression is absence of markets, markets which have been cut off. South Africa and Australia are better off than we are because they have made trade agreements with other countries. Other countries have taken what we have lost under the Bennett government."

Mr. King quoted some figures on the textile industries. He quoted as follows from the Canada year book:

D21453

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

# PRESS CLIPPINGS

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

**Textile Production in Canada**

Gross Value of Production of Textile Products in Canada

1921	\$305,000,000
1929	426,000,000
1930	362,000,000
1931	317,000,000
1932	274,000,000
1933	295,000,000

**Manufacture of Textile Products**

	No. Establishments	No. Employees	Salaries and Wages	Aver. Salary and Wage
1929	1891	115,620	\$106,000,000	\$870
(Last year Liberal policies in force throughout)				
1933	2151	106,235	\$81,000,000	\$760
(Last year figures available in Canada Year Book)				
Difference	260 more	9,385 less	\$25,000,000 loss	\$110 or 15% less

**Manufacturing in Canada All Industries**

	No. of Employees	Gross Value of Products
1921	456,000	\$2,576,000,000
1929	694,000	4,029,000,000
1930	644,000	3,429,000,000
1933	494,000	2,087,000,000

"That," said Mr. King, "is the answer to the charges of Mr. Bennett."

"There are many industries still to be investigated and we are going to go into all such affairs to discover who is getting the benefit of protection, the owners only or the employes and consumers. I will go a step further. Some years ago when I was deputy minister of labor, Sir Wilfred Laurier sent me to Lethbridge where a strike was in progress in the coal fields. People were freezing in that town and Sir Wilfred empowered me to say that if the employers adopted an arbitrary attitude, the government would take over the mines and operate them. The men were told that if they were unreasonable, miners from Wales would be brought to work in the mines so that fuel might be produced for the freezing people. The needs of the people are paramount. If manufacturers seek to thwart the Liberal party we will not hesitate to take over such concerns and operate them while we find out what amount of protection is needed to maintain the standard of living of our people and that prices shall be at reasonable levels for the consumers."

Mr. King believed that labor as well as capital should be represented on directorates and pointed out that, while prime minister, he had appointed a labor man, Tom Moore, president of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, to the board of directors of the Canadian National Railways, but, when Mr. Bennett came into power, the system was changed and there is no labor representative now. If, said the Liberal leader, his party is elected, he will endeavor again to have railwaymen represented on the board.

Dealing with the Montrose yards situation, Mr. King promised to go fully into the matter and hinted that what Mr. Bennett had turned down, he would turn up. "Whatever Mr. Bennett has turned down in the past five years, I will turn up."

In conclusion, the speaker asked for an overwhelming vote, reminding his hearers that trade was increased during the nine years of Liberal power at Ottawa and has declined under the Bennett regime and will again improve with proper policies adapted to the needs of Canada.

Acting as chairman, His Worship Mayor C. W. Anderson extended a greeting to Mr. King and the audience, introducing first R. C. Coulter, M.P.P. for Haldimand, who in turn introduced Frank Laidlaw, Liberal candidate for Haldimand in the Federal vote. "Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King's grandfather was a member in Haldimand," said Mr. Laidlaw. He charged that the "voice of the people" had been silent during the past five years with Mr. Bennett engaging in a one-man rule.

Mayor Anderson read telegrams of greetings from the Italo-Canadian Liberal Club, the Hebrew

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

D-21454  
Office  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

Association, Hungarian Liberal Club and the French Canadian Liberal Club, all of Welland.

Miss Helen Kinnear, K.C., Port Colborne, introduced the candidate for Welland County, A. B. Damude, Fonthill. A Liberal administration, declared Mr. Damude, would make the unemployment problem the first in the list for consideration, appointing a commission to study the question. Municipalities in the county were near bankruptcy due to the heavy relief burden, said the candidate, and the Liberals would endeavor to lessen this burden. He charged a lack of co-operation between the Ottawa and municipal authorities under the Bennett regime.

Mrs. F. S. Greenwood of St. Catharines, said the electorate had never been faced with as important election as that of the present. Mrs. Greenwood introduced A. E. Coombs, Lincoln candidate, who said that the Conservatives had nothing on the Liberals in aggressiveness where trade was concerned.

Declaring the Conservative policies had brought hardships to the farmer, Mr. Coombs said: "Down near St. Davids the other day I noticed a Tory banner which 'Vote Bennett and save the fruit industry.' One end of the banner was attached to a fruit shed which had a sign offering peaches for sale at from ten to fifteen cents a basket. Also during the past few weeks I note that there has been a large quantity of American fruit entering along the Niagara border. Is that protecting the Canadian grower?"

Introducing the Liberal leader, D. B. Coleman, Welland, spoke of the fight waged by William Lyon MacKenzie, grandfather of the chieftain, for responsible government. "One hundred and ten years later our present leader is endeavoring to rescue representative gov-

ernment from dictatorship," said Mr. Coleman.

The Liberal leader bestowed a kiss on the cheek of 5-year-old Molly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Menzie McMurray, who presented him with a bouquet of flowers as he arose to accept the cheers of the throng.

Those seated on the platform were:

Mayor Charles W. Anderson, Niagara Falls; Arthur B. Damude, Liberal candidate Welland County; A. E. Coombs, Liberal candidate, Lincoln County; Frank Laidlaw, Liberal candidate, Haldimand County; Fay Head, President, Haldimand County Liberal Association; John Cavers, President, Lincoln County Liberal Association; D. B. Coleman, President, Welland County Liberal Association; Mrs. Charles Taylor, President Lincoln County Women's Liberal Association; Miss Helen Kinnear, K.C., 1st Vice-Pres., Welland County Liberal Association; Mrs. F. S. Greenwood, Past President, Ontario Women's Liberal Association; E. J. Anderson, M.L.A., Welland; W. L. Houck, M.L.A.; F. H. Avery, M.L.A., Lincoln County; R. S. Colter, K.C., M.L.A., Haldimand County; Ray F. Willson, Pres., Welland County 20th Century Club; J. Clifford, Pres., Lincoln County 20th Century Club; F. W. Griffiths, K.C.; Joseph Bench, St. Catharines, Ont., Campaign Manager County of Lincoln; R. B. Johnson, K.C., St. Catharines, Ont., Vice President Lincoln County Liberal Association; J. H. Gardner, Welland, Ont., Vice-President, County of Welland Liberal Association; D. O'Donnell, Pres. City of Niagara Falls Liberal Association; Hugh J. Henderson, Campaign Manager, County of Welland; Don Lauder, Secretary Lincoln County Liberal Association; E. Menzie McMurray, Secretary, County of Welland Liberal Association.

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

D21455

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Name of Publication...Welland-Port Colbourne Tribune

Date.....Oct. 10, 1935

Subject.....Niagara Falls, Ont., Mr. King's speech at,

# King Appeals To Huge Audience At Falls For Overwhelming Majority

**Big Plurality Would Enable Reform Legislation to be Carried Out Unhampered Says Liberal Leader—Warns Employers Seeking to Influence Workers**

## WELLAND, LINCOLN AND HALDIMAND RALLY NIGHT

Before a gathering estimated at 7,000 which last night packed the Niagara Falls arena and was representative of the counties of Welland, Lincoln and Haldimand, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, made a strong appeal that the Liberal party be returned to power in Monday's Dominion election with an overwhelming majority so that it could carry out unhampered proposed reform legislation.

A government that was not sure of ample support in parliament was hampered in giving effect to its policies, Mr. King said. He knew this from experience, he added.

Warning to employers who threatened their employes with loss of work should they cast their votes for Liberal candidates was also sounded by Mr. King. Such manufacturers who attempted to misrepresent the Liberal party's tariff would find themselves facing state intervention, he said.

### Estimate 8,000 Present

It was estimated that there were about 8,000 people at the meeting which proved an enthusiastic affair. The Welland Sea Cadets bugle band paraded around the arena and there were selections by the Kiltie band of Niagara Falls which also led community singing. A flag draped picture of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was prominent in the centre of the platform.

Mr. King's entry into the arena was the signal for applause and cheers which continued as he made his way to the platform, escorted by two pipers and a party bearing Union Jacks.

Also seated on the platform were two of the oldest Liberals in the Niagara district, John Dobbie, aged 91, and Joseph Hopkins, aged 90, both of Niagara Falls. Reference to their presence was made by the Liberal chieftain during his address.

Mr. King was quickly the target for photographers and he readily posed while "shots" were taken of him and the candidates of the three counties. Interruptions were few as he delivered his address but when cheers were raised there was also an echo of booning from the region of the rafters.

### Those On Platform

Those seated on the platform with the Liberal leader included the following: Mayor Charles Anderson, Niagara Falls; Arthur B. Damude, Liberal candidate Welland county; A. E. Coombs, Liberal candidate Lincoln county; Frank Laidlaw, Liberal candidate Haldimand county; Faye Head, president Haldimand County Liberal Association; John Cavers, president Lincoln County Liberal Association; D. Ben Coleman, president Welland County Liberal Association; Mrs. Chas. Taylor, president Lincoln County Women's Liberal Association; Miss Helen Kinnear, K.C., first vice-president Lincoln County Liberal Association; Mrs. F. S. Greenwood, past president Ontario Women's Liberal Association. E. J. Anderson, M.L.A., Welland; W. L. Houck, M.L.A., Niagara Falls; F. H. Avery, M.L.A., Lincoln county; R. S. Coulter, K.C., M.L.A., Haldimand county; Ray F. Willson, president Welland County 20th Century Club; J. Clifford, president Lincoln County 20th Century Club; F. W. Griffiths,

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REPEAT  
REPETITION

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21456

Office of  
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Name of Publication.....

Date .....

Subject .....

Mayor Charles Anderson of Niagara Falls presided and in opening the meeting said the district had been honored by the presence of Mr. King whom he characterized as a man outstanding in the public life and affairs of the Dominion for over 20 years. He extended to the Liberal chieftain the cordial welcome to which he was entitled as a man, as a Canadian and as leader of the Liberal party.

R. S. Coulter, K.C., M.L.A., introduced Frank Laidlaw, candidate for Haldimand county and spoke of the latter's civic experience and to the fact that he was a former warden. He had, said the speaker, received those honors because the people felt he was a working man to represent them.

Mr. Laidlaw pointed out that Mr. King had ably led his party in the Dominion House. Citing the seriousness of present day conditions he asked that the people examine the records of the various governments of the past years and declared that from 1921 to 1930 the country had a government for the people and by the people. During the years of the Liberal regime the people had their voice through parliament, a situation, however, not existing under the Bennett regime when there was government by Mr. Bennett.

**Interruption Quelled**

A slight rumpus broke out at this point and cries of "throw him out" were heard. However, the interruption quickly subsided and the speaker continued that five years of protective tariffs and restricting of trade

had dealt a hard blow to the farmers. Canada's butter was now lying in storage and neither was there a market for Canadian grain.

Mr. Laidlaw reminded his audience that Mr. King, if returned to power, would call a conference of provincial premiers to deal with the unemployment situation and much needed amendments to the British North America Act.

The chairman at this point read telegrams received from the Italo Liberal Association of Welland, the Welland Hebrew Association, the Welland Hungarian Liberal club and the French-Canadian Liberal Association of Welland felicitating Mr. King and also the Welland county Liberal candidate, Mr. Damude.

Miss Helen Kinnear, K.C., introduced Mr. Damude, cited him as a good citizen who had accomplished his part in municipal affairs and had become warden of the county of Welland. She made mention of his good sportsmanship in defeat in the 1930 election and to the gathering assembled to hear the gospel of Liberalism at first hand, said she was pleased to present him.

A vociferous welcome was accorded Mr. Damude who thanked the neighboring two counties for their co-operation in securing Mr. King to speak that night. He went on to say that the unemployment situation would be the first concern of the Liberal government, if elected, and would be dealt with as a national problem with the idea of relieving the great burden of taxation now borne by the people.

In Welland county, with an assessment of \$42,000,000, some municipalities were on the verge of bankruptcy due to the pressing problems of the day. "We feel the Dominion government has not properly co-operated in this matter," said the candidate, who maintained the burden should be taken from the people least able to pay, the provinces and the municipalities, and handed over to the federal government.

Another problem striking home to Welland county was the railway question, said Mr. Damude. Here scores of railway workers had lost their jobs in the last two or three years. In Niagara Falls alone a \$40,000 payroll had been lost.

Mr. Damude appealed to the voters of Welland county to send a Liberal representative to Ottawa and help form a Liberal government for the next five years.

Introduction of A. E. Coombs was effected by Mrs. F. S. Greenwood who did not think the people of Canada were ever faced with more serious problems than those which existed today. She maintained that only the Liberal party could lead the country out of the depression and there was only one person who could lead the Liberal party, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.

The Liberals would effect reform in the true sense of the word, declared Mrs. Greenwood, therefore the three counties of Welland, Lincoln and Haldimand should see that Liberal candidates were elected on Monday.

Of Mr. Coombs she said he was known throughout the whole peninsula and she cited his 26 years' association with the teaching profession in St. Catharines. He was, she said, a friend, counsellor and guide of the young people. He was the first scoutmaster in the Dominion.

Mr. Coombs, in his remarks, assured Mr. King that Lincoln county would assist to put him in the place where he rightly belonged. He also paid tribute to Mrs. Greenwood for her support.

"We hear that if Mr. King is returned to power our factories will be closed and fruit farmers will be put out of business," said the speaker who, however, cited the fact that several car loads of fruit had been shipped into this district within the last few days from across the border. He asked the Conservatives how Mr. Bennett could be considered to be protecting the fruit industry in view of that situation.

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

**D 21457**  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication .....

Date .....

Subject .....

He spoke of opposition propaganda which, he said, was being used after all Conservative promises had been exhausted. Mr. Coombs caused much merriment by displaying a rabbit's foot, sent to him anonymously from North York and with the advice he "show it and you will go over the top."

#### Mr. Coleman's Address

To D. Ben Coleman of Welland, president of the Welland County Liberal Association, fell the honor of introducing Mr. King and in so doing, he reminded his audience that the old saying, "history repeats itself," was familiar to them all and, he explained the truth of it was borne out by the presence that evening of the distinguished guest.

Slightly over a century ago, on the banks of the Niagara river, said Mr. Coleman, near the city of Niagara Falls, William Lyon Mackenzie set up his printing press to battle against entrenched autocracy and privilege—a battle that was not to cease until largely by his efforts, and at the sacrifice of all those material things that most men hold dear, the principle of responsible government was finally won for the people of this county and country.

"And now tonight, 110 years later, we find the grandson, fighting to restore, and to preserve from those who would destroy it, a free parliament and responsible government," continued the speaker, "fighting to crush once and for all that insidious tendency toward government by dictatorship whereby the elected members of parliament, and even the cabinet members themselves, are being robbed of any real influence or control over the policies adopted by a prime minister who apparently thinks himself appointed by divine right to say what is good or not good for Canada and Canadians."

#### Man of Broadest Outlook

The leader of the Liberal cause was no rabid party politician but a man of the broadest outlook, declared Mr. Coleman. Mr. King's greatest concern was for the well being and prosperity of the people of Canada at large, whatever their political belief, religious creed or social extraction.

"What greater tribute could have been given any man than to receive, as Mr. King has received, the love and complete confidence of that great Canadian, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who made him his first deputy minister of labor, then his minister of labor and finally designated him as his successor to the leadership of the Liberal party of Canada?" Mr. Coleman asked. The trust that Liberalism had in him had been shown by the fact that Mr. King had now been the head of the party for over 15 years, a longer period of office as leader of a great party than any other man now living enjoyed.

Mr. Coleman suggested it was a matter of more than passing interest to know that when Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke in Queen Victoria park in Niagara Falls, on the occasion of his last visit there, he was seated in a chair donated for that purpose by Havelock Buckley, an outstanding

citizen of Niagara Falls. By the kindness of J. W. Bayliss, who now owned the chair, and had loaned it for the occasion, it was occupied on the platform by one man who, more than any other, had earned the right to sit therein, Mr. King.

Continued the speaker: "Mr. King's presence here tonight has given us great joy for it is the first occasion that he has visited this county since he was chosen as Liberal leader." He referred to the late William Manley German and his association with the Liberal party and, in predicting the election of the Liberal representatives in the counties of Welland, Lincoln and Haldimand, said these candidates would support Mr. King in his work of bringing to Canada once again that measure of prosperity and good government all had learned to expect and receive under a Liberal administration in Ottawa.

In presenting Mr. King to the large audience, Mr. Coleman referred to him as a great statesman, a profound scholar, and a brilliant leader.

#### The Liberal Leader

Mr. King, on rising to speak, was accorded another warm welcome and was presented with a bouquet of yellow mums by little Miss McMurray of Niagara Falls. The Liberal leader first commented that in the last two months he had visited all parts of the Dominion but, the large crowd that evening and the enthusiasm displayed gave him reason to feel he was on historic ground and made him realize, it was a great honor to be identified as leader of a great party. He recalled that his distinguished grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie, had the honor of representing this district in the Parliament of Upper Canada a century ago when he carried on his dramatic crusade for representation by population in the legislature.

Mr. King felt another five years of Bennett rule would land the country in such a position that no man would care to contemplate what the outcome would be. He asked if the public treasury could stand another five years of paying out for heavy relief expenditures. And, he reminded the meeting, there was no indication on the part of Prime Minister Bennett that his policies would be changed.

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#### Man of Broadest Outlook

The leader of the Liberal cause was no rabid party politician but a man of the broadest outlook, declared Mr. Coleman. Mr. King's greatest concern was for the well being and prosperity of the people of Canada at large, whatever their political belief, religious creed or social extraction.

"What greater tribute could have been given any man than to receive, as Mr. King has received, the love and complete confidence of that great Canadian, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who made him his first deputy minister of labor, then his minister of labor and finally designated him as his successor to the leadership of the Liberal party of Canada?" Mr. Coleman asked. The trust that Liberalism had in him had been shown by the fact that Mr. King had now been the head of the party for over 15 years, a longer period of office as leader of a great party than any other man now living enjoyed.

Mr. Coleman suggested it was a matter of more than passing interest to know that when Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke in Queen Victoria park in Niagara Falls, on the occasion of his last visit there, he was seated in a chair donated for that purpose by Havelock Buckley, an outstanding

citizen of Niagara Falls. By the kindness of J. W. Bayliss, who now owned the chair, and had loaned it for the occasion, it was occupied on the platform by one man who, more than any other, had earned the right to sit therein, Mr. King.

Continued the speaker: "Mr. King's presence here tonight has given us great joy for it is the first occasion that he has visited this county since he was chosen as Liberal leader." He referred to the late William Manley German and his association with the Liberal party and, in predicting the election of the Liberal representatives in the counties of Welland, Lincoln and Haldimand, said these candidates would support Mr. King in his work of bringing to Canada once again that measure of prosperity and good government all had learned to expect and receive under a Liberal administration in Ottawa.

In presenting Mr. King to the large audience, Mr. Coleman referred to him as a great statesman, a profound scholar, and a brilliant leader.

#### The Liberal Leader

Mr. King, on rising to speak, was accorded another warm welcome and was presented with a bouquet of yellow mums by little Miss McMurray of Niagara Falls. The Liberal leader first commented that in the last two months he had visited all parts of the Dominion but, the large crowd that evening and the enthusiasm displayed gave him reason to feel he was on historic ground and made him realize, it was a great honor to be identified as leader of a great party. He recalled that his distinguished grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie, had the honor of representing this district in the Parliament of Upper Canada a century ago when he carried on his dramatic crusade for representation by population in the legislature.

Mr. King felt another five years of Bennett rule would land the country in such a position that no man would care to contemplate what the outcome would be. He asked if the public treasury could stand another five years of paying out for heavy relief expenditures. And, he reminded the meeting, there was no indication on the part of Prime Minister Bennett that his policies would be changed.

REPEAT  
REPETITION

# PRESS CLIPPINGS

**D21458**  
Office of  
 The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication .....

Date .....

Subject .....

"You must think on election day on how you can avoid this situation," Mr King said to his hearers.

The speaker felt the Liberal party was the only one which could conduct the country's affairs for the next five years. He believed the Liberal party would be returned but said he was more concerned as how it could carry out policies which would bring much needed relief to the Dominion. There was only one way and that was to give the Liberal party an overwhelming majority so that it could proceed with its plans unhampered.

During part of his nine years as premier, said Mr. King, the Liberal party had a small majority. It would have liked to introduce many measures but dared not because it did not know how these would be received by the opposition and the groups which formed the opposition. He did not want to see the power of the government weakened again in such manner.

Premier Bennett, charged Mr. King, had more or less changed the complexion of the civil service. Liberals had been released from office and Conservatives had replaced them. He continued to show that two-thirds of the Senate were now Conservatives and only one-third Liberals, and he therefore asked what chances were there of any Liberal measures passing parliament?

**Notes C.C.F. Supporters**

"What possible assistance can any of the parties, other than Liberals or Conservatives hope to have in the Senate?" he enquired. Noting, through audience reaction, that C. C.F. supporters were present he asked them if they had a single C. C.F. supporter in the Senate.

"We don't need the Senate," rang out a voice.

"You might not but you have got to put up with it," replied Mr. King.

There was not a single member of the Reconstruction party in the Senate, then pointed out the Liberal chieftain. As to the Social Credit movement, it was not even a party. It had not got a leader except in the provincial field.

"The people must take into consideration all the factors pertaining to the enactment of legislation," advised Mr. King. He could understand the people desiring a change and reform legislation but they should belong to a party which would be in a position to enact such legislation. The Liberal party was broad enough to welcome those with new ideas.

Referring pointedly to the futility of electing half a dozen different groups to the House of Commons Mr. King then dealt with the Italo-Ethiopian crisis by declaring that not only were difficult problems being encountered at home but there was a situation which would make it a most difficult matter to deal with any sudden emergency.

"Within the next few months," he said, "Canada may be drawn into a war current which may be too strong for some political groups to resist. I pray to God it will not happen."

Speaking of 1914 days when one country was invaded by another, King asked if the people of Canada foresaw a world war. He also enquired what power would the C.C.F. or the Reconstruction party have in deciding on such a crisis. What was needed today was a government with the people behind it from coast to coast.

Mr. King submitted that had the election been held a year ago an opportunity would have been provided to contact with other countries. But now, the winter would be upon the Dominion before it could take up with other nations questions the Liberal party believed to be for the betterment of the country.

The Liberal chieftain said he did not think any government could alone solve the problems of today. The questions were so intertwined that it was only by the co-operation with the provinces and the new government at Ottawa that the vital questions could be solved. "We must work in common accord if we are to meet them," he said.

Mr. King held that the size of the meeting in Toronto the night previous and the enthusiasm displayed when eight Liberal provincial premiers were heard over the radio, showed that the Liberal policy was not appealing to the country single-handed but would be surrounded by eight out of the nine provinces in co-operation and goodwill. He spoke of the change in the political complexion of the provinces, stressing the fact that every Conservative government had been swept out of office since Mr. Bennett came into power.

It was fortunate that in these times of stress that such co-operation of which he had spoken was forthcoming, declared Mr. King. The needs of the country and the best method by which they could be met must be the first thought of the people.

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REPEAT  
REPETITION

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21450  
Office of  
Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

"We don't hear of the Conservative government today," proceeded the Liberal leader. "It is the Bennett government due to the fact that Mr. Bennett has increasingly taken into his own hands, as dictator, the affairs of the country." People today, said Mr. King, were being told to vote Bennett, not vote Conservative.

### Charges Bennett with Bribery

At this stage Prime Minister Bennett was charged with attempting wholesale bribery and corruption of the Canadian electors, especially the grain growers and the dairy farmers.

"Mr. Bennett is guilty of seeking to debauch the public by offering them bribes, by making lavish promises and by actually telling them he has been giving them cash," asserted Mr. King in the course of his scorching indictment of the government leader.

"I have in my hand here a copy of a Tory poster circulated in Western Canada which says: 'Bennett gave the grain growers of Western Canada \$150,000,000 in cash.' If this means that Mr. Bennett gave the Western farmers money, \$150,000,000 is a pretty large bribe. But I suppose what it means is that Bennett policies have resulted in the enhancement of wheat prices. Did Mr. Bennett enact all the laws passed by the last parliament, or did the people's elected representatives have some share in passing legislation?"

"Then at Sherbrooke, Quebec, a few days ago, Mr. Bennett sought to debauch the dairy farmers by telling them about a million-dollar stabilization fund to maintain prices in the dairy industry. He is quoted as having said: 'I regret to say that the first checks will not be paid until Oct. 15, and I hope that you farmers within the sound of my voice when you get your checks the day after the election will not have any qualms of conscience because you voted against the government that gave it to you.'"

"Is not that bribery and corruption of the worst kind?" asked Mr. King as the audience applauded. "I was amazed at the prime minister of Canada offering bribes in such a wholesale way. The public of Canada has never got so low as this at any time. I hasten to say that I do not hold the Conservative party responsible for this sort of thing; I hold Mr. Bennett responsible. I stand foursquare with Sr. Robert Borden, a great Conservative statesman, in denouncing bribery and political promises.

"If the Liberal party is returned to office and there is any way of making it illegal to bribe the electors by extravagant promises, we will see to it that such a law is enacted."

The Liberal leader also deplored threats which had been made by employers of labor that they would close their factories if their workmen voted Liberal. The House of Commons, he said, had likewise been terrorized during the last five years by Mr. Bennett, who was now beginning to terrorize the electorate.

### Plot Ridiculed

Ridiculing the fantastic story told by the Prime Minister of a Communist plot to seize him and hold him as a hostage while Communists set up a soviet government in Canada, the Liberal Leader said: "If it had been anybody else besides Mr. Bennett who had had that nightmare some one else would have figured in it and the Mounted Police would have saved the day.

"Let me say so far as the Liberals are concerned that any man who would seek to overthrow the government and institutions of this country by violence will not get one hour of consideration from any administration of which I am the head, but he will not be dealt with in any arbitrary manner that helps to encourage communism, but he will be dealt with according to British traditions of justice."

Warning to employers who threatened their employes with loss of work should they cast their votes for Liberal candidates, was also sounded by Mr. King. Such manufacturers who attempted to misrepresent the Liberal party's tariff policy would find themselves facing state intervention, the Liberal leader warned.

Mr. King further declared that these manufacturers would be subject to government investigation into their business for a period covering at least five years. If such a thing occurred, he promised, a government under him would take over the business and run it until it was found out just how much protection was needed by that particular industry.

"We will even let the employes see how their wages compared with the profits obtained by the firm," he added.

The Liberal leader promised that if returned to power he would put an end to such threats by passing the necessary legislation through parliament.

# PRESS CLIPPINGS

**D21460**  
Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

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Mr. King turned his attention to the Montrose yards and pointed out that while the Liberal government was in power it had received a delegation and as a result there had been no change in existing conditions. However, Mr. Bennett had "turned it down, but what he turned down in the last five years, I intend to turn up."

The speaker intimated he could not say what the result of an enquiry would be but he promised the situation would be carefully reviewed.

Finally the Liberal chieftain expressed his appreciation for the warm welcome extended to him. He asked for the election of Liberal candidates in the counties of Weiland Lincoln and Haldimand so that they might help to give the Liberal party the strong arm necessary to guide the destiny of the country.

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REPETITION**

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**D21461**  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....Ottawa Citizen.....

Date .....October 11, 1935.....

Subject .....Mr. King at Brockville, Oct. 10, 1935.....

### King Condemns Pool Payments Day of Polling

**Liberal Leader King Declares Farmers Will Resent Wheat Board Checks Distributed on Monday.**

#### Comments on Bennett United House Offer

**"Sad Confession of Defeat" on Part of Premier Asserts Party Chief.**

(Canadian Press.)

BROCKVILLE, Ont., Oct. 10. — If money is distributed to Western farmers from the Wheat Board on Monday it will be resented by the farmers more than anything else, Liberal Leader Mackenzie King said here tonight. It would be an attempt to bribe the farmers with their own money, if they were entitled to it at all, to vote for government candidates.

Mr. King was referring to a report from Ottawa that \$8,000,000 in Wheat Board profits was to be distributed to Wheat Pool farmers on account of the crops of a few years ago and that Wheat Board checks would reach the farmers Monday.

It was just a more brazen instance of the sort of thing the government had been doing for some time, said Mr. King. Mr. Bennett was trying to defraud the people with their own money and to bribe the electors to vote for him.

Liberal policies were designed to effect a truer and more equitable distribution of wealth, not by revolution but by steady progress, Mr. King said tonight. Something was wrong in a social order which permitted starvation in the midst of plenty and the existence of great wealth at the side of great poverty. The Bennett government was to be judged not on its promises for the future but on its performance of past promises.

#### Party in Background.

"You notice," he said, "I say the Bennett government. I want Conservatives to notice that, for the Conservative party has been shoved into the background in the last five years by its leader, or the man it trusted as its leader."

Mr. Bennett had taken the center of the stage at Ottawa and pushed his own ministers into the background and humiliated them in public.

"I have seen him do it to your own minister here (Hon. Hugh Stewart, minister of public works and Conservative candidate in Leeds).

"At last we found out who the national government party is, who is to be the leader, and what its policies," said Mr. King.

The leader was Mr. Bennett, according to his own announcement and the policy was to be Canada first, the same policy which had brought disaster in the last five years.

"It's a sad confession of defeat on the part of Mr. Bennett and the Conservative party when he tells the people of Canada that he has got to throw up the sponge as far as leading the Conservative party in the next five years. Mr. Bennett, the once proud leader of a once proud party, Mr. Bennett, the man who was so arrogant as to say only majorities should be heard in Parliament.

#### "Strangest Bedful."

"They say politics makes strange bedfellows, but I say the strangest bedful of fellows ever seen will be the one which will come about when Mr. Bennett and the varied groups he is now catering to lie down together. I don't know how they will work together. They will all be out for jobs or some advantage or other. Canada first will mean every man for himself."

Commenting further on Mr. Bennett's Toronto speech, Mr. King said he had never said he would not cooperate with other groups in the House of Commons. He hoped that, should he be prime minister, he would receive the same co-operation from Mr. Bennett and other opposition leaders as he had given Mr. Bennett in the past five years.

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D 21462 <sup>Office of</sup>  
The Leader of the Opposition

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Board was to mail the checks to reach the farmers on Monday, the day of the election. Actually this money was to come from paper profits but no mention was made of the fact wheat had not yet been sold.

"Isn't it a sad reflection on our public affairs," he asked, "that on the day of polling farmers are to receive money whether they are entitled to it or not for the purpose of influencing their votes? I say the farmers of Western Canada will resent that more than anything else. It is their own money, if they are entitled to it at all, and they will resent receiving it as a bribe."

It was not only the farmers who were being treated in this way. On Oct. 6 the awarding of \$2,700,000 in public works contracts was announced. This was for the sole purpose of influencing votes and was decidedly irregular when done so close to election day.

Montreal - October 11, 1935  
1935 Election Campaign

D21463

*Mesdames la Présidente*

*Monsieur le Président*  
Monsieur le Président,

Mesdames, messieurs,

*Le peuple canadien achève sa misère.*  
~~Le peuple canadien~~ achève son calvaire.

*Je viens* de faire le tour du Canada et je puis vous assurer que la victoire du parti libéral ne fait pas de doute. Je l'ai vue reflétée sur des milliers de visages, fermes et résolus, comme les vôtres.

La victoire libérale ! Chacun sait maintenant que cela signifie le retour de la prospérité et de la joie de vivre.

Je ne vous apporte pas de promesses, mais des garanties. Voyez notre passé ! Le parti libéral est le parti de la prospérité. Nos adversaires disent que c'est le hasard. Mais il est curieux que le hasard soit toujours avec nous. Le peuple se tourne vers les libéraux quand il cherche son salut.

Nous nous battons, je l'ai dit partout, pour le gouvernement responsable. A Montréal, cela prend un sens précis. C'est ici que se fit la lutte décisive pour nos libertés, il y a cent ans. Mon grand-père fit la même lutte en Ontario. Comme vous dites, si vous me le permettez: "Bon sang ne saurait mentir" . . . !

Outre la liberté, nous voulons ramener la confiance au pays. La crainte doit faire place à la confiance. Et nous voulons l'unité, comme Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Si je possède tant d'amis dévoués dans la province de Québec, comme M. Lapointe, mon ami loyal et fidèle, comme M. Rinfret et M. Gardin, comme vous tous, mes amis, je sais que c'est parce que nous appartenons tous à la grande famille politique dont Laurier fut le père.

Pas n'est besoin de rappeler ici le grand et noble but auquel, en son temps et pour sa génération, il voua si complètement son intelligence, ses forces, et sa vie, ni l'oeuvre impérissable qu'il accomplit.

Mais vous savez aussi que c'est le même but que nous poursuivons, nous qui fûmes ses partisans dans le passé, et que c'est la même oeuvre que nous voulons continuer pour le salut de notre génération. Voilà pourquoi je suis devant vous ce soir ! Je sais que, mieux qu'aucun homme de son temps, Sir Wilfrid Laurier connaissait notre pays et comprenait notre population et ses besoins. Je crois, aujourd'hui, que notre pays n'a besoin de rien tant que de revenir à ses principes et à sa politique en matière de gouvernement.

Je suis ici pour soutenir cette politique et ces principes. Et parce que je vois l'oeuvre de Laurier menacée de destruction, je suis prêt à me battre pour ces principes et cette politique que je crois nécessaires. En des temps comme ceux que nous traversons, c'est notre seule chance de vivre !

Je veux vous aider, - vous de la province de Québec, de même que mes compatriotes des autres parties du pays, - je veux vous aider à maintenir l'unité de notre pays et ses libertés, comme

le fit Sir Wilfrid Laurier, et donner ainsi un meilleur <sup>meilleur</sup> gouvernement au pays. Voilà / ce qu'il faut / au Canada: un meilleur gouvernement !

Non pas un gouvernement tory, comme celui / que nous <sup>en</sup> infligea M. Bennett / pendant plus de cinq ans. Non pas un gouvernement Stevens, qui serait encore un gouvernement tory. Non pas un gouvernement socialiste / comme celui / que voudrait nous imposer M. Woodsworth. Non pas un soi-disant gouvernement national / <sup>qui serait encore un</sup> pour cacher les Tories qui ont honte ~~gouvernement Bennett - suit un autre nom~~ de leur nom et pour maintenir les privilèges des gros intérêts. <sup>non</sup>  
~~Toutes ces combinaisons seraient contre la volonté du peuple car elles se feraient sans les libéraux. Ce que le peuple veut, c'est un gouvernement libéral / de la qualité / de celui qui apporta la prospérité / au Canada, au temps de Laurier, <sup>et</sup> ~~ou de l'administration plus récente~~ <sup>de Macdonald King</sup> qui nous redonna la prospérité pendant neuf ans.~~

*une fois de plus,*

Dans cette entreprise vitale, je demande à la population de la vieille province de Québec / d'être avec moi / comme je fus / avec Laurier. Ensemble, nous aurons / bientôt / la joie de voir se réaliser / le grand rêve de sa vie: Un Canada / heureux, prospère et uni!

\*\*\*\*\*

*I have just said I felt sure of victory  
and of victory*

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition  
D 21466

Name of Publication.....The Gazette.....

Date.....October 12, 1935.....

Subject.....Montreal, October 11, 1935.....

# 'SLICK' BID TO RETAIN POWER IS KING'S VIEW OF BENNETT'S COALITION TALK IN TORONTO

### CHEERED AT ARENA RALLY

### Liberal Leader Refuses Only Share of Political Bed

### STANDS BY PROVINCES

### Declares He Will Not Inter- fere With Hepburn on Hydro Contracts

Premier R. B. Bennett's coalition government talk Thursday night at Toronto was nothing more nor less than a slick bid for continued office even though Monday's election should go against the Conservatives, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King last night warned a monster meeting at the Arena, at the same time counselling voters "Don't give him a chance" and pleading for a clear and strong majority for the Liberal party.

Taking up Premier Bennett's challenge to him to declare himself on Hepburn's repudiation of hydro contracts, Mr. King said: "As leader of the Liberal party, I believe in provincial rights, and I am not out to interfere with the provinces."

If Mr. Bennett does form a coalition "or so-called national government, it won't last long," Mr. King predicted. Richard Bedford Bennett, dictatorial, imperious and autocratic can never hold anything together because of his quarrelsome nature and his infinite capacity for splitting people apart, the Liberal chief averred. Proof comes in the fact that "he hasn't been able to keep his own government together and even Tory is fighting Tory in this present election."

"Do you want me to get into bed with an aggregation like that?" boomed Mr. King, as he pictured Messrs. Bennett, Woodsworth, Stevens and Aberhart fighting for the pillow. "No" came the roar, and the speaker then announced publicly that he has too much respect for himself and for the Liberal party to mix up with any mongrel government that could only end up in annihilation for itself and disaster for Canada.

The Liberal leader made several interesting declarations of policy. He announced that if he returned to power he will send ministers of the Crown or trade missions to foreign countries seeking trade agreements; he picked up a challenge of Premier Bennett on the attitude of Liberalism toward Hepburn contract repudiation and replied that he proposed to let the provinces run their own business; and he definitely pledged his government to lowering tariffs from skyscraper down to reasonable protection for local industries, coupling with that a challenge to Quebec and Montreal manufacturers to show when they did more export business than under the Laurier and King administrations.

It was a typical Montreal rally. The Arena was jammed to its 6,000 odd capacity and around the big buildings were crowds listening over the loud-speakers. Inside, the aisles were filled and seats were worth their price in gold. Students and noisy Liberal club members made the customary racket. And there was a huge stage so high that many in the front seats could not see the speakers. As a specimen of organization, it was "plus."

The Liberal leader entered the Arena preceded by pipers and accompanied by Senator Raoul Dandurand, and he strode to a platform loaded with Liberal notables, candidates and what not.

Hon. Cyrus Maemillan, who was to have been Minister of Fisheries in the 1930 King Cabinet that missed fire, introduced Mr. King, and the crowd gave him a reception that lasted several minutes.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of  
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D 21486

Name of Publication.....The Gazette.....

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Subject .....Montreal, October 11, 1935.....

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**STANDS BY PROVINCES**

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**REPEAT  
REPETITION**

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of  
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D 21406

Name of Publication.....The Gazette.....

Date .....October 12, 1935.....

Subject .....Montreal, October 11, 1935.....

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D 21467

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

"National government would be merely Bennett government under another name," said Mr. King as he charmed the throng with a speech in nice French.

Coming to his own tongue, he took up again the national government theme. He predicted first a win for the Liberals from coast to coast.

"The question uppermost in my mind," he proceeded, "is not so much the Liberal victory on Monday night as the grave situation which will confront the Liberal Government once in power again in this Dominion. The next five years are going to be very serious years for not only the people of Canada but for the whole world. These are difficult times for all countries and are likely to be difficult for our own country, especially having regard to the situation as it has developed during the last five years.

"If a Liberal Government, or any government, is to carry on and is to bring the country out of depression into prosperity, then it must have behind it a very strong and large majority (cheers).

"There is another reason why on this occasion there must be a large and clear majority for the Liberal Government that is coming into power.

"Speaking at Toronto, Mr. Bennett spoke about his intention, if returned to power, to bring together those different forces that have grown up in opposition during the last five years, and to lead them in one grand army. I have it in my mind that Mr. Bennett is preparing to hold on to office for a time longer whether he receives a majority or not. (Cheers). What Mr. Bennett is thinking about is whether or not there is some way by which he may retain power a little longer before he calls Parliament and once again faces the people's representatives in the Commons, and unless there is a very substantial majority for one party, we run the risk of Mr. Bennett doing that thing.

"There are several reasons why I fear Mr. Bennett may do that, or try to do that.

## IGNORES PARLIAMENT.

"First, ever since he became leader of the government he has ignored Parliament and the rights of Parliament. He had paid no attention whatever to the practices and procedure which other prime ministers have observed with the utmost care." Mr. King pointed out the spending power of the Cabinet today, with no Parliament in existence.

"Second, he has ignored the voice of the people at the polls. In the last two years there have been ten by-elections, and nine of them went against Mr. Bennett. The only one

in which a Conservative was returned showed that the candidate got in with a minority vote. Yet, Mr. Bennett has ignored the voice of the people.

"Third, since Mr. Bennett has been in office, we have seen every Conservative provincial government defeated and its place taken by a Liberal administration (cheers). Yet Mr. Bennett has paid no attention whatever to the voice of the people but has gone on carrying on the business of the country as though he had the authority of the will and the wish of the people behind him.

"Fourth, five years is the utmost limit of Parliament. The Fathers of Confederation never intended that any prime minister should remain in office to the limit. Do you realize that the period of five years was up last July and that Mr. Bennett is still prime minister? I say that a prime minister who will ignore the voice of the people and clings to power in that fashion is likely to do anything if he has the least chance of doing it, and therefore I say take no chances on Monday (cheers), but see to it that the one party that is certain of being able to conduct the government properly is returned on Monday night.

"What has particularly alarmed me in what Mr. Bennett said at Toronto is that he talks of a coalition or so-called national Government. He doesn't call it that but the Toronto and other papers see it that way. Just let us see what that national Government would be. First, he admits that the Liberals, knowing their own mind and their own policies, and intending to put them into effect in their own way, will not support him. Note; he already admits defeat. (Cheers.)

"He says, 'I will bring together around me those parties which are in the House of Commons, if any of their representatives get into the House of Commons I will ask them to join me, and I will carry on the business of the country.' Who are the parties? What kind of an aggregation is Mr. Bennett likely to have around him should he attempt anything of the kind? All would be members of parties grown up in opposition to his own government, every one of them. They would be members of parties never heard of prior to Mr. Bennett taking the lead of the government."

## STRANGE BEDFELLOWS

Mr. King pictured the Conservatives, Stevens, Woodsworth and Aberhart men trying to get along together.

"There is an old saying that politics makes strange bedfellows," he went on, "but upon my word I think that never have we seen such an absurd-looking lot of fellows in the same single bed (cheers and laughter) if we get a group like that (cheers)."

# PRESS CLIPPINGS

D21467

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication .....

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REPEAT  
REPETITION

# PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21468 Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date .....

Subject .....

"What I ask my Liberal friends in this country is, 'Do you want me to get into bed with an aggregation like that?'"

"No!" came the reply.

"May I say that I respect myself too much and I have too much respect for the Liberal party to permit any association of that kind (cheers)."

"But how is Mr. Bennett going to carry on even though he does form that group?"

"I ask you how can we hope to have any kind of a government in the future if Mr. Bennett forms something like this? Why, he hasn't been able to keep his own party together (cheers). His only success in this country as been setting East against West, class against class, race against race (cheers)."

"Mr. Bennett is the last person in the world capable of bringing together different forces. He has been more successful in splitting people apart than any Prime Minister in Canada at any time (cheers). I say to you ladies and gentlemen don't give him a chance."

### NO INTERFERENCE.

Mr. King then proceeded to answer Premier Bennett's question as to what a Liberal leader thinks of the Hepburn contract repudiation policy. "As leader of the Liberal party," he said amid cheers, "I believe in provincial rights, and I am not out to interfere with the provinces."

Another Bennett challenge was taken up over the King-Bennett squabble about appointment of Hon. W. D. Herridge as Canadian Minister to the United States. "I say Mr. Bennett appointed him because he

was his brother-in-law," the speaker declared.

And, coming to trade, Mr. King, going over the ground he has traversed all during the campaign, spoke for lower tariffs, ending with a pledge that when in office he will send trade missions and ministers to foreign countries to seek trade agreements and thus assault unemployment which he termed the most important problem of all.

Presiding: Senator Dandurand, Georges R. Brunet, Hon. Mr. Macmillan, and Mrs. E. T. Sampson.

### RINFRET IN SUPPORT

Hon. Fernand Rinfret, Secretary of State in the last King cabinet and now candidate in St. James, headed the list of supporting speakers. He drew howls of applause from the audience by recalling that in the Liberal cabinet previous to 1930 there had been six French-Canadian ministers; in the Bennett cabinet there were three, "two of whom scuttled for cover by retiring to permanent positions on the eve of elections.

"And of the new ministers appointed, one of them is a man who recently made himself notorious by insults to our French-Canadian Universite de Montreal . . ."

Renewed howls drowned the speaker's next words. Groups of U. of M. students yelled "Down with Gobeil" in practised unison, while the rest of the audience belted with less skill but equal spirit.

Having dismissed the Bennett record with references to unfulfilled promises, continuing depression, and weather-vane shifts in Government policy, Mr. Rinfret proceeded to assail the Reconstruction Party of Hon. H. H. Stevens. Admitting that Canada needed a certain amount of "reconstruction," by whom did she wish to be reconstructed? Who was more capable of that task than the Right Hon. Mackenzie King and the loyal Liberal Party?

Third parties in the past had always proved mushroom growths, short-lived and futile; the Stevens party would soon follow its predecessors into oblivion. It has no sound support, no well-balanced programme, no hope of giving satisfaction to the people. "The party to reconstruct Canada is the one which so well represents all provinces, the Liberal Party."

### "DOG-IN-MANGER."

Viewing Mr. Bennett's recent speeches as indications of a dog-in-manger attitude, the speaker declared that "Bennett's prayer is, 'O Lord, if you won't let me win, at least don't give King a majority!'" Liberals' task was to see that the reverse came true on Monday, and that the King Government would be assured sufficient majority to put its policies into effect and dominate the House of Commons for the good of the people. This would constitute a return to democratic parliamentary principles, abandoned under Bennett—"we're proud of our leader, but we're equally proud that neither he or any other one man shall direct Canada's destinies if we can help it."

Mrs. Pierre Casgrain and Mrs. E. T. Sampson spoke briefly on behalf of the women electors; Gaston Lacroix, president of La Jeunesse Liberale, was the spokesman of the younger group. Liguori Lacombe, candidate in Laval-Two Mountains, closed the meeting with a brief address after Mr. King's speech. Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, who was to have been a speaker at the rally, was unable to be present.

Senator Raoul Dandurand, Georges Brunet and Mrs. Sampson jointly presided. Others on the platform included Thomas Guerin, Verdun candidate, Ernest Bertrand, Laurier, both of whom got individual ovations from parades of their supporters; Hon. A. K. Hugesen, K.C., St. Lawrence and St. George standard-bearer; S. W. Jacobs of Cartier, and many other prominent local Liberals.

**D 21469**

re Section 98

Mr. Mackenzie King at Ottawa

"The Citizen", Ottawa, October 12th, 1935.

I do not favor any step that will deny anyone recourse to the courts," he declared. "And it is for that reason I favor getting rid of a section of the Criminal Code (Section 98) which was passed at a time of a great industrial dispute and which gives the government authority to seize a man and hold him on suspicion. This reverses the whole order of British justice and holds a man guilty until he proves himself innocent."

**D21470**

re Section 98

Mr. Mackenzie King, Montreal, October 11th

"Montreal Daily Star", October 12th, 1935.

"The speaker claimed that he had really been fighting Communism more than anybody by his five years battle to preserve British parliamentary methods, once more asserting that Premier Bennett sought dictatorship, and that dictatorship bred communism. Once more Mr. King declared himself against Section 98 which the Communists want repealed, claiming that it interfered with the freedom of everybody, reversed the principles of justice, and asserting that there were plenty of other laws to maintain order. "So long as we have that sort of enactment it will bring communism into this country," was his viewpoint."

✓  
PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of  
D 21171  
The Leader of the Opposition

1-57 *Book*  
Name of Publication *Ottawa Citizen*

Date *October 14 - 1935*

Subject *Mr. King at Ottawa Oct. 12 - 1935*

## Great Crowd Of 10,000 Cheers Mackenzie King

**Auditorium Filled to Capacity and 2,000 Unable to Gain Admittance When Lib. Chief Comes Home.**

**Rousing Reception Also To Ahearn and Chevrier**

**Sweeping Liberal Victory Today Predicted By Hon. Vincent Massey.**

Ten thousand citizens of Ottawa and the surrounding counties packed the Auditorium Saturday night to welcome home their fellow citizen, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, who, speaking to this highly appreciative audience, one of the largest ever assembled in Ottawa for the close of a political campaign, wound up his speaking tour which has taken him from coast to coast. Almost every available bit of space within the great building was occupied and it was estimated that about 2,000 persons were unable to gain admittance.

The Liberal leader and the two Ottawa candidates, Frank Ahearn and E. R. E. Chevrier, K.C., were accorded stirring receptions. A precedent in Ottawa political history was set in the fact that for the first time at such a gathering the presiding officer was a woman, Hon. Cairine Wilson, Canada's first woman senator.

### Scenes of Enthusiasm.

Amid scenes of great enthusiasm, Mr. King addressed the gathering for more than one hour. He was cheered and applauded for several minutes at the opening of his talk and received a similar ovation at the close of his address.

Frank Ahearn, the official Liberal candidate in West Ottawa, was accorded a reception only second to that given Mr. King, while Mr. Chevrier, the East Ottawa candidate, was also cheered to the echo and also had to stand smiling and waving his hands to the great throng which greeted him very warmly when he began to speak.

In addition to Mr. King and the Ottawa candidates, other speakers included Hon. Vincent Massey, president of the National Liberal Federation; John P. Madden, vice-president of the men's branch of the Twentieth Century Liberal Association of Canada; Miss Ida Smith, chairman of the administrative committee of the women's branch of the same association and president of the Ottawa Business Women's Liberal Club; Miss Lucette Valin, secretary of the women's branch of the Twentieth Century Liberal Association of Canada, and president of the Eastern Ontario branch of the same organization, and Hon. Paul Leduc, K.C., Ontario minister of mines.

The meeting got underway sharp at 8.30 o'clock but hours before this time the crowd began to assemble. The crowd reached its peak shortly after the meeting opened and remained right to the end. At 9.30 o'clock, Mr. King arrived and was "piped" to the platform by Piper Jack McDonald. The vast audience stood and cheered as the Liberal chieftain passed down the aisle from the O'Connor street entrance to the platform which was located at the east end of the large building. Alf. D. Stewart, president of the West Ottawa Liberal Association, and P. D. Wilson, K.C., chairman of the speakers' committee, brought Mr. King from Laurier House to the Auditorium and walked behind him to the platform.

# PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21472  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

### Issues of Campaign.

Mr. King, speaking one hour and five minutes, dealt with the principal issues of the campaign and in particular was very outspoken on the "Mr. Sage" broadcast program, which he termed as "out and out Conservative propaganda." He also spoke with great feeling on the campaign that was being carried on in South Renfrew county. Actions of certain industrialists there, he claimed, violated the Dominion Elections Act and he would see whether the law was of value.

Mr. King issued a warning to employers said to have made threats about what would happen if Mr. King were elected and said that such employers might expect investigation into their industries. (Complete details of this portion of Mr. King's address are carried elsewhere in this issue.)

### On Civil Service.

Dealing with the Civil Service, the Liberal chieftain asked his audience if they approved of the way the public service was dealt with by Mr. Bennett during the past five years. This remark was greeted with loud cries of "No," "No" from the multitude. He charged that Mr. Bennett had been using his power to strengthen his own party cause when the country was headed from bad to worse.

Speaking on unemployment, Mr. King declared that the unemployed could have been placed to work on beautification of Ottawa and other places in Canada. This would make them feel that they are accomplishing something for the betterment of Canada and would not make them feel that the hand of society was turned against them, he said. "Imagine dealing with human suffering through a department organized for war," Mr. King declared referring to the placing of single unemployed men in relief camps.

Mr. King also issued a warning to the people of Canada. In this election the electors vote only for one candidate. "I ask you to be very careful in this regard," he said.

### Fought Clean Fight.

Frank Ahearn, in his final address to the electors of West Ottawa, said the splitting of Ottawa into single seats was "cold-blooded gerrymandering." He also stated that he had fought a clean fight; had not indulged in personalities toward his opponents.

Hon. Vincent Massey predicted a sweeping Liberal victory and said thousands of protest votes would be registered against the government for its indecision in calling the general election. This indecision, he said, had caused great loss of business. It was Liberalism against the field with no compromise in the interests the Liberals stand for Mr. Massey said.

Mr. Chevrier said that the salvation of the country depended on the repudiation on Monday of the "destructive Conservative administration."

The proceedings were broadcast over a local station and in addition, Mr. King's address was sent out over a nation-wide chain.

### On the Platform.

Those on the platform were: Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Hon. Vincent Massey and Mrs. Massey; Hon. A. C. and Mrs. Hardy, Senator Cairine Wilson, His Worship the Mayor and Mrs. Nolan; Mrs. N. D. Porter, Jr., president, Ottawa Twentieth Century Women's Liberal Club; Hon. Paul Leduc, Ontario minister of mines; Mrs. Harry W. Skinner, president, Ottawa Women's Liberal Club; John P. Madden; A. Groulx, president, East Ottawa Liberal Association; Frank Ahearn, Liberal candidate for Ottawa West, and Mrs. Ahearn; E. R. E. Chevrier, Liberal candidate for Ottawa East; Miss Ida Smith, Miss Lucette Valin, Norman F. Wilson, Percy D. Wilson, K.C., Alf D. Stewart, Alphonse Fournier, Liberal candidate in Hull and Mrs. Fournier, and H. S. Arkell, Liberal candidate in Carleton county.

In his opening remarks the Liberal chieftain averred that throughout the election campaign he had been tendered many cordial welcomes, but none had touched his heart more than the rousing reception he had just received.

The big question for Canadians to consider, he said, was "Whither are we drifting?" That was the problem that had occupied his mind from the beginning of the campaign. The question had presented itself as a result of the trend of affairs during the last five years.

3  
PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21478 Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

"We in Ottawa know what the trend of government has been under Bennett," said Mr. King. "Little by little the nation has been getting further and further away from the old system of democratic government under a responsible ministry. Little by little under the autocratic leadership of Mr. Bennett the members of the government have been put into the background, and the old Conservative party itself is no longer spoken of. The trend is entirely in the wrong direction. The people of Canada should consider the consequences of what will happen if this state of affairs is allowed to continue much longer."

**Trade Channels Blocked.**

Mr. Bennett had taken advantage of the act relating to the marketing of products to impose high tariffs and thus blocked the channels of trade. Under a Liberal government this tendency would be checked. There would be a greater flow of trade between Canada and other countries.

Asking the question, "What have we seen in this campaign?" the Liberal chieftain replied that so far as Mr. Bennett was concerned, the campaign had been conducted, in the main, on promises which the Conservative leader knew could not be fulfilled. "And we find Mr. Stevens seeking to outbid Mr. Bennett in making promises."

"If we are going to have that sort of thing we are simply changing general elections into general auctions. Not only are we doing that, but we are making a fiasco of our political contests. We have set up a sort of six-ring circus with a great variety of performers. These are tendencies which are deplorable."

Mr. King declared that Mr. Bennett was debauching the people of Canada with promises of money expenditures in the way of public works. The Conservative leader had even flaunted his offers of money on the bill boards. Recently the government had awarded \$2,700,000 of public works contracts, which should have been awarded only by public tender.

**Out of Pockets of People.**

The Conservative leader, he averred, even sought credit for spending money which was not his. Posters in Western Canada contained the information, "Bennett gave the wheat growers \$150,000,000." No mention had been made of the government, of the Conservatives or of Parliament, although not a man in Parliament had voted against it.

The suggestion he said, was implied that Mr. Bennett had done it all himself. "As a matter of fact the

money came out of the pockets of the people."

"It is against these policies and these changes in the standards of public life that, as leader of the Liberal party, I have been setting myself in protest," continued Mr. King. "During this entire campaign I believe that I have refrained from personalities or detraction but you know what has been said over the radio under the amenity of a man named Wright, who was allegedly acting for a Mr. Sage. Sage's entertainments were out and out Conservative propaganda and Mr. Bennett knew all about them. When a party stoops to the use of an invisible radio with which to belittle their political opponents, the sooner the people of the country resent it by their vote, the better."

"When my father years ago wrote on the subject of slander and libel, he must have felt that at least one more member of the family would one day be in politics. I have had my share of slanderous statements flung at me during my 30 years in the political field and I have always been ready to take my share without crying. I want to state here and now, however, that if I am returned to office I will do all in my power to see to it that no man in future generations has to put up with that sort of thing through a medium over which a Prime Minister and his government has full control."

**Many Parties.**

"The thought of every Canadian citizen on Monday next when he goes to cast his ballot will be, 'Whither are we going in the next five years?' This election differs greatly from other contests for it has been a campaign in which a large number of parties have been appealing to the electorate. It is significant that most of these parties have been born under the Bennett administration. The C.C.F. party under Mr. Woodsworth was born out of discontent under the Bennett regime. The Stevens Reconstruction party was not heard of until after prorogation this year. Stevens was ready and willing to walk into a Conservative caucus but when Mr. Bennett virtually 'closed the doors in his face,' Mr. Stevens said to himself, 'I'll teach this man a lesson,' and he organized a party of his own."

4

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

D21474

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

"While I believe that the Bennett government will be defeated, and well defeated, there is a danger that by electors in certain sections supporting one or the other of the third party candidates, the vote might be split to such an extent that some of these candidates will be elected and so weaken the next government that it will be difficult to carry on. It would be a calamity above all calamities if there should be any uncertainty as to the power of the government during the next five years when so much awaits to be accomplished.

#### Handwriting on Wall.

"Mr. Bennett has stated he would seek to join with his party members of other parties in the next government. What a nice looking party that would be, all brought together to fight the government elected by the people! How can men like Stevens and Woodsworth join with Bennett when they have been fighting him throughout this campaign? "Bennett has seen the handwriting on the wall but he loves power more than any other man in the world today loves it! By hook or by crook he intends to hang onto office a bit longer. I believe he is capable of trying anything in order to do so because he has shown how he is capable of ignoring the wishes of the people no matter how much the citizens of the country have been against his policies. He has paid no attention to the people's will. He has allowed seven or eight vacancies to remain in Parliament during the past year without asking the people to fill these vacancies. He maintained vacancies in the Senate until Parliament was dissolved then appointed his friends. Bennett kept posts vacant so that those expecting appointments would have to remain mute until Parliament prorogued."

"Do you approve of the way the public service has been dealt with?" Mr. King asked.

A roar of "no!" came from the audience as he continued, "has Mr. Bennett been recognizing the merit system in making the appointments he made during the latter few weeks? If we tolerate a prime minister using his power to strengthen his own cause, then we are headed from bad to worse in the government of this country! You are not dealing with a prime minister who has the sense of responsibility to the people and their wishes that a prime minister should have."

"The constitution of this country says no party should remain in power more than five years without a general election. Consider how industry has been hampered by the delay in this election. If a new administration comes into power we will be in the middle of winter before anything can be done to relieve unemployment in this country. I hope sincerely that every Canadian voter will take care to vote only for the official Liberal candidates if they want to see Mr. Bennett forced out of power! Regard your candidate as a means towards sweeping the Liberal party back into office. Remember also that you can only vote for one candidate except where double constituencies exist.

#### In Unity of Cause

"At this time it is a necessity as well as an opportunity to have a strong, united government. We have had a 'one-man' government during the past five years but no one man or no one government can cope with the problems facing us today! In eight out of nine provinces we have Liberal governments whose leaders have pledged themselves to the support of the federal government. Our present social problems cannot be adequately solved without all these provinces coming together in unity of cause."

At this juncture in Mr. King's address, someone in the audience shouted: "What about the relief camps?" The Liberal chieftain replied: "Yes, my friend, I will tell you about the relief camps. When the Liberal party comes back into power the unfortunates in these camps will be made to feel that they are human beings like everyone else, not lost souls placed out of the way in remote places! An agency such as the Department of National Defence, a department established solely for the administration of military affairs and warfare, will not be placed in charge of these men!"

#### Encouragement of Trade

"What I want to point out is the fact that the Liberal party is the one party that is stressing the encouraging of trade as a means of solving our problems. The immediate policy of unemployment will be dealt with in a special manner," Mr. King said. If his party was returned to power, and he was confident it would be, all branches of public effort would be continued but a great national commission to study the question of unemployment would be set up. Today, he said, the municipalities, the provinces and the federal government were carrying

5  
PRESS CLIPPINGS

D21475  
Office of  
the Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

on with no co-ordinated policy. He would put an end to relief being carried on at random with its vast waste of government money and with no policy or co-ordination visible.

**National Commission**

The Liberal government would carry on with this great national commission to deal with the problem of unemployment. On this commission there would be representatives of labor, of employers, of Chambers of Commerce, the Red Cross, the National Council of Women, the Salvation Army and churches who would in an enlightened and broad way, seek to work out a great national policy for the development of the country in a time of national need through assisting the unemployed. Mr. King, in pointing out some of the things that could be done, mentioned housing and the cleaning up of slums.

Under existing conditions there was conflict between the provinces, the municipalities and the federal government with no one knowing where authority began or ended. The commission, Mr. King said, would work out the problem and tell each what its authority would be. It would not, however, be a body that would relieve the government of its responsibility but would, on the other hand, be a great advisory body to see that the public effort was directed in the proper way.

**The Worst Feature**

The worst feature of unemployment, Mr. King declared, was that the hundreds of thousands of unfortunates were made to feel that they were out of society; that the hand of society was turned against them. They were placed in camps, like internment camps and were made to feel that they were outside the pale of society. The Liberal government, he said, will seek to sympathize with those who cannot get work and who want work and will do all in this greatest time of greatest need to make them feel that although they are unemployed they are rendering their country a useful service.

How can this be done? Mr. King asked. He mentioned beautification. "You people of Ottawa know what the Liberal government has done in the Capital towards beautification and out of current revenue. Confederation Park, the Driveway around Dow's Lake, the Champlain bridges, all were carried out by the Liberal government and carried out by using current revenue, not by capital expenditures. Think what

has taken place during the last five years. The sum of \$160,000,000 in cash was spent on cash relief. What was done to improve the Capital and other parts of Canada? If the unemployed were put to work in reforestation and the like, they would feel that they were doing a service to Canada and in the years to come would look back with pride on the part they had taken. Also, these men should be paid for what they do. There would have, of necessity, to be a difference in the rates of pay, otherwise men would not get out of the work and get back into industry when the opportunity afforded itself."

Next turning to trade, Mr. King said "Mr. Bennett and his special reporters say but for the depression we would have trade. I say to you that depression and absence of trade are one and the same thing. Substitute absence of trade for depression and what is the result? But for lack of trade we would have trade. The Liberal government will bend every effort to develop trade," Mr. King declared. Mr. Bennett's policy, he said, was once more a policy of Canada first; of economic isolation, of blasting his way into the markets of the world. All that Mr. Bennett succeeded in doing with this policy in the last five years was blasting trade right out of countries with which Canada formerly traded.

Mr. Bennett was seeking to terrorize the people of Canada as he had the members of the House of Commons by raising the bogey of Communism, the yellow peril; raising the cry here and there that the industries of Canada would be destroyed. "I say that Mr. Bennett knows better than that," Mr. King added, with considerable emphasis. Mr. Bennett knows that the trade with Japan ended because of his inability to make a favorable treaty. He also was unable to make a favorable treaty with the country to the south of us and yet no man has ever had a better chance. He has made things difficult in making the statements he has. With what result? His followers are now taking up the same cry."

**Control of Credit.**

One of the causes of unrest, Mr. King added, was the monopoly money power was trying to take in many directions. It is a question of who is going to govern, the people or a government of money power, related to international finance, even to the control of credit, he said, pointing to the Bank of Canada being given over to private ownership.

After all else has been considered

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21475  
Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication .....

Date .....

Subject .....

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After all else has been considered

REPEAT  
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b  
**PRESS CLIPPINGS**

**D 21476**  
Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

there still remains the question of unemployment and the seeking of a solution in the next five years. Mr. Bennett and his policies failed. A united people only are capable of dealing with it effectively. The Liberal party, he said, was represented in eight provinces from coast to coast in Canada. "We can hold out some real hope to the people, if returned to power," he added. "I will seek to do as Laurier did and what I did before when I was Prime Minister; seek to surround myself with the ablest minds in Canada. It will be a collective ministry, with a sense of collective responsibility with many minds directed to a solution of the problem in the right way."

The Liberal chieftain advised his hearers to ponder the question whether they could recall any period in the history of responsible government in Canada when wages were lower than under the Conservative government's policy of high tariffs.

"All the issues in this election," he said, "appear to center around the question of what is going to govern in Canada." According to Conservative pronouncements the impression would seem to prevail that the next government was to be one of money power and special privilege.

"But after all is considered," the Liberal leader continued, "the question of unemployment is the great problem to be considered during the next five years, and our party is the only party which has offered a worthwhile solution of this outstanding problem." He reminded his hearers that there were governments in each of the provinces which would cheerfully co-operate with him in this respect.

Mr. King announced that if returned to power today, he would seek to surround himself with an able body of men—men of high caliber who could be depended upon to give intelligent consideration to all the pressing problems of the day.

He would leave it with his hearers and the people of Canada to say whether or not during his nine years as premier of the Dominion he had sought to be fair and square. "You can judge," he said, "whether I have any other aim than to serve the people."

**Proud of Fellow-Citizen.**

In introducing Mr. King, Senator Wilson spoke as follows:

"It would be ridiculous to attempt to introduce to any audience in Canada, but more particularly to one in the city of Ottawa, our distinguished leader, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, whom we are proud to regard as our fellow-citizen.

"At the early age of twenty-five he came to the government service as deputy minister of labor and editor of the Labor Gazette. Since the year 1900 Mr. King has made Ottawa his home, and tonight we welcome him upon the conclusion of a tour which has taken him to every province in Canada, and during which he has explained the Liberal policies and platform to enthusiastic crowds. We look back with pride on his administration, when the specter of unemployment was not with us.

"That I am here tonight as a member of the Senate is a proof of Liberal policy, for Mr. King desired to give the women of the country a representative in Parliament. Certainly we are proud of our leader, and agree with the Hon. Ernest Lapointe that Mackenzie King is a Canadian in the fullest sense of the word, and a Liberal loyal to the highest principles of Liberalism."

Frank Ahearn began his address by referring to the fact that during the last session of Parliament a new Election Act had been passed. Under the provisions of that act, it was made possible for Parliament to be dissolved and an election called within thirty days of dissolution.

"The government, however, dissolved Parliament and set the election date for more than two months later," he said. "I think that we are entitled to believe that this was done so as to give the left wing of the Conservative party ample time to organize."

"In Ottawa we have had five long and weary years of Tory rule. Here in this city we have, added to the national issues, the treatment meted out to the Civil Service of Canada by the Bennett-Stevens government. In Ottawa nearly twelve thousand government employes reside. Their well-being and prosperity are the chief concern of every clear-minded citizen of Ottawa. For as they prosper, so do we all here in the Capital City of Canada."

1  
PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 214 Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

**Extra Burden Added.**

"We have shared in the depression with the rest of the people of Canada during the last five years, but when the Bennett-Stevens government passed the Salaries Deductions Act in 1932, the people of Ottawa had added an extra burden of depression, which added thousands to our unemployment relief lists.

"Near the end of the final session of the last Parliament the government restored one-half of the ten per cent cut, and set up regulations governing statutory increases very different from those that obtained up to 1932. This was all done in an election year and I think we may judge as to how long the salary restoration would last under a Conservative government, by some very significant words uttered by the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett at a mass meeting held in the city of Toronto two days ago. Let me give you Mr. Bennett's words:

'Canada is leading the van towards the return to prosperity, but much remains to be done which can only be accomplished by the real determination to effect the necessary changes in our domestic economy. We must practise rigid economy in every branch of the public service.'

"The real trouble is that the Bennett-Stevens idea of towering high tariffs and economic nationalism inevitably leads to direct taxation on a high scale, and to low revenues.

**Their Best Protection.**

"The experience of 1921 to 1930, under Liberal rule, showed that the policy of moderate protection leads to high revenues. That policy is the best protection that the civil servants and the people of Ottawa as a whole can have. My colleague, Mr. E. R. E. Chevrier, and I did our utmost to serve the city of Ottawa which honored us by electing us to represent you in the last Parliament. We are both prepared to serve you faithfully when you return us again to Parliament on Monday next.

"By the redistribution bill—by a cold-blooded gerrymander in the last Parliament—Ottawa was divided into West Ottawa and East Ottawa—the obvious expectation of the government being that West Ottawa would be a safe Conservative seat.

"I remember that just before the Ontario provincial election 'honest' George Henry raised the men in the Ontario camps from 20 cents a day to 20 cents an hour. These poor men on election day showed their opinion of such a maneuver by voting three to one Liberal. Ottawa people will give Mr. Bennett much the same answer next Monday.

"We are honored that Mr. King chose Ottawa, his home town, to make his final appeal to the electors of Canada in this campaign. He is our leading citizen. He is a statesman of experience and courage. He appeals to your reason and not to your passions. Let us give the Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, Canada's next prime minister, a welcome home such as he deserves.

"I have kept to the issues of the present campaign. I have not indulged in personalities towards my opponents. Ladies and gentlemen, the future of Ottawa lies in your hands."

**E. R. E. Chevrier.**

E. R. E. Chevrier stated, "It is a great and a distinct pleasure for me to be standing on the platform this evening with the first Liberal representative of West Ottawa in the incoming Liberal administration. It is, too, a particular pleasure to be on the same platform with one who has so effectively succeeded Sir Wilfrid Laurier in leading the Liberal forces in Canada, and who has in the last few weeks shown the nation that its salvation lies in repudiation on Monday next of the destructive Conservative party—I refer to our Rt. Hon. Leader, Mackenzie King.

"It is time for a change! Under nine years of Liberal administration the people of Canada enjoyed happiness and prosperity because of the effectiveness of Liberal policies. During the past five years, the nation has suffered and 1,300,000 persons have been in distress through unemployment. The world depression has undoubtedly accentuated this situation, but the condition would have been far less broad through the application and observance of Liberal policies. I have no reason to doubt the sincerity of the present leader of the government. One must not lack, however, that sense of vision needed or refuse to be concerned with the seriousness of the situation in which we find Canada today. Canada has suffered the Bennett administration and has been in want and misery during the past five years. Canada wants a change and will go about getting it on Monday in the most effective way. People in West Ottawa will bring about the change by voting for Frank Ahearn, and those in East Ottawa by voting for me!"

3  
**PRESS CLIPPINGS**

**D 21478**

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....  
Date.....  
Subject.....

**Hon. Paul Leduc.**

Hon. Paul Leduc, Ontario minister of mines, was called upon to fill in for a few minutes while Mr. King's address was awaited. Mr. Leduc declared, "Elect both Mr. Chevrier and Mr. Ahearn on Monday and insure a great victory for Mr. King and the Liberal party! This, I believe, is the largest meeting ever held in the Auditorium in Ottawa. It shows there is little doubt but that the local Liberal candidates will surely be returned on Monday."

"I am happy to be able, as president of the National Liberal Federation, at this great closing meeting of the campaign, to offer my sincere good wishes to the two Ottawa candidates," declared Hon. Vincent Massey. "Ottawa Liberalism has reason to be proud of their

two candidates, and Ottawa, Liberals or otherwise, will be proud of the two gentlemen who will represent you during the next five years. The federation sends you best wishes, confident that the expected victory will attend your efforts."

The campaign, Mr. Massey said, commenced one year later than if the wishes of the country had been consulted. Mr. Bennett, he said, can't abolish Parliament. Business men will tell how they have suffered from the delay and indecision in calling the election. "Many thousands of protest votes will be registered on Monday. You can't keep the tide of public opinion stemmed forever."

During the past 24 hours, Mr. Massey declared, reports piling in to the national offices here indicated that on Monday not only would there be a Liberal victory, a decisive victory, but a sweeping Liberal victory. "Why not indeed? The Prime Minister's boasts and ballyhoo will not deceive the electors," he added.

**The Liberal Platform.**

"The Liberals thought it was their duty not to wait until the passionate days of an election to bring out their platform. They did so at the earliest moment; an honest effort to show the people where they stood. Contrast that with waiting until the heat of the campaign to place platforms before the electors as our opponents have done. They are appealing to passion, prejudice and fear or what they have as a substitute for platforms and policies. The Liberal

platform was announced two years ago. It represents the very stuff of Liberalism; represents the views of a united party. It doesn't represent the fluctuations of a single man's views but the views of a great united party behind a great leader, Mackenzie King."

When Liberal principles were applied before, good came, and when the same principles are again applied good again will follow, Mr. Massey said. The Liberal policies represent nine years of success and not five years of disaster, strife and bitterness as in the Conservative policies.

The Conservative party, in its two branches, the right and the left wings, again think they will be returned to power after the elections. Do not make any mistake, said Mr. Massey. Mr. Bennett has the faculty of saying yes and no at the same time. "You think of him as on Monday, Wednesday or Friday, or as on Tuesday, Thursday or Saturday," said the speaker. "We all know about the primrose path of promises and are not going to be deluded again. Be on your guard against a smoke screen of hectic promises. Beware of manipulation of figures, appeals to prejudice, which have never been so flagrant as in the campaign today. We are told by the clever use of figures, 1932 being used for comparison with 1935 and not 1930 when the Conservatives came into power, that there is a slight improvement in trade and employment. But they are forgetting that trade has been cut in half and that unemployment is now five times as great as it was in 1930. We are told Canada is on the way to recovery. What a mockery that is."

**Capable of Recovery.**

The League of Nations' reports, Mr. Massey said, were unbiased and under those reports Canada is listed as a country that has made no marked recovery. Canada is capable of recovery but not under Mr. Bennett and Mr. Bennett's policies, Mr. Massey said.

"This is a complicated election with nearly 900 candidates asking election. It is a case of Liberalism against the field with no compromise in the interests we stand for. As far as the other parties are concerned, in every one of them you find compulsion, regulation, regimentation. Somewhere or other the policeman stalks behind the policy in the Conservative and all other parties."

9  
PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21479 Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

Referring to Mr. Bennett's speech in Toronto last week, Mr. Massey said the alliance he asked for, if it came about, would make the last five years seem like prosperity itself. "We are on the threshold of a great opportunity. We are going to give Mr. King the machinery to bring back to their proper state our troubled and shattered economic institutions and a renewal of confidence in our national life."

In opening the meeting, Senator Wilson spoke as follows: "Once more it is my privilege to create a precedent, for I may safely say that it is the first time there has been a woman chairman at such a gathering in Ottawa, and I might even state, in Canada."

"I realize only too well that this is not a tribute to me, but to the Liberal women, who have worked most unselfishly and untiringly for many months."

"Probably the greatest single factor in the growth of democracy during the last two decades has been the granting of the franchise to women, and as the questions today are largely humanitarian and educational, we must realize our responsibilities."

"For both men and women citizenship means having a share in shaping the policies of the country, and as Canadians we must not limit our vision to our own neighborhood, but should have all Canada in mind."

"Liberalism does not stand for inaction, but seeks ever to advance by discarding the worthless in the old and adopting the best in the new."

"We have had five long years to realize the futility of the policies of the present government, and on Monday next hope to mark our ballots for the candidates of the Liberal party and the policies which will give us an expansion of trade and a better standing amongst the nations of the world."

**For One Candidate.**

"I should like to draw the attention of the electors of Ottawa to the fact that since they last cast their votes the city has been divided into constituencies, and that no longer is the ballot to be marked for two candidates, but for ONE:

"Ottawa East—Edgar Chevrier,  
"Ottawa West—Frank Ahearn."

"May I conclude with the words of our great Laurier, which seem to express disapproval of the present policies of restriction and compulsion:

"We do not look to the past, but to the future; only in that direction is the horizon for us as Liberals."

**Miss Lucette Valin.**

Speaking in French, Miss Lucette Valin stated: "For the past month or so we have had the privilege of hearing leaders of parties who are seeking election throughout Canada. On Monday we are making a decision as to the government in whose hands we are putting ourselves for the next five years. No citizen who is Liberal by tradition and on principle has heard anything in this campaign that has altered his faith in the party of progress and liberty."

"If he is of those who still remain uncertain after serious consideration, this citizen will admit that Liberalism is his only salvation."

"The present Liberal platform that you have had an opportunity to study not only a few weeks prior to an election, but since its inception two years ago, is not a series of vote-catching promises but carefully outlined, rational methods to mend things as they are, so as to bring us nearer to things as they ought to be. We do not, and we cannot, know what the ultimate destiny of the people of Canada is to be. We know only the united good and evil that surrounds us, and it is our duty to work under the inspiration of an ideal for the removal of the evil and the strengthening of the good. That ideal can be found in Liberalism alone, as taught to us by the leader of all idealists—Mr. King, and his party, under whose administration in the past this country has enjoyed the only periods of prosperity since Confederation."

**Miss Ida Smith.**

Miss Ida Smith declared: "It seems fitting at this time to pay tribute to those business women in Canada who have struggled so valiantly throughout the past five years. Surely no one will deny that they, too, have suffered in this economic upheaval. Yet, what action has been taken to alleviate that suffering? What provision has been made by the federal government in their elaborate unemployment relief program to provide work for women?"

10  
PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21480  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

"It would appear that the women workers have been forgotten. Or perhaps it is assumed that there is a male supporter in every home. We know that such is not the case. In many instances women are not only self-supporting, but are also assisting in the upkeep of their homes. Thousands of women are shouldering the complete responsibility of providing maintenance for dependents. But what happens when these women become unemployed? They are forced to accept either direct relief or assistance from charitable institutions if they are not fortunate enough to have friends to help them. Not including the thousands of young women who have been unable to find employment since their graduation from schools and colleges, it is estimated that we have in Canada today 90,000 unemployed women. They want work—not relief!

**In Rightful Places.**

"They do not want to forfeit their self-respect and accept charity. They desire to be re-established in their rightful places in the normal economic life of our country. Is it any wonder that we look to the Liberal party to solve our problems? We can do so with absolute confidence knowing that under Liberal administration trade and business can be revived through a proper adjustment of the prevailing tariffs which have restricted the movement of goods into and out of the country; and by the disposal of our products through the avenues of new and regained markets.

"We are practical enough to realize that it is going to take time to bring about an adjustment of trade—but we are assured by the Liberal party that our problem of unemployment will not be left in abeyance in the meantime. A National Unemployment Commission would be created. The members of this commission would be men and women, representative of the provinces. The Liberal party recognizes that women are entitled to that representation. It realizes the great need today for complete co-operation with the provinces and municipalities to bring about a co-ordination of work. We believe that the Liberal party fully appreciates that it is the duty of the federal government to at least provide adequate machinery for the solution and relief of unemployment. Through the agency of a National Unemployment Commission such machinery could be set up and could function to advantage without encroaching upon the constitutional rights of the provinces.

**John P. Madden.**

John P. Madden, speaking at the outset of the meeting, stated:

"The whole world awaits the outcome of the election next Monday. We have had five years of extreme protection. Tariffs have fought for us as Mr. Bennett promised they would and he has watched the conflict and has witnessed the death of Canadian trade. At no time in our history have we had such exorbitant tariff rates. Other nations have entered this race to a degree and are likewise paying for their folly. The system is wrong. Another five years of it is more than Canada can stand. We have reached the breaking point.

"Unless on October 14th we register strong disapproval of extreme protection and all its perquisites, our external trade will diminish to the vanishing point and our internal relations will become still more alarming. The United States want to make a trade treaty with us. England wants the Empire agreements modified. These and other countries want the products which we have to export. The world awaits with eagerness a Liberal government in Canada, a Liberal leader with the vision of Mr. King, and a new commercial era for the world.

**Close of Campaign**

"Tonight brings this campaign to a close. The government has attempted to justify the manner in which it has carried out the trust so unwisely reposed in it by the election of 1930. For three weeks now the unwilling ears of the people have been fed with an organized effort of the Conservative party at bombast and buffoonery never before equalled in Canadian history in an attempt to concede their errors of the past. On Monday we will establish once again the principles of democracy so ruthlessly trodden on during the last five years. The Canadian people can end, and will end, in no uncertain terms, the unconstitutional and un-British policy of one-man rule. Responsible government, a tradition of our country for which our forefathers have fought, will be given back to us—we shall take it back.

11  
PRESS CLIPPINGS

D21481

Office of  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

**Restoring Confidence**

"Already the anticipation of Liberal victory is restoring the confidence of the people. We no longer fear the unexpected. There is one privilege which Mr. Bennett has always reserved to himself. Up to the time he announced the date of the election he was the only person in Canada who knew the exact date when he would lose his job.

"The Liberal platform has steadied the country since the campaign began. Thrown between the promises of Mr. Bennett, the threats of Mr. Stevens and the regrets of Mr. Woodsworth, the Canadian people always had before them a bright path, a clear road to recovery through Liberal policies. The broad, general principles outlined by the Liberal party in 1933 and so forcefully reported in this campaign have kept the campaign on an even keel. We have put a compass in that famous ship of state which Mr. Bennett has been piloting so aimlessly heretofore. We look with great confidence to the vote of the young men and women next Monday.

"Mr. Bennett says there is no gratitude in politics. He is wrong. We are inherently a grateful people, but before this admirable quality can be shown we must have something for which to be grateful.

**Difference in Attitude**

"There was no room on the old Tory wagon for young men and women. Mr. Bennett's advisers have told the people before this, and in no uncertain terms, that so far as young men and women went, the party wanted their vote, wanted the fruits of their labor and in its behalf, but would not tolerate any interference from them, with the work of the older heads because they could not take a chance on inexperience. With the old Tory ship headed for the reefs, the young men and women could provide new steam from down below but could not man the decks. We point out to all young Canadians the difference in attitude towards us by Mr. Bennett and Mr. King. Mr. Bennett could not apologize publicly for what his lieutenants said. He realized he had lost the confidence of 40 per cent of our voting strength. The only way to remedy the situation was to form a new party, so to Mr. Stevens fell the task of fraternizing with us. Today his appeal to young men and women is the main part of his platform.

"Through this veil Bennett's silhouette is seen flitting back and forth. We ask all young men and women to consider these matters and to consider whether the insult of the Conservative party is not an insult from Mr. Stevens as well."

11  
**PRESS CLIPPINGS**

**D21481**  
Office of

The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

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**REPEAT  
REPETITION**

✓  
PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21482  
The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication *Ottawa Citizen*

Date *October 14<sup>th</sup> - 1935*

Subject *Mr. King at Ottawa Oct. 12/35*

## Charges 'Undue Influence' Used Upon Electors

Rt. Hon. Mr. King Claims Circular Said to Have Been Issued at Renfrew Violates Elections Act.

### Fullest Investigation In Industry Promised

Says His Govt. Would See Plant Reopened and Operated If Closed.

Charges that the Dominion Elections Act had been violated by a group of Renfrew industrialists and the promise that if he is returned to power "these men will find out whether the law has any value" were made by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, at the Auditorium Saturday night in closing his nation-wide campaign before an audience of approximately 10,000 persons.

#### Would See Plant Is Run.

Mr. King dealt with a circular letter said to have been sent out over the signatures of officials of three Renfrew industries and also spoke in no uncertain terms in dealing with a statement attributed to M. J. O'Brien, Jr., that the Renfrew Machinery Company would close if Mr. King was returned to power. The Liberal leader said that if the plant was closed the Liberal government would take it over and see that it is run. He also promised that employers could expect the fullest investigations into industry to find out how much safeguard was afforded the industry and the consumers by those who were obtaining special preferences.

"It would be interesting to find out how much is going to the wage earner and how much is going into the pockets of those others as profits," Mr. King declared.

#### Charges "Undue Influence."

Charging that the Renfrew industrialists were violating the Election Act with regard to "undue influence" in both the circular letter and in the speech said to have been made by Mr. O'Brien, Mr. King said that his government was not out to create unemployment but to cure it. He denied that he had, at any time, stated he would remove all protection from industry, as the industrialists were reported to have stated, and added that the Liberal policy did and would take care to see that all reasonable arguments were presented before adjustments were made, having in mind at all times the best interests of the consumers. Mr. King referred to the reported assertions by the industrialists as "a display of power begotten of special interests; money power in its most arrogant form."

On Oct. 10th. a circular letter was sent out over the names of G. J. Cuthbertson of the Renfrew Textile Co., J. J. Southern of the Renfrew Woollen Mills and M. J. O'Brien, Jr., of the Renfrew Machinery Co., he said. Mr. King then read from the circular.

"This circular states 'Vote for Maloney if you do not want your factories closed.' That kind of thing is a violation of the Election Act, a criminal offence. They will find out whether this law has value or not. Here is what the Election Act states," Mr. King added, reading from the act the following passages:

"Every person is guilty of the corrupt practice of undue influence and of an indictable offence against this Act punishable as in this Act provided, who, directly or indirectly, by himself or by any other person on his behalf, makes use of, or threatens to make use of, any force, violence or restraint, or inflicts, or threatens the infliction, by himself or by or through any other person, of any temporal or spiritual injury, damage, harm or loss, or in any manner practises intimidation upon or against any person, in order to induce or compel such person to vote for any candidate."

2

# PRESS CLIPPINGS

D21483

The Leader of the Opposition

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

"And what does the law say about such a thing. Here is the penalty provided by the Elections Act," Mr. King said, reading again from the Act as follows:

"Any person who is guilty of any indictable offence against this Act is liable on indictment or on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars and costs of prosecution or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, without hard labor, or to both such fine and costs and such imprisonment."

**Quotes Report of Speech.**

"These men will find out whether the law has any value if the Liberals are returned to power," Mr. King declared. "And here is another thing. This is from the Ottawa Journal in today's issue and is a report of a speech delivered at Renfrew by M. J. O'Brien, Jr. It appears under the heading 'Plant Will Close If King Elected.' Mr. O'Brien says the doors of the Renfrew Machinery Company would close if Mr. King were elected. I read from the report of the meeting," Mr. King added, reading as follows from a clipping in his hand:

"We have the assurance of Mr. King and our South Renfrew Liberal candidate, Dr. J. J. McCann, that the tariff protection will be removed. Under this protection we are able to

make an uphill fight and when we are beginning to see our way more clearly, Mr. King pledges himself to remove tariff protection on textiles and farm implements. With the removal of tariff protection, we cannot compete with foreign manufacturers."

"I ask the people of Canada, have I anywhere stated I intended to take away all protection on industry? What I said I would do was that I would cut down the high tariffs which are stifling and strangling trade and do it immediately and in accordance with what the Liberal platform states. Governments under Laurier and governments of which I have had the honor to be the head, have taken care and will take care to see that all reasonable arguments could be presented with respect to adjustments made. I also intend to take care of the needs of the consumers. Only by means of export trade can we hope to carry on. We have got to exchange goods. We will carry on and negotiate trade treaties with those nations who care to see what

we can do. We will do it as reasonable men; we are not out to create unemployment, we are out to cure unemployment. Plant to close, that's a fine thing!"

**When Deputy Minister.**

Mr. King related how in 1907, when he was deputy minister of labor, there was a strike among coal miners in Western Canada. He was sent out to bring about a settlement, he said, and before he left he went to the Prime Minister, the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and asked for instructions as he wanted to know how far he could go. Sir Wilfrid, he said, told him that if he found the workmen were wrong and wouldn't yield to tell them that he (Sir Wilfrid) was prepared to send to Wales to bring in men to work the mines so that the consumers would be cared for. If the employers were wrong and would not conciliate, he said Sir Wilfrid had told him to inform them that he would take over the industry and nationalize it as a government industry.

**Fullest Investigation.**

"I want to say to Mr. O'Brien and his employes and to all employers generally who make such statements that if those statements are carried out, the Liberal government, when elected, will get in touch with Premier Hepburn, see that his government gives assent so that there will no doubt of jurisdiction, and we will take over that plant and see that it is run. I say further that any employer may expect the fullest investigation into industry. We will have to find out how much is a safeguard to industry and a safeguard to consumers as well as to those who are getting special preferences. It will be interesting to find out how much is going to the wage earner and how much is going into the pockets of

those others as profits. That's what is necessary.

"What does that assertion mean? I say it is a display of power begotten of special privileges; money power in its most arrogant form. Do you wonder that the people of Canada are in terror with those in power seeking to browbeat employes?"

Vol	File/Dossier	Subject/Sujet	Dates	Pages	Reel/Bobine
36	135	Chronological Files	Mar.-Sept. 1935	D 20842 - D 20920	
36	136	Chronological Files	Jan.-Sept. 1935	D 20921 - D 21063	
36	137	Chronological Files	July-Sept. 1935	D 21064 - D 21226	
37	138	Chronological Files	Aug.-Sept. 1935	D 21227 - D 21339	
37	139	Chronological Files	Sept.-Oct. 1935	D 21340 - D 21483	
37	140	Chronological Files	Nov.-May 1935-1936	D 21484 - D 21639	
38	141	Chronological Files	Sept.-May 1935-1937	D 21640 - D 21792	
38	142	Chronological Files	Sept.-Nov. 1936	D 21793 - D 21843	
38	143	Chronological Files	Apr.-May 1937	D 21844 - D 22001	

D 21484

1935 - 1936

Speeches - Outside Parliament  
Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King  
Prime Minister of Canada.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Occasion</u>	<u>Subject</u>	
<u>1935</u>				
Nov. 2	Quebe City	Installation of Governor General.	Congratulations and Welcome.	1.
Dec. 9	Ottawa	Opening - Dominion-Provincial Conference	Address of Welcome to delegates.	2.
Dec. 11	Ottawa	Dominion-Provincial Conference - Movietone.	Introduction of Provincial Premiers.	3.
<u>1936</u>				
Mar. 24	Ottawa	Meeting held by Advisory Committee of Liberal Women's Federation.	Help of Liberal Women in 1935 Election.	4.
Apr. 25	Ottawa	Dominion Drama Festival.	Drama Festival a contribution of first importance to our national life.	5.
Apr. 28	Ottawa	Victorian Order of Nurses - Luncheon by Senator and Mrs. Graham.	Service rendered by Victorian Order a world service and one of magnitude.	6.
<sup>May</sup> Apr. 29	Ottawa	2nd National Convention Twentieth Century Liberal Association.	Influence of Home, Church, Religious Training; Liberalism, its meaning and scope; most memorable political victory in history of Canada; problems of Youth - War; no party is greater than the men and women making it; danger of Atheism and race hatred; a political party and its work.	7.

D 21485

1935 - 1936

Speeches - Outside Parliament  
Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King  
Prime Minister of Canada.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Occasion</u>	<u>Subject</u>	
<u>1936</u>				
June 6	Ottawa	Opening of "William Saunders Building" - also Macoun Memorial Garden at Experimental Farm.	Two world forces; science applied to destruction or science applied to construction; Canada interested in constructive effort - not in destructive effort, such as used by Maxim and Krupp, armament inventors; Wheat experiments of Dr. Saunders and Sir Chas. Saunders on a par with work or "Banting and Bell".	8.
June 25	Ottawa	Visiting Presbyterian Ministers from Old Country.	Unity in Canada; Moderation - Toleration.	9.
June 28	Ottawa	Welcome Birthday Train - 50th Anniversary Transcontinental Railway Service.	Period of progress - not material alone, but spiritual as well; completion of railway uniting provinces and territories; unity between component parts of a widely diversified land; welcome to British Journalists who have come to Canada for Vancouver Jubilee Celebrations.	10.
July 14	Ottawa	Laying of Corner Stone of new French Legation.	Expression of friendship and good-will; foundation stone of Canada itself laid by Champlain; French soil in heart of Canada; Canadian soil in heart of France.	11.

D21486

1935 - 1936

Speeches - Outside Parliament  
Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Occasion</u>	<u>Subject</u>	
<u>1936</u>				
July 26	Vimy Ridge, France.	Unveiling of Vimy Memorial (Message read by Hon. C. G. Power, Minister of Pensions and National Health)	"O Valiant Hearts" - Canada asks that the nations of Europe strive to obliterate whatever makes for war and for death.	12.
July 31	Quebec City	Visit of President Roosevelt.	Address of welcome, stressing the friend- ly relations between Canada and the United States.	13.
Sept. 2	Ottawa	Visit of Lord Mayor of London.	Welcome to Lord Mayor and party; thanks for visit and presen- tations; contribution of London in struggle for liberty; signifi- cance of "Freedom of London"; links with Canada.	14.
Sept. 3	Ottawa	Second North American Con- gress of Carillonners.	Welcome to Carillon- ners; value and significance of Con- gress; value of Carillon music; sig- nificance of Peace Tower; installation of Carillon and its Message.	15.
Sept. 15	London, England.	Opening of Empire Exhibition, Johannesburg.	Best wishes for suc- cess of Exhibition. Exhibition a fitting tribute to South African progress during last half century; also a notable achieve- ment in spirit and practice of co-operation upon which civilization depends.	16.

1935 - 1936

D21487

Speeches - Outside Parliament  
Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Occasion</u>	<u>Subject</u>
Sept. 29	Geneva	League of Nations Assembly, Seventeenth Session.	Critical time in world 17. affairs; solution of Euro- pean problems best known to Europeans. Contrast European with Canadian con- ditions; differences in policies represent dif- ferences in circumstances faced. Imperial relation- ships. Canada reserves right to decide participa- tion in war. Full autonomy extends to all relation- ships. Believe in value of democratic institutions and individual freedom; policy of non-interference in do- mestic arrangements of others. League rallying point for hopes of peace; emphasis should be placed on concilia- tion rather than coercion. Canada reaffirms adherence to fundamental principles of the Covenant but auto- matic commitments to appli- cation of force not a practical policy. Opposition to Article X. Statement on Sanctions in 1928. Decision as to participation in war must be taken by Parliament or people of Canada. Policy of League must conform to realities and conditions as they exist. Difficulty of applying sanctions where practical universality is lacking. Broken links in chain of collective security. Covenant provisions not ob- served. Dangers of Regional

1935 - 1936

D21488

Speeches - Outside Parliament  
Rt. Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Occasion</u>	<u>Subject</u>	
		League of Nations Assembly, Seventeenth Session.	pacts. Present task should be one of mediation and ac- tion to combat economic nationalism; Canada prepared to negotiate tariff reduc- tions. Approve suggestion Covenant of League should be detached from Treaty of Ver- sailles; confidence and good-will must be re-established between nations for survival of League and to obtain uni- versality of membership.	
Oct. 19	London England.	Canada Club Dinner to Sir Percy Vincent, Lord Mayor of London.	Tribute to Sir George McLaren Brown's great ser- vice. Lord Mayor's tour of Canada and presentation of mace to City of Vancouver.	18.
Oct. <sup>21</sup> <del>22</del>	London England.	Luncheons - His Majesty's Government.		19.
Nov. 3	Radio Message from Empress of Britain.	Dinner to Sir George McLaren Brown, by Canadian Chamber of Commerce, London, England.	Expression of thanks for charming letter on eve of departure for Canada and eve of Sir George's re- tirement.	20.
Nov. 9	Ottawa	League of Nations Society in Canada - Peace Action Week Dinner.	Canada friendly with all nations and willing to trade with all countries. Question of sanctions a proper subject for discus- sion in the press and Parliament. Great work done by League of Nations.	21.

D 21489

1935 - 1936

Speeches - Outside Parliament  
Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Occasion</u>	<u>Subject</u>	
Nov. 11	Ottawa	The Canadian Legion Remembrance Day Broadcast.	Three thoughts to be kept in mind on Remembrance Day; world struggle of today one between outstanding forces of good and evil; recording of late King George's Christmas Message of 1935.	22.
Dec. 10	Ottawa (Radio)	Abdication of King Edward VIII.	Canada's position under Statute of Westminster defined.	23.
Dec. 10	Ottawa (Newsreel)	"	"	24.
Dec. 12	Ottawa (Radio)	Accession of King George VI.	Proclamation of the Accession of King George VI. (Mr. King and Mr. Lapointe)	25.

1935 - 1936

D21488

Speeches - Outside Parliament  
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**D21490**  
Installation Ceremonies at Quebec  
November 2, 1935

To The Right Honourable The Lord Tweedsmuir, P.C., G.C.M.G.,  
Governor General of Canada.

Your Excellency:

It is my proud privilege to extend to you the hearty congratulations of the Government and people of Canada upon having been selected by His Majesty King George V as His Majesty's representative in Canada, and upon having today assumed the duties and responsibilities of this high office.

On behalf of the Government and people of Canada, it is also my privilege to extend to Lady Tweedsmuir and yourself, and to the members of your family, the warmest of welcomes to our country.

It is a delight to us ~~all~~ to welcome, in Canada's newly appointed Governor General, one who is already well and widely known throughout our Dominion, and one who is the personal friend or acquaintance of a very large number of its citizens. Many are the features and achievements in your distinguished career which afford, to one and all, the sense of near approach and close contact with Your Excellency.

D 21491

-2-

The son of a Scottish manse, born, not to great wealth nor ancient title, though possessed today of the best that both can bring, your character and achievements are the expression of loyalty to ancient virtues and traditions. Student of a great University, and honoured by seats of learning in many lands, you have shown wherein industry, integrity and ability are the surest and most honourable paths to high recognition. Soldier ~~in the South African War~~ and in the Great War, you have been a comrade in arms with many in Canada who, like yourself, have found in valour and in sacrifice a worthy passport to enduring fame. Statesman in the Halls of Westminster, you have shared in the making of a nation's laws in a manner which has confirmed the truth that the art of government is <sup>a</sup> ~~the~~ peculiar genius of the British peoples. As His Grace, the Lord High Commissioner, you were highly honoured in being chosen by King George as His Majesty's representative to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, an honour which, with other associations and interests of your life, enabled you, in this year of His Majesty's Silver Jubilee, to write and to speak, as one with authority, of The King's Grace.

D 21492

-3-

To the services and to the offices of Church and State, with which your life has been so intimately and so splendidly identified, you have brought a high courage, and a lofty idealism which have illumined the path of your endeavours, and have won for you the admiration and great regard of men and women in many lands, and in all walks of life.

Your Excellency will perhaps forgive me, if, having made mention of your having been chosen by the King, on more than one occasion, as His Majesty's representative in high office, and honoured by your Sovereign in other ways, I venture to add that it is as John Buchan, the commoner, chosen to represent the Crown in other spheres, that you will find your warmest and your abiding place in the hearts of the Canadian people. In your aristocracy of mind and spirit, in your wealth of imagination, you have been a familiar friend in many a Canadian home for many a year. You have been a solace to lonely souls in lonely places; a source of pleasurable recreation to old and young; an incentive to noble living, as well as to thrilling adventure and stirring romance. Poetry, History,

D 21493

-4-

Biography, Fiction, - much that you have achieved in these fields, has long been known to us; and we welcome the mind that created these contributions to the thought and literature of our times. We believe that in Canada you will find, in our every day life, many sagas of adventure, of romance and of heroism not surpassed in any land. From the days of Cartier and Champlain the story of Canada has been an epic of heroic deeds, of endurance, and of high achievement.

*and* Nowhere, more than ~~on the far-flung districts~~ <sup>remote and unexplored frontiers</sup> of our vast Dominion, ~~is~~ this epic still in the making. It will be an inspiration to you to learn of it, and our pride to disclose it to you. Is it too much for us to hope that your genius may even serve to reveal us to ourselves, in that larger perspective which scholarship and a wide understanding alone can give? It is our full expectation that such will prove to be but one of the many fruits of Your Excellency's sojourn in Canada.

May I conclude by saying that what, above all else, my colleagues and I welcome in Your Excellency's coming to Canada, is the assistance which we know we shall derive from

D 21494

-5-

your wide knowledge, wealth of experience, and great understanding, in dealing with the human and world problems with which, in the fields of industrial and international relations, our own and other countries are faced. We know that in Your Excellency we have one who truly loves his fellow-men, and who has a place in his heart, warmer than any other, for those in the humbler walks of life. We know, too, that in Your Excellency we have one who is a friend of all nations, one who will lose no opportunity to foster and further international good-will. In the efforts of our Government and of our parliament to banish distress, and to eliminate the fears that continue to haunt the homes and lives of many in our land, we will be fortified by Your Excellency's example. We shall be aided, we know, by your helpful counsel in all the affairs of State.

With these few words, made on behalf of the people of our Dominion, I renew to Your Excellencies the welcome ~~which our~~<sup>we</sup> ~~and all~~ are proud to accord to you both, and to all that be of your household. To this welcome, I join our best of wishes for the service and happiness of the years of your sojourn in ~~our land.~~<sup>Canada</sup>

D 21495

Re Opening of Dominion-Provincial Conference  
December 9, 1935.

Gentlemen:

On behalf of the Government of Canada, I extend to you a most cordial welcome to the Capital of the Dominion and to this Conference. It is the hope and expectation of my colleagues and myself that the visit to Ottawa of the Premiers and members of provincial governments may prove of great and lasting benefit to the people of Canada in the solution of many of our most urgent problems.

May I be permitted to say that I am delighted to see here so many who are personal friends as well as others to whose further acquaintance I have been much looking forward. In planning the arrangements for the week, the official programme has not been so crowded as to exclude opportunity for informal conversations upon which in a gathering of this character both understanding and good-will so much depend.

I should like to express the appreciation which my colleagues and I have felt of the readiness of the governments of the provinces to meet the various contingencies which have arisen in the selection of the date of the conference, and of the co-operation which has been extended by all the governments in the work of preparation. It is just over six weeks since our government assumed office. It would not have been possible to have held the conference at an earlier date with the certainty

of the complete representation of the provinces which we have today. The scope and personnel of the delegations which the provinces have sent is a further matter for which my colleagues and I are grateful. These circumstances are indications of an approach to the work of this gathering which bids well for its success.

This is the eighth Dominion-Provincial conference which has been held since Confederation. We assemble at a difficult time in our history. Never before have so many and so intricate problems presented themselves at one and the same time. Unemployment, taxation, social services, constitutional questions, and other of our problems, are all formidable in themselves. Involving, as each of them does, questions of jurisdiction between the Dominion and the Provinces, they are made all the more baffling and difficult of solution; but upon their solution depends, in large measure, the recovery and happiness of the Canadian people.

I need hardly assure you that the Dominion Government has not called this Conference for the purpose of endeavouring to impose a rigid, preconceived programme of action. As a government we have, of course, proposals which we will submit and have, very definitely, our own views as to the course which will produce the most desirable and immediate results; but in the broadest sense of the term, this meeting is a conference to which each government

is expected to bring its full share of experience, comment and suggestion, and out of which we hope to secure something lasting and valuable; because it is the result of collective discussion and collective decision.

It is too much to hope that our difficulties can be removed at one stroke. It will, however, I trust, be possible, even in the time at our immediate disposal, to come to many far-reaching decisions on matters of policy. Given the spirit of unity and concord -- which I am sure does exist in abundant measure -- many of the immediate obstacles can be cleared out of our way. Some of our problems bring us to the foundations of Confederation, and to the bed rock of fundamental principles. They can be dealt with only in a broad, co-operative effort, between governments of good-will. One of the principal assets which Canada enjoys today -- confronted as she is on every side with difficulties of great magnitude and complexity -- is that there are in office, throughout the Dominion, governments persuaded above all else of the need for right relations between governments as well as between individuals, and of concerted action on the part of those entrusted with authority.

In the structure of our federal state, each of the Governments represented here this morning is sovereign within the field of its own jurisdiction. No administration could be

more disposed to defend that principle than the one at present in office at Ottawa. Yet we should not lose sight of the fact that governments are only institutions created by men to serve human needs. After all, the citizens of the provinces are the citizens of the Dominion. The individuals whose interests the provinces seek to serve are the same individuals for whom the Dominion is concerned. The problem of Dominion-Provincial relations as it presents itself to this conference, in its simplest form can, I believe, be stated in two propositions: first, to mark the boundary of the field where, having regard to the change in conditions which have come since the British North America Act was drafted, provincial responsibility should begin and federal responsibility should cease; and, that having been done, to leave the field to whichever government may be responsible; second, where, for various reasons, clear demarcation is not possible, to reach with respect to each problem, a formula for cooperation between the Dominion and the Provinces.

It is our hope that we may be able to set up some machinery for the study of the problems on which, in their very nature, no final solution can be reached at the present time. We can confidently expect to reach a satisfactory settlement of

the urgent questions which require immediate action. In respect to other questions, for various reasons we cannot attempt to dispose of every aspect of the problems. At the present Conference we can examine the basic principles underlying the questions, and provide machinery for their continued study and treatment. In this manner their final, satisfactory disposition can be insured at subsequent conferences.

This arrangement of continuity and permanence is necessary, because co-operation between the Dominion and Provinces is too vital a matter to be left entirely for intermittent conferences and to correspondence between Governments.

Our Secretarial arrangements and our proposed Organization, are based upon this desire -- to have permanence and continuity. Further, in view of the need for proceeding to business immediately, a plan of organization has been prepared and embodied in the Agenda. These arrangements are based, in principle, upon those which have been found to be so successful in Imperial Conferences and other inter-governmental meetings. A confidential record will be prepared, summarizing the present proceedings, and a Report will be drafted and submitted to the Governments.

The proposed organization and programme, designed to facilitate the prompt disposition of the business before the

Conference, is based upon the establishment of a number of Sub-conferences, or committees, where matters can be freely discussed, and conclusions reached for submission to the Conference as a whole.

The subjects included in the Agenda which was communicated to you, suggested a division into six sub-conferences, under the following headings:

- (1) Unemployment and Relief;
- (2) Financial questions;
- (3) Constitutional Questions;
- (4) Agriculture and Marketing;
- (5) Mining Development and Taxation;
- (6) Questions relating to Tourist Traffic and transportation.

Tentative arrangements for making announcements to the press, have also been established. It is clear from the nature of most of the questions on the Agenda which has been circulated that their solution can only be found by the free exchange of views and frank confrontation of the facts in an atmosphere of mutual confidence. In other words, - the meetings of the several sub-conferences will be private, and their proceedings kept strictly confidential. Each sub-conference, at the close of each session, will be asked by its Chairman to approve a brief report of its activities, which will be given to the press by the officer

assigned for that purpose. It is hoped that in this way it will be possible to preserve the confidential character of the discussions and at the same time furnish the public with a record of the conclusions reached, as promptly and as fully as circumstances permit.

It will, of course, be understood that these arrangements with regard to Secretariat, Agenda, Organization of sub-conferences, and Press Relations, have been made in order to enable us to get down to business at the earliest possible moment, and they will be subject to change by the conference. For the purpose of making any substantial change in these arrangements, I have no doubt that you will all agree that the matter could conveniently be dealt with by a meeting of the Premiers of the provinces, with myself.

Approaching, as we do, our tasks in the spirit of goodwill and friendly co-operation, I am confident that our deliberations will result in decisions which will hasten the solution of many of our most pressing problems, and that they will inaugurate a new era of harmonious relations between the Provinces and the Dominion.

**D 21502**

Dominion-Provincial Conference

Dec. 9-13, 1935

Movietone - Dec. 11/35

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have much pleasure in introducing to you the Premiers of the several provinces of Canada, who are attending the Dominion-Provincial Conference now in session at Ottawa. I shall present the Premiers of the provinces in the order in which the original four provinces are named in the British North America Act and in which the other provinces were subsequently admitted into Confederation:

Mr. Hepburn, Premier of Ontario,  
Mr. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec,  
Mr. MacDonald, Premier of Nova Scotia,  
Mr. Dysart, Premier of New Brunswick,  
Mr. Bracken, Premier of Manitoba,  
Mr. Pattullo, Premier of British Columbia,  
Mr. Lea, Premier of Prince Edward Island,  
Mr. Patterson, Premier of Saskatchewan,  
Mr. Aberhart, Premier of Alberta.

The Conference opened its proceedings on Monday morning of this week. In all probability we shall be in session throughout the entire week. The Premiers of the provinces are accompanied by several of their ministers, and all members of the federal Government are participating in the Conference. There are present, as well,

numerous officials both of the federal and provincial governments, who are serving in the capacity of expert advisers. Since the Dominion of Canada was formed, there has not been assembled at any one time or in any one place such a large number of ministers of the Crown, representative alike of the Dominion and the Provinces.

We have before us the one objective, and are actuated by the one motive. We hope and believe that our deliberations will serve to bring about a more effective means of solving many national and provincial problems which require for their solution agreement and co-operation between the Dominion and the several Provinces.

Dominion-Provincial Conference  
Dec. 9-13, 1935

**D**21504

Movietone - Dec. 11, 1935

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have much pleasure in introducing to you the Premiers of the several Provinces of Canada, who are attending the Dominion-Provincial Conference now in session at Ottawa. I shall present the Premiers of the provinces in the order in which the original four provinces are named in the British North America Act and in which the other provinces were subsequently admitted into Confederation:

Mrs. Hepburn, Premier of Ontario,  
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Mr. MacDonald, Premier of Nova Scotia,  
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Mr. Lea, Premier of Prince Edward Island,  
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The conference opened its proceedings on Monday morning of this week. In all probability we shall be in session throughout the entire week. The Premiers of the provinces are accompanied by several of their ministers, and all members of the Federal Government are participating in the conference. There are present as well numerous officials both of the federal and provincial governments.

D21505

-2-

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We have before us the one objective, and are actuated by the one motive. We hope and believe that our deliberations will serve to bring about a more effective means of solving many national and provincial problems which require for their solution agreement and co-operation between the Dominion and the several Provinces.

## Large Enthusiastic Meeting Held by Advisory Committee Liberal Women's Federation

**Prime Minister Mackenzie King Thanks Liberal Women  
Of Canada for Great Part They Played in the Last  
Election. Mrs. Norman McLeod Rogers Elected  
Committee Chairman. Reports on Activities in All  
Provinces Given. Organize Liberal Study Groups**

More than one hundred of the wives and daughters of Liberal members of the House of Commons and Senate, comprising the advisory committee of the National Federation of Liberal Women of Canada met yesterday in Ottawa. The advisory committee meets at least once each parliamentary session, and the meeting yesterday was probably the largest and most enthusiastic in the history of the Liberal party.

### Officers Chosen.

The gathering was addressed by the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, after the yearly election of the committee officers, which resulted as follows:

Chairman, Mrs. Norman McLeod Rogers, Kingston; vice-chairmen, Mrs. H. H. Horsey, Ottawa, Mrs. D. A. McNiven, Regina, Mrs. J. L. Isley, Kentville, N.S., Mrs. Ernest Lapointe, Quebec, and Mrs. C. G. Power, Quebec; recording secretary, Mrs. R. J. Deachman, Wingham; corresponding secretaries, Mrs. A. L. Beaubien, St. Jean Baptiste, Man., and Mrs. H. S. Hamilton, Sault Ste. Marie; treasurer, Mrs. Wm. Duff, Lunenburg, N.S.

### Prime Minister Speaks.

In his opening remarks, the Prime Minister stated how delighted he was to have an opportunity of speaking to the gathering and he extended congratulations to a very militant branch of the Liberal party—the National Federation of Liberal Women of Canada. He thanked the Liberal women of Canada generally, for the great part they had played in the last election campaign.

A feature of the last campaign, Mr. King stated, was the effective way in which Liberals in all parts of the country co-operated and

particularly the way in which Liberal men and women and the young people worked together with one great objective. He stated that all the members of the government feel particularly indebted to the Liberal women of Canada for the part they played in making victory certain for the party.

Speaking of present conditions, the Prime Minister pointed out that we were living in a time of the world's history never before paralleled. Anyone who reads the daily papers, he said, cannot but realize how different conditions have become from a few years ago. The situation in the world today was alarming. It is significant to us, Mr. King said, as members of a British country, that this condition has been brought about by reverting to an old order, instead of pursuing a steady advancement.

Liberalism, Mr. King stated, is a great gospel of freedom based upon individual liberty, and he felt that Liberals in this country, by remaining true to their cause, were helping to preserve freedom for their own generation, and for future generations.

Mr. King was proud, he said, to think of how Canada is one of the great strongholds of liberty in the world today. In conclusion the Prime Minister thanked the Liberal women of Canada for what they had done in the past to ensure the future of the party, and also for what they may do in the months and years to come.

### Mrs. Horsey Presides.

Mrs. Horsey, vice-chairman, wife of Senator H. H. Horsey, presided, and referred to the loss the Empire and the world had sustained in the death of His Majesty King George V. She also referred in suitable

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terms to the accession of King Edward VIII, and to the fact that he was a citizen of, and a land owner in Canada.

Miss Beatrice Belcourt, editor of the National Federation News Letter which is issued once a month, acted as secretary. She referred to the loss that Hon. Ian Mackenzie, minister of national defence, had recently sustained in the death of his mother, and a suitable resolution of sympathy was passed, and will be forwarded to the minister.

#### To Form Study Groups.

Liberal study groups will be organized throughout Canada, as a result of the action taken by the meeting. The advisory committee approved of a recommendation from the administration committee that members of the legislative committee (Mrs. Harry W. Skinner and Miss Beatrice Belcourt, Ottawa) should confer with representatives of the Twentieth Century Liberal Association of Canada, together with Liberal senators and members of Parliament, with a view to forming this chain of study groups.

It was pointed out that the study groups will in no way interfere with the present riding associations or the separate clubs of men and women and Twentieth Century clubs, but will be composed of men and women of all ages to make an intensive study of national and international questions.

Mrs. Harry W. Skinner, Ottawa,

a member of the legislative committee of the National Federation, spoke, outlining the purpose of the proposed study groups.

#### Conference in May.

Miss Odette Lapointe, Quebec, president of the Women's branch of the Twentieth Century Liberal Association of Canada, spoke on the proposed conference of the Liberal young people of Canada to be held in Ottawa at the Chateau Laurier, May 29 and 30 next.

Mrs. William Duff, Lunenburg, N.S., wife of Senator William Duff, gave the treasurer's report.

#### Report for Provinces.

Reports by provinces were received as follows: Saskatchewan, Mrs. D. A. McNiven, Regina, wife of D. A. McNiven, M.P., president of the Saskatchewan Provincial Women's Liberal Association; Quebec, by Mrs. P. F. Casgrain, Westmount, Que., president of the Quebec Provincial Federation of Liberal Women; British Columbia, by Mrs. T. J. O'Neill, wife of the member of Parliament from Kamloops; the Alberta report was read by the secretary, Miss Beatrice Belcourt; New Brunswick, by Mrs. Clark, wife of W. G. Clark, M.P., Fredericton; Nova Scotia, by Mrs. J. J. Kinley, Lunenburg, wife of J. J. Kinley, M.P., Queens-Lunenburg; the Ontario report was read by Mrs. P. McEvoy, Ottawa, second vice-president of the Ontario Women's Liberal Association. Regret was expressed that Mrs. W. H. Fox, Toronto, president of the Ontario Women's Liberal Association, was unable to be present. The Manitoba report was given by Mrs. L. A. Mutch, corresponding secretary of the Winnipeg Women's Liberal Association; Prince Edward Island, by Mrs. A. E. McLean, of Summerside.

Miss Helen Doherty, secretary of the National Federation of Liberal Women of Canada, attended to the registration.

#### Other Speakers.

Among those who brought in reports and spoke of the work of Liberal women in various provinces and constituencies were Mrs. Motherwell, Melville, Sask.; Mrs. P. F. Casgrain, Quebec; Mrs. R. J. Deachman, Mrs. Walter Little, North Bay; Mrs. J. G. Turgeon, Vancouver; Mrs. C. B. Howard, Sherbrooke; Mrs. W. R. Macdonald, Brantford; Mrs. C. R. McIntosh, North Battleford, and Mrs. W. G. Clark, Fredericton.

Mrs. P. F. Casgrain and Mrs. D. A. McNiven moved a vote of thanks to the administrative committee of

the National Federation, for the constant assistance and co-operation they had rendered to Liberal women throughout Canada.

Regret was expressed at the inability to be present of Hon. Cairine Wilson, senator, the acting chairman of the National Federation of Liberal Women.

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Mrs. P. F. Casgrain and Mrs. D. A. McNiven moved a vote of thanks to the administrative committee of the National Federation, for the constant assistance and co-operation they had rendered to Liberal women throughout Canada.

Regret was expressed at the inability to be present of Hon. Cairine Wilson, senator, the acting chairman of the National Federation of Liberal Women.

REPEAT  
REPETITION

April 28, 1936.

*file*  
**D 21508**

Victorian Order of Nurses

Welcome to Capital - Visitors and Delegates.

Thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Graham for hospitality.

(Nearly 40 years - 1898)

Longer in public life than any other in Canada - Legislature 1898.

Public life parallels life of the Victorian Order, - Order

founded 1897.

Mrs. Graham life partner, showing interests, personal, social

and political;

An example to all of us.

Secret long life given to public service.

Pleasant to recall Lady Aberdeen, the founder of the Order -

still devoting her life to great causes of social welfare and wellbeing.

Lord Aberdeen passed away over two years ago.

Institutions established by Lord and Lady Aberdeen in Canada,

are among most important of national institutions, rendering

Social Service in Canada today:

- (1) May Court Club in Ottawa;
- (2) National Council of Women;
- (3) Victorian Order of Nurses.

The permanency and growth of these institutions give encouragement

to new movements of our day, looking to social betterment.

D 21509

Secret of success of growth:

1. Nature of the undertaking - Social service - (a permanent need)  
highest form of service.
2. Service characterized by individual initiative and self-reliance -  
true of the Order - true of the members.
3. Based on voluntary effort - not compulsion. - service must be  
willing.
4. Fostered co-operative effort - art of working with others.
5. Concern of service - wellbeing of all bound up in welfare of  
*social community based on social service*  
*each community*

Constitutes by example an important contribution to problems of today.

See work in its proper setting and true perspective:

larger than local, or national, - part of world service.

Now

The world of today in throes of a great struggle in which the contending

forces are those on the one hand making for:

- (1) harmony and preservation - and enrichment of life, -  
*Safety & harmony of life*  
on the other of  
strife and destruction.
- (2) Pasteur - 2 contrary laws - Peace, work, health;  
blood and death.
- (3) Irreconcilable claimants for the soul of *man* ~~soul~~, -  
Angels of light and of darkness.

Contrast:

What is taking place in Europe today -

Violation of Treaty obligation -

War between Italy and Ethiopia

All elements of possible conflict in competitive  
arming of nations of Europe and fear and suspicion  
to which it gives rise.

The forces of strife and destruction;

The law of blood and death;

The powers of darkness.

The rescue effected at Moose River

by the men and women who participated in the drama of human  
heroism and fortitude;

Preservation of life;

Peace, work and health;

Angels of light.

Responsibility on individual lives and organizations as to which end  
they serve.

Responsibility on those who have directing of human energies and  
activities.

Contrast attitude of dictators in Europe.

" " " Ministers of Mines and Health in Nova Scotia -

prepared to sacrifice  
own lives.

Our new countries helping to show the way to finer conception  
of national greatness.

Problems of depression ought to be solved in this way:

Service;  
Initiative and self-reliance;  
Voluntary effort;  
Co-operative effort;  
Community effort.

State contribution - in past  
in present.

National Employment Commission -

National Advisory Committee

All agencies doing a national service for more effective  
co-operation.

Victorian Order by its example and work - past, present  
and future, will make an all-important contribution  
to the solution of the problems of our day.

D21512

Twentieth Century Liberal Association

Second National Meeting

Banquet

May 29, 1936.

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8  
D21513 7  
Report of this speech prepared for publication  
in Record of Proceedings of the Convention.

Speech of the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister,  
Banquet - Second National Convention  
Twentieth Century Liberal Association of Canada  
May 29th, 1936.

Mr. Mackenzie King, who was received with prolonged  
cheers, thanked Miss Lapointe for her kind words of greeting, and  
the members of the Twentieth Century Liberal Association for  
their most cordial reception. He spoke of the earnest and efficient  
work the retiring officials of the Association had performed, and  
expressed the belief that the affairs of the Association had passed  
into competent hands, and that Miss Olive Wilson and Dr. O. N.  
McDougall would carry on, in an efficient manner, the good work of  
the past.

Mr. King recalled the fact that he had appeared before the  
Twentieth Century Liberal Association on two previous occasions.  
The first was in March, 1930, and the second was at the time of the  
first National Convention in June, 1933. On each occasion he had  
been a guest, and on each the Association had been unkind enough to  
call upon him for a speech.

It was not an easy task, Mr. King said, to combine what he  
wished to say both to the friends present, and to the possibly not so  
friendly, but vast audience hidden behind the mystery of the radio.  
He spoke of how the problems of statecraft were constantly becoming

D 21514

-2-

more and more complex. From the old Greek city state, the scope of politics had grown until today it embraced the affairs of a world-wide community of nations. There were many provinces in Canada, each with problems of its own; there were the several Dominions in the British Empire, and, finally, there were the nations of the world,--all of which have to be taken into consideration by a federal administration in Canada in seeking to deal with the problems of our times.

"Liberalism", Mr. King said, "seeks freedom for the individual: political freedom, religious freedom, social freedom and economic freedom. In various periods, the emphasis has been on different aspects of freedom. The aim, however, is not liberty in any laissez-faire sense, but liberty in the sense of an ever-widening opportunity for a fuller and more abundant life.

"It is the task of Liberalism, when questions arise in which there is conflict between the particular and the general interest of mankind, to ensure the supremacy of the general interest. It is the task of Liberalism, as well, to secure the supremacy of those forces making for unity, an aspect of Liberalism which cannot be emphasized too strongly at a time, such as the present, when powerful forces are everywhere seeking division and disruption in the relations of mankind".

Since the first National Convention of the Twentieth

Century Liberal Association, the general elections of 1936 had been held. In the elections, both the party and its cause triumphed in a measure beyond the greatest expectations of its most eager and optimistic members. The party was returned to power with a membership in the House of Commons of 178 members, and a majority over all others of 111. While it was always difficult in politics to assess the contributions of different factors making for success, Mr. King did not hesitate to say that no group contributed more to the victory of October last, than the Twentieth Century Liberal Clubs.

The Prime Minister touched upon some of the problems more particularly affecting the young men and women of today. Youth was faced with problems of a magnitude which the young people of other times had never had to consider. There was, first of all, the problem of unemployment. After five years of world depression, we had in Canada over half a million of unemployed, and over a million on relief. There was the situation in Europe, and the possibility of armed conflict on a scale such as the world had never seen before.

"These were among the problems confronting youth", stated Mr. King; "but equally they confronted every member of the human family. There was no home, no individual, that had not suffered

D 21516

-4-

because of the conditions and uncertainties of the past five years.

"There exists to some extent, on the part of youth, a feeling that these problems may be faced and overcome by some swift decisive action. But, unfortunately, the problem of today is in fact a world problem, and lies beyond the ability of any one nation to solve. A nation which thinks that it can settle these questions within its own borders, and without reference to the world at large, is like the ostrich that buries its head in the sand. What, then, is the solution? There is not", the Prime Minister continued, "any one solution. All we can do is to make certain we are basing such action as we take upon right principles, and seek at all times to move in the right direction. No agency is better suited to this end than a political party founded upon true principles, and earnestly seeking to put those principles into practice.

"A political party is the best and perhaps the only agency which can bring together people of all creeds and classes, and thus foster a true democracy. In the ranks of such a party, men and women work out together, and not in isolation, the problems of government and democracy"

"No political party", the Prime Minister went on, "can be greater than the men and women who comprise it. We must place our first emphasis upon character. Liberalism believes in the

D 21517

-5-

sacredness of human personality; it places the individual before all else. It is its task to enable men and women to seek that freedom of spirit and those higher spiritual aspects of life which man is created to enjoy."

One of the dangers of our time is the tendency to regard lightly those things which the past has taught us to reverence, and the failure to realize to the full the value of those forces which have made for progress. Mr. King here referred to various present day destructive forces, mentioning efforts in certain quarters to broadcast to the world a godless propaganda, with the object of destroying the faith of the peoples of the world in beliefs which had sustained them for generations. In this connection, he referred to the use of postage stamps for the conveyance of propaganda of a nature abhorrent to Canadians, and which, as far as it was within its power, the government would do its best to keep out of Canada. The growth of atheism, involving as it does the spread of discontent, of the doctrines of class-hatred and class-struggle, constitute a further dangerous condition confronting society at the present time.

"There is a clear-out line between the constructive and destructive forces contending in the world for supremacy today. The view as taught and demonstrated by British democracies, is that the state exists to serve the individuals who comprise it. In many

D21518

-6-

other countries today the opposite view is held, namely, that the individual exists to serve the state, and owes implicit obedience to it,- which in practice means to the dictator of the moment. Whenever a party, or a group of individuals, contend that the state is of more importance than the individuals who compose it, it is time for Liberal minded men and women to take a determined stand against such doctrines, and to oppose to the fullest degree the dictatorship which is their logical development.

"Political organization is most effective when it takes the necessary steps to translate into legislation the considered views of its members. A political party is not an end in itself, it is merely a means to an end; it is an instrument which enables us to put into practice those principles and policies which the majority of those associated with us, and the majority of the people of the country, believe are for the general and the common good.

"Two and a half years before the Liberal party came into power, Liberal Members of Parliament and representatives of Liberal organisations in all parts of the country, met and adopted a statement of principles and policies to meet conditions which Canada was at that time facing. This statement of the party's position on the immediate questions of the day came to be known as the 'Fourteen Points'. On the basis of the Fourteen Points, the party appealed to the people, and has been returned to office. The administration immediately began to apply the policies it had advocated. To such an extent

D21519

-7-

is the government carrying out its programme, that these Fourteen Points, set forth in 1933, it is not too much to say, because for all practical purposes, the speech from the throne at the opening of Parliament in 1936. Never has a political party come into power having made fewer promises than the Liberals during the last campaign. Never has a political party put so many of its principles and policies into practical effect, in so short a time, as has the Liberal party in Canada.

"Since the election, the government has been seeking to put Canada's house in order, and endeavouring to ascertain the true position of the country's finances. The National Employment Commission has been appointed to co-ordinate, in a nation-wide effort, the providing of work and the granting of relief. Within a few weeks of taking office, a far-reaching trade agreement was signed with the United States, and the disastrous trade dispute with Japan brought to a mutually beneficial conclusion. Steps have been taken, in the interests of efficiency and economy, to consolidate several important branches of the public service. The government is now engaged upon the task of removing the evidences of dictatorship as they have developed in the past five years. It has restored the authority of Parliament over matters of expenditure, and has dispensed with the "blank cheque" powers enabling the executive to legislate by orders-in-council. Many other items of the Liberal party's programme, including the restoration of Parliamentary control over

D 21520

-8-

currency and credit, and of the government's authority over the national railways, are before Parliament and will be dealt with before the session is concluded."

The condition of Europe was another of the present day problems to which the Prime Minister referred. He agreed with the view expressed by Mr. Bennett in a recent speech that we are living at a time, when, unfortunately, governments cannot place implicit faith in written covenants, even when they have been solemnly signed by the nations of the world. He did not share the view, however, that Economic Imperialism is the alternative to Economic Nationalism. The problems of the world cannot be solved by seeking to meet force with force. In all its activities the government had been endeavouring, and would so continue, to promote that mutual understanding and good-will, which, if faithfully sought and applied, he believed, would solve many of the problems facing the world today.

Mr. King's closing word was one of counsel to the young men and women in his audience not to abandon those principles which through<sup>out</sup> the ages have afforded the surest guide to right conduct alike of individuals and of nations. In the words of St. Paul to the Thessalonians, he exhorted them to "Prove all things; hold fast that which is good."

## No Foothold In Canada Allowed Sinister Moves

**Premier King Says Govt.  
As Far as Possible Will  
Combat Forces That Try  
Destroy Sacred Things.**

### One Thousand Young Liberals at Banquet

**Prime Minister Discusses  
Liberalism and Problems  
Of Youth Today.**

Sinister influences in Europe which seek to promote atheism and materialism and to undermine and destroy things formerly held sacred must not be allowed to gain a foothold in Canada, Prime Minister Mackenzie King told a great audience last night at the Chateau.

"So far as it is in the power of the government to do so Canada will be kept sacred from such endeavors," he declared.

#### Gravity of Tendencies

Gratification that Opposition Leader R. B. Bennett had stressed the gravity of some present-day tendencies in his recent speech was voiced by the Liberal leader. Not so much in Canada, but in some other countries there was a tendency to treat lightly those things which should never be disregarded.

The influence of home, of Church, of religious training and thought were held too lightly. In some countries of Europe there was a deliberate organized movement on foot to destroy the very foundations of human society.

Russia, he was informed in a recent letter, was calling a "convention of the Godless" during which it was planned to put on the radio broadcasts aimed at destruction of many of the sacred things of life.

The postage was to bear sacrilegious propaganda. Mr. King gave notice that such a movement would find short shrift in Canada.

#### 1,000 Persons Present

The Prime Minister was speaking at the banquet in connection with the second national convention of the Twentieth Century Liberal Association of Canada. It was his first address outside the House of Commons since his election last fall and in honor of the occasion a great gathering turned out to welcome him. There was a gathering of approximately 1,000 persons, young Liberals from all parts of Canada here to attend the two-day convention which closes today, cabinet ministers, senators, members of Parliament, members of the Ontario cabinet and legislature, officials of many Liberal organizations in Ottawa and district as well as many private citizens.

Cordial greetings to the young Liberals and warmest greetings and assurance of support to Mr. King were expressed in a telegram sent by Premier M. F. Hepburn and read by the chairman, R. A. MacDougall, of Woodstock, retiring president of the men's branch of the association. Mr. MacDougall introduced the newly elected presidents of the men's and women's branches, Dr. O. N. McDougall, of Neepawa, Man. and Miss Olive Wilson of Rockcliffe. Miss Wilson presented the retiring president of the women's branch, Miss Odette Lapointe, with a wrist watch as a token of appreciation of her services.

#### Loyalty and Confidence

"No one ever is happier than I am in the loyalty and confidence the young Liberals have in you, Mr. King," declared Miss Lapointe in introducing the Prime Minister. "We trust you; we know you are a true Liberal. You have devoted your life to studying social problems. If you need moral support in dealing with reactionaries, I would like you to remember the young Liberals are behind you."

#### Congratulates Presidents

Mr. King began his address by thanking, on behalf of the Liberal party, Miss Lapointe and R. A. MacDougall, retiring presidents of the association and congratulating Miss Wilson and Dr. McDougall the

PUBLICATION.....

DATE.....

newly elected presidents. He then recalled that he had spoken at two previous Twentieth Century gatherings in Ottawa, the first in March, 1930 when the organization was founded, and the second in June, 1933, at the time of its first national convention. In his talk, he would seek to link together a few thoughts he had expressed on the previous occasions he addressed the young Liberals.

#### One Who Serves Best

At the first meeting he had spoken on the meaning and scope of politics. "You were starting out on a great adventure and I tried to have you appreciate the magnitude of the great problems confronting you." He referred to the explanation he had given of politics and said the best politician, in the truest sense, is the one who best serves his city, his country and the world. The thing in politics is best which is right in itself, he added.

Liberalism, its meaning and scope was the topic of his address at the second gathering, Mr. King added. There had been a general election between the first and second address in which the Liberal party had met defeat. In this address, he said, he put emphasis on policy rather than politics. The cause, he said, is greater than any platform. Liberalism is greater than any set policy that could be put in as a political platform. Liberalism, he said, was a living vital force, "that can be destroyed only when you destroy love of freedom in the human breast." So far as nations are concerned, none may live to themselves, as the good of all is bound in the common good. Liberalism broadens the bounds of freedom and liberty, seeks to preserve and secure, instead of submerge, individual liberty to the liberty of all, the Prime Minister said.

#### The General Interest

Liberalism seeks, wherever there is conflict of class and general interest to seek the general interest. "I cannot emphasize too much this aspect of Liberalism," Mr. King said. Looking around the world one finds the position caused by failure to seek the general interest. There have been pitted class against class, race against race, creed against creed, all seeking disruption, rather than the good of all. Liberalism seeks to remove the things that separate classes, races, nations and bring all together in greater unity.

#### Went Down in a Heap.

Since 1933 there had been another election, a different election, Mr. King said. Speaking to the young Liberals in 1933 he said he sought to restore faith in self, in the party and in Liberalism as a great cause. There was an election last year and both the party and the cause triumphed in a great way, exceeding even greatest expectations. It was not only the greatest Liberal victory but the greatest victory ever won by a political party in Canada. The Conservatives went to the country with 137 members and went back with only 39. In that campaign one party after another opposed the Liberals. Whether Conservative, C.C.F., Social Credit, except for one particular province, Reconstruction, the leaderless National party that one heard of, all candidates of the various parties went down into a heap, like nine pins, before the onslaught of Liberal votes in that campaign. The Liberal party went back to the House of Commons with 178 members, a majority over all of 111.

#### Perfect Organization.

Declaring it was his first opportunity to say a word for the part taken by the Twentieth Century Association in the campaign, Mr. King said while it was difficult to assess the part played by any one group to the success of the campaign, he felt no single element contributed so much to the overwhelming success of the campaign than the aid of the Twentieth Century Association. The organization was perfect from coast to coast when the election came on and speaking on behalf of the whole Liberal party, he said they contributed their part in the most memorable political victory in the history of Canada and put their heart in it to make it such.

#### Problems of Youth.

He had spoken of the work of the political party and now he would speak especially of the problems of youth and bring out at the outset the reason why youth has a problem the like of which has never been faced before. After five years of unemployment, there were today 500,000 unemployed and 1,000,000 on relief. Young men and women look with concern to the future. A second problem was the great specter of war. What is happening in Europe, in Asia? If war should come, it would be on a scale unparalleled in history; it would be mechanical carnage on a scale the world has never known, the Prime Minister said.

PUBLICATION.....

DATE.....

Youth must be anxious of the future and must have its voice. "The problem is yours and equally the problem of every man and woman in society," Mr. King said. There is not a single individual who would not suffer as a result of a great conflict if it should come. Parents, he said, are more anxious as to what will come than is youth because youth can't see the future as age sees the past. Those who have got on in years realize what it means to the present generation to be faced with a problem such as it is faced with.

#### World Problems

There was a feeling on the part of many that these problems can be settled quickly and particularly by the government at any particular time. The problems are greater problems because they are world problems and as such lie beyond the control of any country. That is what makes them great problems. Any person who thought a nation could solve the problems within itself was like an ostrich hiding its head in the sand, Mr. King said. The problem was a human problem and as such was greater than could be solved by any government. All agencies have in some way to be brought together to help the nations and human beings in their work together. It lies beyond the scope of any country because of the world and human questions. There was no single solution, only whatever was done, the actions must be founded on right principles and right policies. "I believe in the long run that right will triumph over might," Mr. King added.

No agency was better calculated to bring people out of the uncertainty of the past into the certainty of the future than a political party founded on the right principles and seeking to carry them out in the right way. Mr. King referred to the final lecture given by Prof. Charles Ellicott Norton, at Harvard, in which Prof. Norton said he wished he could give his students a talisman to guide them through life. He could not, but he did tell his students that young people should think reverently of many things of which the world thinks lightly. Let not the dust of the world obscure your vision, he had said.

#### Individual Counts Most

Remember that while a political party is a great agency for effecting human needs, no party is greater than the men and women making it up, Mr. King said. The individual counts most in the Liberal party;

the party places stress on the individual. The individual is a being endowed with a personality, mental and spiritual powers and aspirations. The work of the Liberal party is to enable the individual to develop not only his physical well-being but to free his mind and spirit as well.

It gave him great pleasure to join with Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett in what the Opposition Leader said at London the other day; that "there is a danger of treating lightly those things we have been taught to reverence, those things that relate to human character, influence of home, church, religious training and thought. These things are being held too lightly."

#### "Convention of Godless"

In some countries of Europe there was a deliberate organized attempt to destroy the very foundations of human society. He had been informed that in Russia plans were made to hold a "convention of the godless" at which it was planned to broadcast on the radio such things as would destroy faith.

Plans also were prepared to place sacrilegious pictures on postage stamps. Mr. King said he was asked if he couldn't prevent the radio broadcasts and letters bearing these stamps from coming into Canada.

"Canada will be kept sacred against any sort of an endeavor of that kind," Mr. King declared. "There is that danger found in Europe, seeking to promote atheism, to foster materialism, foster race hatred. We must set our faces against it, struggle against it and do what we can to save human society. The Prime Minister then read from a newspaper clipping, giving words attributed to Canon Berry in the Old Country, who said the commandment of dictators was that "you shall love the sovereign state and hate your neighbors over the border."

The attitude that the state exists to serve the individual was brought out of British democracy. What are the doctrines of Europe, Italy, Germany, Russia? he asked. The view is that the individual exists to serve the state and that the individual owes obedience to the state, which means whoever is dictator. All freedom ends, freedom of the press, of expression, of public meeting, of parliament. Parliamentary authority is taken away and dictatorship is substituted.

PUBLICATION.....

DATE.....

**Insidious Ways.**

Whenever anyone comes across a party that says the state is bigger than the individual, Mr. King advised that it be not permitted to exist. He spoke of the dangerous insidious ways these ideas come from other lands, lands where there never has been true freedom. "Whenever you see these mistaken views of human conditions and life, destroy them so they cannot take any place in our land," Mr. King said.

The political party in its truest sense, is the best way to find the way from uncertainty to certainty, as it brings together all classes, races, creeds, religions and helps foster in a country the truest possible democracy that can be found. Solutions to problems will be found, not in isolation, but together with other individuals. A political party, he added, could bring to the solution of problems all that can be found in knowledge and experience. Mr. King mentioned the several gatherings held in Ottawa within the past week or two and said he was sure no one would hand over the government to any one of these organizations. But in a political party all these groups find expression and their contribution to society, through co-operation, could be brought out. This makes for enlightened reform, Mr. King added.

**Most Effective Means.**

The political party was the most effective means of translating into legislation the views of all in the party. He mentioned the 14 points of the Liberal platform, which the

young Liberals had helped draw up, and said with the election last year, that platform had become the Speech from the Throne.

While he was in agreement with Opposition Leader Bennett in respect to certain tendencies of the time, he must "part company" with him on the question of military defence, said Mr. King.

**Military Preparation.**

"I think he is striking a jingoistic note," he said in reference to that part of Mr. Bennett's London speech dealing with military preparation. The way to deal with militaristic nations "is not by supporting a cause which we condemn." It would not solve the problem of Canada to become militaristic herself. The effective and wise way was for Canada to seek means of promoting understanding between herself and other nations. Canada must promote understanding and remove causes of difference.

The Liberal party when in power had sent ministers to France, the United States and Japan. At that time the cry had gone up that an effort was being made to "cut the painter" which bound Canada to the Empire. But now with relations never better in the Empire, Canada was on the best terms with the three nations to which overtures had been made.

In concluding Mr. King said: "Do not abandon too quickly the great principles and policies that have worked out a solution in the past. Do not abandon faith. Keep strong and all help. Character in the individual will mean strength in the nation." He then quoted from St. Paul speaking to the Thessalonians, "Prove all things and hold fast that which is good."

R. J. Myers, Chatham, expressed thanks to the Prime Minister.

D 21525

Opening of  
William Saunders Building  
and  
Macoun Memorial Gardens  
at  
Central Experimental Farm  
Ottawa.

June 6, 1936.

## Works of Two Great Canadians Are Perpetuated in Memorials

Prime Minister King Opens New William Saunders Building and W. T. Macoun Gardens at Experimental Farm—Sons Unveil Testimonials.

The lives and achievements of two of Canada's outstanding pioneers in scientific agriculture were commemorated at the Experimental Farm on Saturday afternoon, where Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King as Prime Minister of Canada officially opened the new William Saunders building, and the W. T. Macoun Memorial Gardens.

Containing suites of offices for departments of the Experimental Farm, the building stands on the site of the former residence of the late Dr. William Saunders, first director of the Dominion's Experimental Farm system. The official opening coincided with the 100th anniversary of Dr. Saunders' birth and the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Central Experimental Farm.

Dedicated to the memory of Dr. W. T. Macoun, for many years Dominion Horticulturist, the Macoun Memorial Garden is a sunken garden with a fountain playing in the centre, and is built on the site of Dr. Macoun's former residence at the Experimental Farm.

At both ceremonies, sons of the two men whom the large gathering honored unveiled the memorials. W. E. Saunders officiated at the unveiling of the bronze plaque which is affixed to the new building, and John Macoun unveiled the sun-dial and pedestal erected at the east side of the Macoun Memorial Gardens.

Upwards of 1,000 invited guests, including members of the Dominion Cabinet and leaders in political, official and agricultural life of Canada attended the dual ceremony, and were received on the main lawn of the Experimental Farm by Hon. James G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, and Mrs. Gardiner; Dr. G. S. H. Barton, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, and Mrs. Barton, and Dr. E. S. Archibald, Director of Experimental Farms, and Mrs. Archibald.

Following inspection of the new building and laboratories, and of the Memorial Garden, guests assembled on the main lawn, and the Prime Minister and other speakers told of the attainments and careers of Dr. Saunders and Dr. Macoun.

Mr. Gardiner presided and was accompanied on the platform by the Prime Minister, W. E. Saunders, Dr. Barton, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, former Minister of Agriculture, and Dr. Archibald.

Opening the ceremonies, the Minister of Agriculture stated the new building had been named after one of the stalwarts in the agricultural development of Canada, Dr. William Saunders, and the Memorial Gardens would perpetuate the name of Dr. W. T. Macoun, who had been closely associated with the many beauties of the Experimental Farm at Ottawa.

"Agriculture is the basic industry of the Dominion," he said, "and it is the industry which brought many thousands from the old lands to the shores of Canada. In this new building which you see in front of you we are doing honor to the man who established the Experimental Farm, which has done so much to promote and to improve agriculture in Canada."

The Prime Minister expressed his pleasure over officiating at the dual ceremony on a spot considered by many as the most beautiful in the Capital of Canada.

### Two Great Public Servants.

"The occasion on which we are here today," he said, "is to dedicate memorials to two great public servants, whose lives were closely associated with each other, and whose lives were associated with the Capital of Canada.

"It is fitting to honor the memory of both men at the same time, as they were men of the same kind; men of trained minds and broad knowledge; men of scientific attainments, who built with

an eye to the future. Dr. Saunders and Dr. Macoun may be numbered among the great of this earth because the qualities they possessed were those of true greatness.

"We are dedicating particularly suitable memorials to each. To the memory of Dr. Macoun, who was identified with botany and horticulture during his life, there is a garden, and many varieties in this garden are the result of Dr. Macoun's own scientific work. The sun-dial in the garden is a most adequate symbol. It teaches us that in this universe there is a

Divine Order, relating time and space in mathematical exactitude. It teaches us that, given a right attitude of man towards his Creator, and man towards his fellow-men, social and other problems will begin to solve themselves.

"In the building there is a symbol which I feel sure Dr. Saunders and his friends would approve, namely, the application of scientific thought in a constructive way. We are now facing a situation which mankind has never known before.

"We see scientific thought and discovery applied in two vastly different ways. We see it applied for the purpose of destruction and we see it applied for conservation, protection and development. In Canada we may fairly say that our men of science are serving the latter objective. Our great men are not the Krupps nor the Maxims, but are the Bantings, the Bells, the Saunders', father and son, who have spent their lives to preserve the forces which make for the benefit of mankind.

"In speaking of Dr. Saunders here today, one is reminded of the inscription on the tomb of Sir Christopher Wren, 'Si monumentum requiris, circumspice' (if you would see his monument, look about you). The extent to which a man's work is enduring may be gauged by the extent to which it is carried on by others. If this is the test, then these two were great men indeed."

### Appreciation of Beauty.

The Prime Minister spoke of beauty and the place of beauty in the life and economy of a country, declaring that there had never been a time when a sense and appreciation of beauty was more required than at the present age.

There is a greater need than ever for some of those creative elements which Nature alone can supply and beauty alone can give.

Declaring the building officially open, the Prime Minister said: "The William Saunders Building will symbolize that great factor of knowledge, the search after truth, and will help to reveal the secrets of Nature in a way which will aid the development of our great natural heritage."

Mr. King invited W. E. Saunders, son of the former director to unveil the bronze plaque to be affixed to the building, and as the white covering was pulled aside revealing the memorial, the great crowd stood with bared heads, and the band of the Governor General's Foot Guards under direction of Captain J. T. Brown, Director of Music, played "O Canada."

PUBLICATION.....

DATE.....

Mr. Saunders explained that his brother, Sir Charles Saunders of Toronto, was unable, owing to ill-health to be present at the dedication of the building. Sir Charles was the originator of the famous Marquis wheat which contributed incalculably to the wealth of the Dominion. In addition to W. E. Saunders, two other sons of the former Director, Percy and Henry Saunders, were present at the function.

"There are probably very few of you here today who knew my father," he said. "You knew him as a tradition and you know his work. There are two or three of his achievements of which we of the family are very proud. He effected the establishment of all experimental farms in Canada as a single unit, and we have always felt that this policy was, I might almost say, a stroke of genius."

Mr. Saunders told of how his father developed strains of early wheat which extended the wheat belt hundreds of miles farther north in the Canadian West. "He searched the world over for the wheat he wanted, and not finding it, he made it." Mr. Saunders told of how his brother, Sir Charles, carried on and extended the project of developing better strains of wheat, culminating in the evolution of the famous "Marquis" variety. On behalf of the family he expressed his thanks to the Prime Minister, the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Mr. Motherwell and others.

#### Mr. Motherwell.

Mr. Motherwell, Liberal member of the House of Commons for Melville, outlined the career of Dr. Saunders who rose from a London, Ont., druggist to director of the Experimental Farm system in the 1880's.

"The extent to which Dr. Saunders, in his policy of plant breeding, selection and importation of early maturing cereals, small and tree fruits, grasses and clovers, shrubs and trees, has influenced, stimulated and expanded western agriculture is quite beyond computation," he said.

From his rich experience on the Prairies, Mr. Motherwell described how in its early days the West struggled to grow such late maturing wheats as red and white flint. In many localities it would be frozen out possibly two years out of three. Dr. William Saunders started the selection and breedings which made possible the great achievement of his son Sir Charles Saunders in developing Marquis wheat. The son took over the work of his father in 1903 and continued the breeding from 48 varieties of wheat, which work was crowned with such great success.

Many hundreds of guests inspected the building both prior to and after the opening ceremonies. Built to allow ample space for offices at each of the divisions of the Farm which it houses, it is impressive in its dignity and in the manner in which it harmonizes with the surrounding lawns, trees and borders.

The design is a modern adaptation of Tudor Gothic architecture, retaining simplicity of character, and relying on mass and color for effect.

The frame and floor construction is of reinforced concrete, with masonry walls faced with brick and with sandstone trim. There are two carved stone panels, one bearing the Arms of Canada in the parapet of the central tower, the other above the east entrance symbolizing the functions of the experimental farms.

The main feature of the interior is the entrance lobby, with an ornamental screen marking the entrance to the information wicket and mail room. The main staircase, occupying the central tower, is lighted from the oriel window on the landing. On the main floor the east wing is given over to the director's offices and the executive branch, while the remainder of the floor is occupied by the animal husbandry division, illustration stations and draughting room.

The second floor contains a central library and reading room, the offices of the field husbandry division, fibre division, a stenographers' room, and in the east wing the laboratories and offices of the tobacco division.

In the basement, at the west end, an assembly hall is provided, reached by a separate entrance. This room is divided by a folding partition which permits the use of the south end as a staff common room. Caretaker's quarters are provided at the rear, and the rest of the space is given over to the heating plant, multigraph room, dark room, blue printing room and filing space.

The floor of the main lobby is of terrazzo, with a Canadian block marble border and base. The corridor and laboratory floors are of asphalt tile, while the office floors generally are of battleship linoleum. All the interior woodwork is Canadian birch.

The architect who designed and carried out the work was John B. Roper. It was built under the authority and supervision of the Department of Public Works, T. W. Fuller, chief architect, and Henri Dagenais, Ltd., were the general contractors.

#### Dedicate Garden.

Members of the Macoun family participated in the official opening of the Macoun Memorial Gardens. Accompanied by the Prime Minister, Mr. Gardiner, Dr. Archibald and members of the Macoun Memorial Garden Committee, John Macoun, son of Dr. Macoun unveiled the pedestal surmounted by a sundial. Also present were Dr. Macoun's three daughters, Mrs. Selwyn Wilson (Norah) and the Misses Maureen and Patricia Macoun.

The committee which has been responsible for the beautiful sunken garden is composed of F. C. Nunnick, chairman; L. F. Burrows, secretary of the Canadian Horticultural Council, and M. B. Davis, Dominion Horticulturist. R. W. Oliver planned the garden, and the memorial sundial was designed by Arthur Kellatt.

Located on the site where Dr. Macoun lived for many years, the garden is close to the Elm Road in the Experimental Farm and adjacent to the rose-gardens and experimental floral plots of the Division of Horticulture.

Steps lead down from the ground level to a flagstone path which extends from east to west of the site, and a fountain plays brightly in the centre. At the East side on a stone pedestal is the sundial, dignified in the austerity and simplicity of its design. The grassy centre-plot of the sunken garden is surrounded by a floral border, reminiscent of the border near his home which Dr. Macoun had developed as one of the great floral show places of the Capital. On Saturday the border glowed with deep-purple Darwin tulips, which will be supplanted with other annuals and perennials according to season. At the opening ceremonies, four senior Boy Scouts in full uniform acted as sentinels at the entrance to the Memorial Garden.

During the afternoon, G.G.F.G.

Band under leadership of Captain J. T. Brown played a cheery program of selections, and an orchestra played in the William Saunders Building during its inspection by the guests.

A feature of the ceremonies which proved of exceptional interest to many hundreds of visitors to the Experimental Farm were the strikingly-designed exhibits of the various Divisions on display in a marquee at the East side of the main lawn. Officials of the different branches were present and explained to the large numbers interested, technical and practical and refreshments were served on the main lawns of the Experimental Farm grounds.

D 21528

Visiting Presbyterian Clergymen from the  
British Isles.

Luncheon  
Experimental Farm  
Ottawa.

June 25, 1936.

9

## Europe and Asia Should Take Lesson From Canada and U.S. Declares Prime Minister King

**Addressing Presbyterian Ministers From Old Country, Premier Tells of Good Neighborliness Between the Dominion and Republic. Moderation and Toleration Emphasized in Canada. Scottish Minister Says Canada's Prime Minister Regarded Overseas as One of British Empire's Outstanding Statesmen.**

Europe and Asia could take a lesson from Canada and the United States in good neighborliness, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King told the visiting party of Presbyterian ministers from England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales who were guests of the federal government at luncheon at the Experimental Farm yesterday.

"We want you to note how we get along with our neighbors, for that is a lesson Europe and Asia need learning," the Premier said, adding that the International Joint Commission for thirty years had been largely responsible for the goodwill between Canada and the United States.

The luncheon was presided over by Rev. William Patterson, moderator of the Ottawa presbytery of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, who introduced the Premier.

Rev. Dr. Alexander McKinnon, of Speanbridge, Inverness-shire, Scotland, thanking the Premier for his address on behalf of the Scottish members of the party, said Britons regarded Premier King as one of the outstanding statesmen of the British Empire.

"It is exceedingly gratifying that Mr. King occupies the seat of authority in this great Dominion of Canada," Dr. McKinnon remarked. "It is a tribute to Canadians who laid aside racial and religious differences to pick out the best man in the land. Catholics and Protestants should always agree on the fundamental principles of a country like Canada."

"We thank you, Mr. King for the most cordial welcome we have received wherever we have been in Canada. May God bless you and bless Canada."

### Heartiest Welcome.

The Prime Minister regretted he was unable to attend a luncheon held by the party at St. Andrew's church on Wednesday. He worshipped at St. Andrew's, he said, and there was nothing of which he was prouder than being a Scotch Presbyterian.

"I extend to you the heartiest welcome to Canada on behalf of the government and the people of Canada as a whole," he said.

"We have in Canada much in the way of industries and resources, and there also will be found a Christian spirit which we value above all else. There is a great spiritual background to Canada. We attach also much importance to unity in Canada and we have met with a certain degree of success in maintaining that unity. We are a happy family in this Dominion from coast to coast. As a people we get along very well with one another."

### Moderation, Toleration.

"At Quebec you may have seen two monuments—not of Wolfe and not of Montcalm—but of Wolfe and Montcalm, two men who united the French and English on the Plains of Abraham. Moderation and toleration among classes and creeds are strongly emphasized in Canada, perhaps more so than in any other country. As an example I would like to say that Mr. Lapointe, the minister of justice, has been my desk mate for years. Mr. Lapointe is a Catholic and we have never differed on any matter of policy. All races get along in the House of Commons. "The only ones who give us any trouble are the Irish," the Premier added laughingly.

In conclusion the Premier wished the party a happy time on the remainder of their trip in Canada. They leave this morning for Toronto.

Rev. T. F. Marquis, of Swindon, England, thanked the Premier in behalf of the English, Welsh and Irish members of the party.

### Proud of Their Church.

The chairman, prior to introducing the Premier, said that as Canadians, Presbyterians were justly proud of their church.

"We have had a good many crises in our church," Mr. Patterson said. "We have felt the depression keenly but throughout the depression years we have not closed one church and

have not withdrawn one missionary. We have spent about five million dollars in the past ten years building new churches. We want you to carry back across the sea the impression that Presbyterians in Canada are loyal to their church. I also hope you will carry tender memories of what you have seen in Canada."

Director E. S. Archibald of the government experimental farms outlined some of the work being carried out at the various stations and then conducted the party through the farm.

Yesterday morning the party visited the Parliament Buildings, and the ore dressing division of the mines branch on Booth street. Last night a carillon concert was given by Percival Price, who played selections chosen by the visitors. A wreath also was placed in the Memorial Chamber by members of the party who served in the Great War.

Last evening the party had dinner at Knox church, where Very Rev. Dr. Robert Johnston and some of the visiting ministers spoke briefly.

D 21530



Ottawa, June 20, 1936.

Memorandum for Mr. King:

re Luncheon, Experimental Farm, June 25,  
visiting Presbyterian Clergymen and Wives.

Place - William Saunders Building, Experimental Farm.  
Time - 1.00 P.M.  
Chairman - The Reverend William Patterson.  
Programme - (no speeches)  
(a) Chairman, few remarks,  
(b) Prime Minister, word of welcome,  
(c) Mr. Archibald, Director of Farm, few remarks.

Mr. Patterson was most emphatic when he said that it was not expected or desired that you should make a speech. A word of welcome is all that is expected.

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Attached are some notes.

The folder also contains a list of the members of the party and a memorandum re its visit in Canada.

E. A. P.

D21531

Notes re: Visit of Presbyterian Ministers from British Isles

Luncheon, Experimental Farm, June 25th, 1936:

Welcome: to Canada and to the Capital;

The "Lady of the Snows" has donned her greenest frock;  
Glad that Party have seen not only our cities, factories, etc.,  
but something of our Canadian countryside - lakes,  
hills, broad-sweeping rivers;

Significance of this visit:

Sixty leading Presbyterian clergymen of British Isles;  
Benefit to be derived from such a visit;  
Interchange of ideas between clergy;  
Source of inspiration and recreation;  
Already many ties with Mother Church and Mother Country;  
names, customs, common intellectual and spiritual background;  
e.g. Town of Perth, Ontario, on the Tay River,  
County of Lanark, with its Macdonalds and MacGregors, etc.  
This "Interfellowship Party" renews these ties.

Appropriateness of luncheon being held at Experimental Farm:

Three weeks ago this building (William Saunders Building) opened  
in commemoration of a life of great public service, which  
sought not self-advancement but good of fellowmen;  
Farm ministers not only to material but to aesthetic needs of  
community;  
Happy blending of the practical and the spiritual in work of the  
Farm, as in Ministry.

D21532

The Christian Minister in early British North America:

Fitting that visit being held this year - "MacGregor celebration";  
150 years ago, Rev. Dr. James MacGregor, a Presbyterian minister  
came out from Scotland and settled in Pictou district;  
first minister in Pictou district;  
a man of great character and intellect;  
became leading figure in founding Pictou Academy -  
now Dalhousie University.

Pioneer minister was really "a minister of the people";  
Not only carried the Gospel into remote districts, but also  
education, often medical service, and gave a hand  
to the plough when needed;

Played vital role in molding character of this country;  
Religious problem in older countries is one of preserving vitality  
of spiritual forces;  
Canada still a young country and the task of the Church and of  
the Christian Minister is to mould a growing community  
along Christian lines;

Increasing realization of the importance of spiritual forces:

Disaster of war and depression have revealed more clearly than  
before that ~~an~~ emphasis on material and selfish con-  
siderations will not solve even material problems -  
still less minister to the spiritual life of the nation  
and the individual;

D 21533

- 3 -

As a man in public life, feel an increasing conviction that the attainment of a social order based on Truth and Justice is not a political task only, but is also essentially an ethical and religious one.

D21534

Fiftieth Anniversary  
Of the Inauguration of the Transcontinental  
Railway Service.

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Union Station  
Ottawa

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June 28, 1936

10

## C. P. R. Jubilee Train Goes On Triumphal Way

Prime Minister Mackenzie  
King, Mayor Lewis and  
Others Speak at Celebra-  
tion in Union Station.

Thousands Are Present  
On Historic Occasion

Similar Scenes Witnessed  
Exactly Fifty Years Ago,  
Recalled by Speakers.

To the loud cheering of 63 C.P.R. pensioners and 2,500 spectators who jammed the Union Station and the platforms, the Canadian Pacific's Jubilee train, the Dominion Limited, pulled out of Ottawa last night headed for Vancouver over the same route which the first Canadian passenger train took just half a century ago, almost to the hour.

The large concourse of the station was filled with interested spectators long before the hour scheduled for the arrival of the train. A rope had been drawn down the center of the concourse and a body of Royal Canadian Mounted Police resplendent in their scarlet tunics lined up in front.

A platform had been raised in front of the old newsstand and it was draped in Union Jacks. It was from this platform, that the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, addressed the gathering and brought the thanks of the government of the people of Canada to the C.P.R. for what it had done for Canadian progress and development during the past 50 years and expressed the very best wishes for the years to come.

### A Colorful Picture.

The platform at which the train pulled in was draped in red, white and blue bunting as was the concourse. To the hundreds of spectators who crowded their way in

between passengers hurrying to and from trains, it was a colorful picture.

The engine of the train, No. 2803, was itself gaily decorated. On the front it bore a decorative adaptation of the Dominion coat of arms. This coat of arms had a black background, with the unicorn in silver, the lion in gold, the scroll work in blue grey and crimson and the Union Jack, Fleur de Lys and the Canadian coat of arms in standard colors. In a plate at the front top of the engine, the words: "From Sea to Sea" were in yellow on black and the figures 1886-1936 were in yellow on a blue ocean and green continent. Red and white bunting covered the top of the cowcatcher and the sides of the engine.

### Spirit of Pioneers.

Just prior to the arrival of the train from Montreal, H. J. Humphrey, vice-president and general manager eastern lines of the C.P.R., mounted the platform and addressed the Prime Minister, Mayor Lewis and the large crowd.

"It is, I feel, fitting and proper that we, as Canadians, should gather here this evening to welcome this transcontinental passenger train upon the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the first transcontinental passenger train," he said, "and in so doing, pay tribute to the spirit and courage not only of the pioneers of 50 years ago, but to the men and women who have during the intervening years contributed so richly to the development of our country. This development is, I think, well illustrated by this great all-steel train we are welcoming tonight, particularly when it is compared with the train of 50 years ago, representing as it does, a half century of progress.

"The first transcontinental passenger train left Montreal June 28th, 1886, and arrived in Fort Moody, then the terminal on the Pacific coast, on July 4. This evening we are celebrating the semi-centennial of that historic event, in complete appreciation of what that first train represented to the people of our country.

"That the people of Ottawa joined then, as they are doing now, in giving visible expression of their appreciation, is found in the fact that the government of the day, the city of Ottawa, and leading citizens were all represented or present personally. In fact, more than 2,000 Ottawa citizens welcomed the train at midnight and remained until 1.30 a.m. to cheer it heartily on its way.

"The city of Ottawa is again represented in the persons of the Mayor and members of the Board of Control and the City Council

the government of the day, by the Rt. Hon. the Prime Minister, and members of his cabinet; and the citizens of Ottawa are again gathered here to do honor as Canadians to the great and vital fact of rail transportation and its development down the years.

### Union of Provinces.

"There is no doubt that the completion of the main line from the Atlantic to the Pacific brought about the physical union of the provinces, and made possible the success of the pact of Confederation of 1867. The first transcontinental passenger train was another step forward. In fact, to the people of 1886 the train constituted a visible token of the fact that Canada was no longer made up of a series of unconnected communities, but was at last bound by bands of steel into a united country.

"Canadians saw the train as a visible prophecy of the advancement and progress of the years to come. I believe I am on safe ground when I say that all of us here will agree that in spite of war and depression that this prophecy is being steadily fulfilled.

### Message From the King.

"Mr. Prime Minister, Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen, I have now the honor to read to you a message from His Gracious Majesty the King, conveyed to the company through His Excellency the Governor-General, in these words: 'I sincerely thank all those associated with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for their loyal assurances on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of this great railway which ever since its inception has played so notable a part in the development of the Dominion of Canada. (Signed) Edward R.I.'" concluded Mr. Humphrey.

### The Prime Minister.

Mr. Humphrey then introduced the Prime Minister to the gathering.

The Prime Minister expressed his congratulations to the C.P.R. on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the first through train to Vancouver from Montreal. It was an occasion to pause and view the progress which had been made, he said. If progress was to be marked by the ability to serve and unite, all Canadians had reason to be proud of the C.P.R. It was one of the bonds of union in Canada and with the Empire.

In these troublesome days it was the things that united and not divided which typified progress, the Prime Minister stated. It was fitting, he felt, that on this Sunday evening "on this very day and at this very hour the citizens of Ottawa should be doing the same thing, in this very place, namely, to do honor

PUBLICATION.....

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to the men whose courage and determination had constructed a great railroad."

He wished, he said, to thank the C.P.R. for what it had done for Canadian progress and development during the past 50 years and to express on behalf of the government the very best wishes for the years to come.

The British journalists who were en route to Vancouver for the jubilee celebrations were included in the welcome, the Prime Minister said. He welcomed them not merely for the pleasure it gave him that they should be here at such a time, but also that they would be given an opportunity to know Canada better.

The occasion also furnished an opportunity to recognize the contribution which British journalism had given to Canada. By the British example Canadian journalism had been inspired in moulding public opinion and influencing the public in general.

In Canada he hoped they would see a unity of people in spite of racial origin and religious differences. Here they would see reason and public opinion prevail rather than force. They would see a contribution worthy of the present era, in these days of trial, Mr. King concluded.

#### Mayor Lewis.

Following the address by the Prime Minister, Mayor Lewis spoke. "As Mayor of Canada's Capital,"

he said, "it is a privilege for me to join with fellow citizens in bidding godspeed to this modern Canadian Pacific train going from coast to coast freighted with the best wishes of all Canadians. It is a far cry in transportation history to 50 years ago when the first transcontinental train was speeded on its way to the Pacific. Transportation has kept pace with the development of the Dominion. It has been a great factor in binding together in understanding and goodwill the peoples of the various provinces and bringing a realization of the ideals held by the Fathers of Confederation. Looking over the past half century, no one will dare predict what the next 50 years will bring forth.

#### Symbolical of Progress.

"This train is symbolical of the human element for progress. From the men in the lowest positions to those at the head, all have taken a courageous and worthwhile part in making possible the transportation achievement of today. We in Ottawa regard the railwaymen as one of the finest class of citizens and I am pleased to see so many former employees here as well as those who are still connected with the railways. I thank you, Mr. Humphrey, for your

kindly reference to Ottawa and to me personally on behalf of the citizens of Ottawa. I sincerely bid Godspeed to the train which will carry our best wishes to our fellow Canadians in British Columbia," Mayor Lewis concluded.

Following the address by the Mayor, the Prime Minister received the visiting British journalists. The large number of invited guests who were in the inner enclosure made

a somewhat hurried inspection of the train.

The Prime Minister, accompanied by his secretary, walked down the platform and chatted pleasantly with a number of the crew, shaking them by the hand and wishing them bon voyage.

#### The Train Crew.

The crew in charge of the incoming train were as follows: Conductor J. Meade, Trainmen C. Tapp and C. Pattie, Engineer G. Smythe and Fireman A. Usher, all of Ottawa. The outgoing crew was as follows: Conductor T. Phillips, Trainmen H. R. Miller and J. Labarge, all of North Bay.

Among the notables present were: S. J. McLean, assistant chief commissioner of the Railway Commission; F. N. Garceau, deputy chief commissioner, and G. A. Stone, commissioner; Col. C. C. Stibbard, chief operating officer of the Railway Commission; T. L. Simmons, chief engineer, and H. A. K. Drury, assistant chief operating officer of the commission. George Spencer, former chief operating officer, was also present.

P. T. Coolican, assistant deputy postmaster; J. K. Savage, general superintendent of the C.P.R.; J. O. Apps, general executive assistant, C.P.R.; A. Williams, superintendent, Smith's Falls division, C.P.R.; J. A. McGill, general agent, Ottawa, C.P.R., and Leo Sauve, city passenger agent of the C.P.R., were also present.

A. B. McNaughton, divisional superintendent of the Canadian National Railways, was present with Mrs. McNaughton.

Deputy Commissioner Spalding of the R.C.M.P. represented Sir James MacBrien and was in charge of the detail of 16 men who were on duty at the station.

O. P. George, stationmaster, looked after the handling of the big crowd as well as attending to the needs of passengers to and from trains.

#### DEPARTURE FROM MONTREAL.

(Canadian Press.)

MONTREAL, June 28.—The Do-

minion Limited left Windsor station tonight to the roll of drums and the peel of a silver bell.

It was an impressive ceremony as the bunting-decorated locomotive puffed out of the station. A huge birthday cake with 50 electric candles was cut and as the drums of the Victoria Rifles band rolled the giant drivers of the Dominion Limited began to turn. The band played God Save the King.

Everyone waved farewell. Then came the strains of "The Girl I Left Behind Me," and the Dominion Limited was on its way, heading westward on the steel ribbons that stretch to the Pacific coast.

"Fifty years ago the first through passenger train left Montreal for the shores of the Pacific ocean," said D. C. Coleman, vice-president of the Canadian Pacific Railway. "That event set the final seal on the Confederation pact. It made effective the physical and the economic union of Eastern and Western Canada."

Out of the past came memories of that first trans-Canada train. At that train's departure, too, men of the Victoria Rifles formed the guard of honor and Windsor Station was hung with flags and bunting.

Mayor Camilien Houde cut the huge birthday cake with a silver knife.

D 21537

Notes re

Welcome, Arrival C.P.R. "Birthday Train", Ottawa, June 28, 1936.

Pleasure and honour of sharing in historic ceremony;

Word of greeting to passengers on anniversary train and to

distinguished British journalists who have come to Canada  
specially to make journey on it and to attend Vancouver  
Jubilee;

Congratulations on completion of half-century unbroken operation;

to officers of C.P.R.;

to crew of this train and men on whole line -

operation impossible without ceaseless toil and vigil of

army of engineers, trainmen, right of way men &c. -

service of labour to Company and community, too

often overlooked;

1886 - a year of significance -

Not only commencement operation of C.P.R.; *as transcontinental line*

Incorporation of Vancouver -

Golden Jubilee this year;

Golden Jubilee of Victoria -

1936 Year of Edward VIII's Accession

C.P.R. a Great Pioneer -

rail transportation indispensable to expansion of Canadian  
West;

linked struggling communities and outposts of West with

Central Canada;

D21538

-2-

afforded a "belt of civilization" from which settlers,  
teachers, etc., pushed out North and South;

Railway made possible shipment of wheat, etc., to world  
markets -

subsequent development of Western Canada and indirectly  
nation as a whole largely dependent on wheat;

linked two oceans and made transcontinental commerce possible -  
*Canada part of route from all worlds to the East;*  
a new "Northwest Passage";

C.P.R. and Confederation -

building of railway indispensable condition of British  
Columbia's entry into Confederation;

essential to later creation of Provinces of Saskatchewan and  
Alberta;

Dominion and C.P.R. inextricably associated in history and  
development;

Railways an economic necessity to fulfillment and development  
of Confederation;

Railways made consolidation of British North America  
physically possible -

rail and water sole means of transportation;

no motors, aeroplanes, radio etc.;

Railway was looked upon as the visible bond of unity -  
a symbol of Confederation;

without it there was no sense or assurance of unity.

D21539

-3-

Development of Half a Century -

Passenger on "Birthday Train" looks out upon a different world from his predecessor on train arriving Ottawa almost to the hour 50 years ago tonight;

Train itself -

engines, coaches, accommodation, would appear antiquated to passenger today;

Ottawa -

selected as capital only 30 years before;  
small, struggling, muddy lumber town;  
today a great capital, with parks and driveways;

Changed Scene on journey West -

country undeveloped - only few scattered towns,  
here and there a sparsely settled farming district;  
no city West of Ottawa;  
today passenger goes through series of great communities,  
looks out upon an unbroken area of enterprise -  
lumbering, mining, farming;

C.P.R. -

Company itself has grown from a hazardous line through wilderness, prairie and mountains into a communications system which spans the world;

Canada -

In 1886 union not yet consolidated;

D21540

-4-

even structure of Confederation incomplete;  
Canada had not outgrown colonial status;  
Meanwhile, has become an autonomous member of the  
British Commonwealth, enjoying the privileges and  
fulfilling duties of nationhood;  
her representatives, diplomatic or commercial, in every  
part of the world;

Dominion and Railway face Future with Confidence -

Confederation and the Railway both face today problems  
equal of any in their history;

These problems no longer those of pioneer country -

Not so much problems of unlimited expansion as of  
consolidation and development;

Phenomenal progress of past fifty years, source of encourage-  
ment for today;

Should remember extreme youth of Canada and particularly  
of West -

many of us here tonight recall event we are  
celebrating;

(engineer and conductor who brought first train into  
Port Moody will accompany a replica of the train  
on its entrance into Vancouver during the Jubilee.)

**D21541**

-5-

Same vision and courage required for both projects - building  
a nation and a railway "from sea to sea";

To the sceptics of fifty years ago both projects were impractical  
schemes -

In both the vision of the builders has been more than justified;  
No fear for future of this land so long as we display the courage,  
foresight, and perseverance of the early builders.

Ottawa, June 27th, 1936.

D 21542

*50<sup>th</sup> anniversary*  
The Inauguration of the Transcontinental  
Railway Service

I am pleased indeed to have the opportunity of joining with my fellow-citizens, and with the Mayor, the members of the Board of Control and Council of Ottawa in extending a welcome to the Canadian Pacific Railway Transcontinental passenger train on its way through the Capital of Canada to the Pacific Coast, on the occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the inauguration of the transcontinental railway service across the Dominion.

Whatever serves to mark the progress of a country is of interest to all its citizens.

In the nature of things, ~~the first~~ of the first transcontinental passenger train marked the climax of one era of achievement. The Fiftieth Anniversary of that event, linked as it is with the Fiftieth Anniversary of the incorporation of Vancouver as a city, may well be regarded as a fitting occasion on which to review another half century of progress.

I do not intend to attempt a review of that period of progress, but I should like to say that I join with Mr. Humphrey in believing that it has been one, not of material progress alone, but in a very real sense, of ~~the highest~~ spiritual progress as well. It is fitting that on this evening we should assemble at this late hour,

D 21543

-2-

to do honour, as our fathers did, half of a century ago, to the foresight, genius and determination of those who conceived and carried forth to completion the great enterprise of a railway which would unite the scattered provinces and territories of British North America as they were at that time, and thereby hasten as well to ensure their union into one nation, the Dominion of Canada as we know it today.

We are learning more and more that whatever serves to unite may be said to minister to progress, just as whatever serves to divide and to separate - be it class from class, - race from race, - or nation from nation, tends in an opposite direction. If this be true, the Canadian Pacific Railway and its development over half a century may well be taken as a symbol of Canadian progress, for not only has it served to unite by physical links, serving material needs and ends, the scattered provinces and territories of our vast Dominion, but developing as a great transportation system across the oceans of the world it has served to link together the far flung nations of the British Commonwealth.

The forging of material ~~physical~~ <sup>physical</sup> bonds and links, has been paralleled by the creation of a spiritual unity which the former has made possible and fostered, with the result that today the distinguishing mark, not only of our country, but of the Empire of which it is a part, as contrasted with many other countries and

D21544

-3-

Empires, is the unity of the whole - not a unity finding its expression in an ever narrowing uniformity, but a unity finding expression in the widest diversity of its component parts.

Having contributed in such large measure to so great an end, I may perhaps be permitted, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, to extend to the Canadian Pacific Railway on this Fiftieth Anniversary, not only the congratulations, but also the thanks of the Government, and also our best of wishes, as well as the best of wishes of the Canadian people, for its continued progress and achievement.

I should like to avail myself of this opportunity to extend on behalf of the Government a very cordial welcome to Canada, and, at this moment, to its Capital, to the party of distinguished British Journalists who have come to Canada to be present at the Vancouver Jubilee celebrations, and who are travelling as passengers on this "birthday" train. The citizens of Canada extend to you all the most cordial of welcomes. May I say we do so not only because of our pleasure at your presence at the moment, and your participation in the events being celebrated, nor because of what we hope and expect of advantage to Canada in the future from your more intimate acquaintance with our country and its people, but because of what we feel Canada owes to the journalists of the British Isles who

D 21545

-4-

have done so much to fashion ~~the~~ <sup>journalism in Canada</sup> standards, and, in a considerable measure, to mould opinion on inter-Empire and world events in our own land. Here, too, is one of the factors which has contributed most largely to the unity, material and spiritual, of Canada, and the British Empire. You have permitted us to draw without reserve upon your stock of ideas and wide knowledge of men and events. Increasingly, all parts of the British Commonwealth are finding it possible to ~~look~~ not only ideas, but ideals as well. This is a debt we are glad to recognize. It is a debt which, in some measure, we hope it is going to be possible for us increasingly to repay. You come to us at a time when the minds of all in the Old World are full of anxiety, at a time when ever increasing fears seem to threaten the very foundations of civilization. In what you may witness in the course of your sojourn in Canada, of unity between component parts of a widely diversified land, of moderation and toleration in the relations of men of different ~~social~~ <sup>racial</sup> origins, ~~of~~ <sup>of</sup> religious faiths, of good-will between nation and nation, of the appeal to reason rather than the reliance upon force in all that pertains to international relations, we hope there may be something worthy of your admiration - something indeed which may constitute a not unwelcome contribution to the well-being of mankind in these troublous and dangerous times.

D21546

Laying of Corner Stone

French Legation

July 14, 1936.

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**D21547**

*corner Stone*

*of*

*French hepatitis*

## Premier Officiates as Corner Stone Laid of New French Legation

Prime Minister Speaks Eloquently of This Ceremony  
On Site of New Building of France in Ottawa, and  
Of Pilgrimage to Vimy. Hon. Raymond Brugere,  
French Minister to Canada, Refers to Many Ties  
Binding His Country and Dominion.

"We, today, are assembled on a little bit of what is French soil in the heart of Canada. Within a very few days, thousands of our fellow Canadians will be gathered together on a little bit of what is Canadian soil in the heart of France. In these two events, each symbolic on an international scale, Canada speaks to the nations of Europe today. She asks them to behold what a world may become which buries deep the feuds of past generations and forgets forever its animities of race," Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, said, when presiding over the laying of the corner-stone of the new French legation, yesterday afternoon.

The new building, which will house the chancellery and the residence of the French minister to Canada, will stand on the high cliffs of the Ottawa river, on the old Blackburn property, corner of Sussex and John streets, and will cost in the neighborhood of \$400,000.

Representatives of foreign nations, of the Canadian government, of the Catholic Church, and of all classes of society listened to Hon. Raymond Brugere, French minister to Canada, refer to the many ties binding his country to Canada.

The ceremony was held at 4 p.m. in the presence of many distinguished guests and coincided with Bastille Day, the national holiday of France. It was followed by a reception at the minister's residence, Stadacona Hall, Laurier avenue. For the laying of the corner-stone, Prime Minister King used a specially engraved golden trowel presented to him on behalf of the French government by Hon. Raymond Brugere.

### Presides at Ceremony



RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, Prime Minister of Canada.

Noticed in the large gathering were: Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Hon. Norman Armour, United States minister to Canada; Hon. Sotomatsu Kato, Japanese minister to Canada, and Mrs. Kato; Ely Eliot Palmer, counsellor of the United States Legation, and Mrs. Palmer; Joseph F. Burt, United States consul, and Mrs. Burt; Col. and Mrs. H. M. Bankhead; Richard W. Byrd and Russell B. Jordan, vice-consuls; Mr. O. B. North; Sir Francis Floud, British high commissioner to Canada, and Lady Floud;

PUBLICATION.....

DATE.....

A. Coverley-Price; Col. H. Willis O'Connor and Mrs. O'Connor; Mr. Henri Lageneeste, secretary of the French Legation, and Mrs. Lageneeste; Paul Louis Barron and Mrs. Barron of the French Legation; Itsuo Goto, second secretary, Japanese Legation, and Mrs. Goto; Count Giovanni Revedin, Royal Italian consul; Jan Pawlica, Polish consul-general, and Mrs. Pawlica; Hsiki Chow, Chinese consul-general, and Mrs. Chow; Gabriel de la Campa y Cuffi, Cuban consul-general; A. J. Major, Belgian consul, and Mrs. Major.

Also present were Hon. J. C. Elliott, postmaster-general; Mgr. Andrea Cassulo, Apostolic Delegate; Archbishop J. G. Forbes, Mgr. J. H. Chartrand, Mgr. U. Mozzoni, secretary to the Papal Legation; Rev. Canon J. A. Myrand, E. R. E. Chevrier, K.C., M.P., Hon. Mr. Justice H. A. Fortier and Mrs. Fortier, Controller J. Edward McVeigh, acting mayor; Mayor Alphonse Moussette of Hull and Mrs. Moussette, Lady Borden; Laurent Beaudry, Department of External Affairs; Judge A. Constantineau and Miss O. Constantineau; Senator and Mrs. A. C. Hardy; Col. L. R. LaFleche; Rene Turck, French consul-general, Montreal; Lt.-Col. F. J. G. Garneau, Commander E. G. G. Hastings, R.N., and W. E. Matthews, Federal District Commission.

#### Of Growing Importance.

Hon. Raymond Brugere, French minister to Canada, in introducing the Prime Minister, said that the erection of the French Legation was first of all an indication of the growing importance of the relations between France and Canada. He expressed the hope that the erection of the legation would be in conformity with the general beautification scheme being carried out in the federal Capital.

The French minister emphasized that the establishment of legations in France and Canada was carried out ten years ago under the regime of the present Prime Minister.

Mr. Brugere expressed his cordial and heartfelt thanks to numerous guests who were present at the laying of the corner-stone. He went on to say that their presence was an expression of the affection felt in Canada for France.

He expressed great satisfaction at the selection of the site which, however, he said, was due to the foresight of his two predecessors in office—the late Hon. Jean Knight and Hon. Charles-Arsene Henry.

#### Outstanding Architect.

Mr. Brugere remarked that the government of France had delegated Eugene Elie Beaudoin, one of the most outstanding architects in Paris to design and supervise the plans for the building. "The fact that they also selected two Montreal architects, Antoine Monette and Marcel Parizeau, was an indication that the French government was anxious to ensure a Canadian atmosphere as far as the undertaking was concerned," he said.

Mr. Brugere emphasized that the erection of the French Legation in Canada was largely due to P. E. Flandin, former Prime Minister of France, who visited the Dominion in 1934, and who submitted plans to Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, then Prime Minister, which were subsequently adopted.

In his concluding remarks, Mr. Brugere told the Prime Minister that he had been requested to ask him to accept the officially engraved trowel on behalf of the French government.

In his address, Prime Minister King said in part: "I cannot express too warmly to you, Mr. Minister, my appreciation of your kindness in inviting me to assist in the laying of the corner stone of this new home of the French Legation in Canada. It is an expression of that friendship and good-will on the part of France towards Canada of which the legation itself is the very embodiment.

"I should like, on behalf of Canada, to express to you, and through you, to the President and citizens of France, the appreciation of the government and the people of Canada of the very beautiful building which the government of France has decided to erect in the Capital of our country.

"The names of the distinguished persons to whom you have just referred as having been associated in the conception and direction of the ensemble, and in the preparation of the plans, and those of the well known firms to whom the construction of the building and its equipment are being entrusted, is evidence of your determination to give to Canada, not only what is best in design and in quality of material and workmanship, but the highest as well as the latest expression of the genius of France in architecture and other forms of art.

"You have very kindly permitted me to see the plans and the elevations of the new legation, and I can truly say that, when completed, the building and the grounds will constitute an adornment second to none to a city which, because of its natural beauty and many of its architectural features, is already one of the loveliest capitals in the world.

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**What Canada Owes to France.**

"It would be difficult to find a more appropriate location for your new diplomatic home. Situated, as it will be, on this bank of the Ottawa river, looking out upon the Laurentian hills in the old province of Quebec, and standing about midway between Government House and the Houses of Parliament, it will serve permanently to recall much that Canada owes to France.

"It is to France that, besides much else, Canada owes the early discovery and exploration of her vast domain; and the beginnings of settlement and government. It is with pride that we recall that it was on the left bank of the St. Lawrence, on the site of what a little later on became the capital of Old Canada, that the foundation stone of Canada itself was laid by that great French explorer, crusader, soldier and diplomat—Samuel de Champlain.

**Milestones in History.**

"Today, some 350 years after that memorable event, and under the distinguished direction of a minister from France, whose name we are proud to place at the side of Champlain himself as a true upholder of his country's chivalry and the best of its traditions, the cornerstone of the new home of the Republic of France in Canada is being laid on the bank of the Ottawa in the Capital of the vaster Canada which has since come into being. Those are milestones indeed in the history of nations. Between the two will be found pretty much the whole of the recorded story of Canada and, equally, that of modern France.

"It is delightful to recall that it was along these very waters of the Ottawa that Champlain journeyed as he pursued his explorations into the interior of the continent; that his eyes beheld, as we are able to behold them today, the silvery splendor of the falls of the Rideau and the Chaudiere, and the somber shadows of the Laurentian hills.

**In Minds and Hearts.**

"We today are assembled on a little bit of what is French soil in the heart of Canada. Within a very few days, thousands of our fellow Canadians will be gathered together, in the distinguished presence of the president of the French Republic, and of His Majesty the King, on a little bit of what is Canadian soil in the heart of France. Look into the minds and hearts of those who are assembled here and into the minds and hearts of those who will soon foregather there, and you will see something greater than any record of development or transition.

You will be able to glimpse something of the ways of Providence in the affairs of nations as well as of men.

"In these two events, each symbolic on an international scale, Canada speaks to the nations of Europe today. She asks them to behold what a world may become which buries deep the feuds of past generations and forgets forever its enmities of race. Not in arms against each other, to serve their individual ends, but as comrades in arms to preserve the liberties of mankind, have the descendants of the French and British races of our earlier history found their common purpose alike in the New World and the Old. Comrades they remain today, not in arms, but in prayer, at the graves of their former comrades, they seek today to preserve, not liberty, but peace.

**Enduring Friendship.**

"It is this comradeship of heart and mind in all that makes for the most enduring friendship that Canada and France seek to perpetuate in their legations in the Old World and in the New, and in their monuments and memorials. It is to this

noble purpose that, as Mr. Brugere has just said, France dedicates her new home in Canada today. It is with like purpose that Canada, in a few days, will dedicate the memorial about to be unveiled in France. It is a dedication in which all who are assembled here, and who will be gathered together there, will proudly share.

"With these few words, Mr. Minister, I once more thank you for the honor in having invited me to assist in the ceremony of today; and, for the precious souvenir of the occasion with which you have so generously presented me; and I declare this stone well and truly laid."

D 21551

Message read at Vimy, France  
on occasion of Unveiling of Vimy Memorial  
July 26th, 1936.

12

522  
L. W.

Message from Prime Minister of Canada  
to Vimy  
at time of Memorial Unveiling.

D21552

- - - - -  
Ottawa, July 26th, 1936

"O Valiant Hearts, who to your glory came  
Through dust of conflict and through battle-flame;  
Tranquil you lie, your knightly virtue proved,  
Your memory hallowed in the Land you loved."

In your name, Canada appeals to the nations of Europe today.

This she does in the honoured presence of her King, and of  
the President of the Republic of France, and of numbers of those who  
were once your comrades in arms.

Canada wishes the nations of Europe to know that her thoughts,  
while of you, are also of the many loved ones of their lands, who,  
like you, lie silent in their graves.

In their name, as well as in yours, Canada speaks today.

Canada asks that the nations of Europe strive to obliterate  
whatever makes for war and for death.

She appeals to them to unite in an effort to bring into  
being a world at peace.

This is the trust which we, the living, received from you  
who suffered and died. It is a trust which we hold in common.

"A world at peace", Canada believes, is the only memorial  
worthy of the valour and the sacrifice of all who gave their lives  
in the Great War.

D21553

Message from Prime Minister of Canada.

*to King - at House of Memorial Meeting*

Ottawa, July 26th, 1936.

"O Valiant Hearts, who to your glory came  
Through dust of conflict and through battle-flame;  
Tranquil you lie, your knightly virtue proved,  
Your memory hallowed in the Land you loved."

In your name, Canada appeals to the nations of Europe today.

This she does in the honoured presence of her King, and  
of the President of the Republic of France, and of numbers of those who  
were once your comrades in arms.

Canada wishes the nations of Europe to know that her thoughts,  
while of you, are also of the many loved ones of their lands, who,  
like you, lie silent in their graves.

In their name, as well as in yours, Canada speaks today.

Canada asks that the nations of Europe strive to  
obliterate whatever makes for war and for death.

She appeals to them to unite in an effort to bring into  
being a world at peace.

This is the trust which we, the living, received from  
<sup>you</sup> ~~those~~ who suffered and died. It is a trust which <sup>we</sup> ~~is~~ held in  
common.

"A world at peace", Canada believes, is the only memorial  
worthy of the valour and the sacrifice of all who gave their  
lives in the Great War.

## Premier King's Vimy Message

(Canadian Press Cable.)

VIMY RIDGE, July 26. — Here is the message of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, read at the Vimy dedication service today by Hon. C. G. Power, minister of pensions and national health:

"O vallant hearts, who to your glory came  
Through dust of conflict and through battle-flame;  
Tranquil you lie, your knightly virtue proved,  
Your memory hallowed in the land you loved."

In your name, Canada appeals to the nations of Europe today.

This she does in the honored presence of her King, and of the president of the Republic of France, and of numbers of those who were once your comrades in arms.

Canada wishes the nations of Europe to know that her thoughts, while of you, are also of the many loved ones of their lands, who, like you, lie silent in their graves.

In their name, as well as in yours, Canada speaks today.

### Appeals For Peace.

Canada asks that the nations of Europe strive to obliterate whatever makes for war and for death.

She appeals to them to unite in an effort to bring into being a world at peace.

This is the trust which we, the living, received from those who suffered and died. It is a trust which we hold in common.

"A world at peace." Canada believes, is the only memorial worthy of the valor and the sacrifice of all who gave their lives in the Great War.

D21555

Visit of President Roosevelt

Quebec

July 31, 1936.

13

**D 21556**

Speech of the Prime Minister of Canada,  
The Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King,  
on the occasion of  
the Visit of President Roosevelt to Quebec,  
July 31, 1936.

Mr. President: His Excellency, as the representative of His Majesty the King, has already welcomed you in His Majesty's name, and in the name of Canada. I have the honour to supplement that welcome on behalf of the Government of Canada. In so doing, I should like to say how wholeheartedly my colleagues and I endorse the words which Lord Tweedsmuir has so feelingly and felicitously expressed. The Crown and the people are one in the warmth of the welcome which Canada extends to you today.

We, who are members of the Parliament of Canada, had hoped that, as originally planned, your visit to the Governor General might have taken place at Ottawa, while Parliament was still in session. We had intended to ask His Excellency, as we have done today, to permit us to share in the reception of his distinguished guest; and we had planned to welcome you to the capital of Canada on Parliament Hill, at the main entrance of our Houses of Parliament, immediately in front of the Peace Memorial Tower.

D21557

-2-

Delighted and proud as we would have been to have greeted you in the city which, since 1867, has been the capital of the Dominion, we are even prouder and more delighted today to have the honour of extending our welcome in the ancient capital of Canada. Here, more than anywhere else, the past, the present, and the future of Canada are to be read and understood.

It was here, three hundred and thirty years ago, that Champlain, the Founder of Canada, inspired by religious not less than commercial motives, directed the beginnings of settlement and government on the northern half of this continent. It was here, a century and a half thereafter, that Montcalm and Wolfe, carrying the conflicts of the Old World into the New, alike perished on the field of battle. Here, on the very spot where we are now assembled, stands the monument which commemorates Montcalm, the monument which commemorates Wolfe. They are not separate memorials; they are one and indivisible, a single shaft, bearing no inscription of conquest or defeat, but, in one epitaph, commemorating the virtues common to both Generals, and the races from which they sprang. | In this shaft, you behold the symbol of Canadian unity.

**D 21558**

-3-

Your presence here today, Mr. President, enables us to speak with pride of another symbol; not a national but an international symbol, one of international unity and good-will. It is not a visible shaft which rises but a few feet from its base. It is an invisible line, which stretches across the continent from the waters of the Atlantic to those of the Pacific, the line which marks the boundary between your great country and our own. On either side of that line, which threads its way along and across rivers and lakes, valleys and hills, mountains and plains, there is not today, and there has not been for over a century, save as a relic of the past, a fort or fortification worthy of the name. The place of armaments on land and water has been taken by international parks and bridges, expressive not of fear, suspicion, or hate, but of international peace, friendship and good-will. This is the joint achievement, not of two races, but of two peoples: the men and women of the United States, and the men and women of Canada. Like the shaft to the memory of Wolfe and Montcalm, this unfortified frontier speaks to the world, not of differences, but of what is held in common; not of the passions of nations, but of their virtues; not of the devastation and desolation of war, but of the beauty and the blessings of peace.

D 21559

-4-

Today, we are indebted to your visit for yet another symbol of international peace, friendship and good-will. In the three centuries and more of Canadian history, this ancient capital has known but two flags: the French and the British. Today, Mr. President, in your honour, and in honour of our great and friendly neighbour, the flag of the United States is flying over the Citadel of Old Quebec.

It is, I believe, something more than a coincidence that, in this very week, when the President of the Republic of France, and His Majesty the King should have been standing side by side on a bit of Canadian soil in the Old World, the President of the Republic of the United States of America, and the representative of His Majesty should be exchanging greetings on Canadian soil in the New. I may, perhaps, be pardoned if I say that this is an expression to the world of the friendship which Canada enjoys with all countries, but which, for reasons that are obvious, she has been privileged to share more intimately, and for a longer time, with the two Republics. We who enjoy this friendship in so marked a way, share an inheritance of mind and heart to which all have contributed, and which all cherish. We, like you, are dedicated to the cause of peace.

D 21560

-5-

I hold it true that the world must come to see that, whether it be within or beyond the confines of states, we all are members one of another; that "over all nations is Humanity", and that the only security of countries, as well as of individuals, lies in the well-being of mankind throughout the world. That great end can be effected through Understanding and Friendship; it can never be accomplished by Force. So long as nations strive to advance their separate aims by Force, rather than their common ends by Reason and Co-operation, so long will War be inevitable, and the fear of War continue to make of Science and Industry a vast machine, to further the destruction of Humanity. They were meant to be God-given instruments for its progress and relief.

In these times, when armaments are growing apace; when faith is everywhere being supplanted by fear; when dread and uncertainty **overcloud** the skies; when the cry of Humanity is increasingly for peace, the single shaft, the unfortified frontier, the century of peace have surely a message for the world. It is the message of understanding and friendship between men and between nations, which your visit to Canada, Mr. President, inspires in our hearts anew. / It is a message

**D 21561**

-6-

which today the New World sends to the Old. | What, to the  
United States and to Canada, has become the priceless  
possession of this Continent, we, like you, wish to see a  
part of the common heritage of mankind.

D 21562

Visit of Lord Mayor of London

(Sir Percy Vincent)

Ottawa, September 2, 1936.

*Speech Book  
1935-1936*

Manuscript prepared by **D21563** Fredenburgh  
August 28, 1936.

re  
Visit of Sir Percy Vincent, Lord Mayor  
of London, Ottawa, Sept. 2, 1936.

*1935-36 Speeches - outside part*

My Lord Mayor:

I am happy to have the privilege of extending to you, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, a most cordial welcome to the Capital of Canada. The Government is pleased to have associated with it, in the welcome it accords you this morning, His Worship the Mayor and the members of the Board of Control of the City of Ottawa.

We extend no less cordial a welcome to the Lady Mayoress and to the other distinguished members of your party. It is a source of deep gratification to us that it has been possible for so many high officers of the City Corporation to accompany you. We should, indeed, be honoured by a visit from yourself and the Lady Mayoress; we are doubly honoured by the presence, also, of a number of your leading officials - among them, a former Lord Mayor and now one of London's representatives in the House of Commons, Alderman Sir T. Vansittart Bowater.

The Government and the people of Canada share the pleasure which was afforded the citizens of Vancouver by the acceptance, on the part of the Lady Mayoress and yourself, of the City's invitation to participate in the Golden Jubilee



D 21565

- 3 -

institutions of Canada with those of London and the Mother Country as a whole.

*Significance of Symbols*

This is, I believe, the first occasion on which we have had the pleasure of welcoming to Canada, during his term of office, a Lord Mayor of London. It is, unquestionably, the first time that the people of this country, with the exception of the fortunate visitor to London, have had the privilege of seeing the Sword and Mace, those ancient and revered symbols of civic authority, and of witnessing something of the pageantry associated with the ancient City of London. The people of Canada are grateful to you, My Lord Mayor, and to the Corporation of London for making this possible.

May I say that for me personally this visit is a particularly happy occasion, since, as you may perhaps be aware, I have the honour to be a Freeman of your City. In 1923, the Corporation of London graciously presented me with its Honorary Freedom. I cannot but feel that there is an added significance in the phrase, as, here in Ottawa, several thousand miles from Mansion House, I address you as "My Lord Mayor". You are, I understand, the six hundred and thirteenth citizen of London to hold that enviable position. I earnestly hope that we shall

*6/3*

not have to wait until six hundred and twelve other gentlemen have filled that high office before we may again have the pleasure of welcoming London's First Magistrate to Canadian soil.

A reference to the antiquity of London, brings vividly to mind the comparative youthfulness even of the oldest municipalities of our Dominion. This year, the people of Canada generally are pleased to have the opportunity of joining with the citizens of Vancouver in the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of their City's founding. Two years ago, the City of Toronto celebrated its hundredth birthday anniversary. Our oldest continuous settlement in Canada, as you may be aware, dates back only to 1608, when Quebec was founded by Samuel de Champlain. London had its mayor, as the elected head of the community, more than four hundred years earlier, and, unless I am mistaken, your predecessor had acquired the honoured title of "Lord Mayor" before Jacques Cartier sailed to the New World in 1541 on his final voyage of discovery.

It seems to me singularly fitting that the First

Citizen of the ancient Corporation of London should be greeted by the Prime Minister of Canada within the shadow of the walls of our Houses of Parliament. Both London and Canada have, in their respective fields, played important roles in the development of the political principles and institutions associated with our British heritage of freedom and self-government.

There is no need to remind a Canadian audience that London has been, in a very real sense, the cradle of democracy, as we have come to understand that term in modern times. Within the walls of London, over long centuries of struggle, many of our most cherished political rights and privileges have been won, and the sacred flame of liberty and justice nurtured and guarded, even at the point of the sword. It was in British North America, as you will recall, that responsible government, just a century ago, was first established in an overseas possession, a development which in the years that have followed has culminated in the free association of the self-governing communities which has come to be known as the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Perhaps the most noteworthy contribution which the

D21568

- 6 -

British peoples have made to the science of government is the combination of complete autonomy of the separate national communities and the wider unity which links them so closely together through a common Crown in a great Commonwealth of Nations. It was, I believe, failure to discover a means of combining freedom and unity, in terms of common ideals and purposes, that led more than ~~ought~~ else to the <sup>fall</sup> ~~field~~ of the Greek City-State and the consequent decay of that civilization. Political organization based on the preservation of municipal independence within the country, and the national autonomy as between the larger communities which has made possible the development of our Commonwealth, is an achievement unique in history.

Too often, I fear, we take for granted the democratic institutions which British people the world over have come to regard as their birthright. Too often, we forget the cost of the long and bitter struggle by which these institutions and privileges have been secured. Today, with democracy threatened with the tyranny of Fascism on the one hand, and of Communism on the other, our political heritage becomes an even more precious possession. Living

*Just a reminder of  
American history  
the sublimation of  
the war  
There is common*

in an age of rapid change, when old customs and usages are being discarded and so many traditions of the past forgotten, we do well to preserve the outward evidences of the growth of these institutions, and of the manner in which they were won. In the City of London you have maintained those symbols of the past which speak so eloquently of that former struggle against the encroachments upon your freedom of Parliament or of King. Here in the Parliament of Canada, we, too, have jealously guarded the ancient traditions which have been handed down to us. Many of these have become mere forms, honoured symbols of a by-gone day; others still remain a practical means of safeguarding the rights and privileges long since wrested from monarchs in whose conception of sovereignty there was no place for government by the people.

It has often been said that the British genius for public administration lies in the emphasis which it places upon local self-government. Certainly, many of the foremost leaders in our public life have learned the art of statescraft in the conduct of municipal affairs. It is not without significance, perhaps, that, in his famous Report, which led to the introduction of Responsible Government in

Canada, Lord Durham laid particular stress upon the establishment of a system of municipal government as an essential part of the new order. National affairs, to the exclusion of those of local government, too often monopolize the public attention and lead us at times to forget how closely civic government touches each one of us in the daily conduct of our lives. We live not in nations, but in communities which are the living <sup>cells</sup> ~~serves~~ that comprise the larger body. When life goes out of the one, the death of the other follows as inevitably as night follows the day. We do well, therefore, to pay tribute to our municipalities, and particularly to the City of London, since it was there that local self-government had its birth.

I trust that upon your return home, My Lord Mayor, you will carry with you to the Corporation of London, the warm greetings of the government and people of Canada. May I venture to hope that you will have found evidence of the fact that we in Canada have preserved the Freedom which your ancient City won and of which she was so proud -- the "Freedom of London" -- and that that priceless possession will be guarded as jealously on Canadian soil <sup>as much as in your own</sup> as on the bank of the Thames, beneath the shadow of the <sup>London</sup> London Tower.

*Recd in Comm. & Bands  
 previous of which - 250 in 1900 - (chosen for all  
 as most fitting place  
 for members of City  
 Council etc. - 1800  
 2500 to meet 2500  
 present*

*Blairmont returns -  
 and time when Mr. Deane - 1800*

21571

an. 1/10/11 to 1/10/11 H  
Text - 2 Spas d. 1/10/11  
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D21572

Second North American Congress

of Carillonneurs

Ottawa, Sept. 3, 1936.

Notes prepared by Mr. Fredenburgh.  
No text prepared and no adequate press  
report.

**D21573**

Outline notes for Mr. King's Speech re

Second North American Congress of Carillonneurs,

at dinner tendered by Dominion Government at the Chateau Laurier,  
Thursday, September 3, 1936.

Welcome to Members of Congress:

Welcome to Canada and to Capital;

Honour to Canada and to Ottawa from presence of so many  
distinguished figures in the field of Bell music;

Value and Significance of Congress:

- (1) Personal contacts and opportunity to hear fellow-  
musicians and exchange ideas with them;  
This especially valuable because of relatively small  
number of artists in this field of music and limited  
opportunity of playing, due to nature of instrument;
- (2) Written Report of Congress will constitute a valuable  
and authoritative document;  
Gathering will have the benefit of the knowledge and  
experience of many leading carillonneurs from this  
continent and from Europe;
- (3) Permanent associations resulting from Congress,  
both personal and professional;  
Value of such associations to the art of the Carillon  
and through it, to mankind as a whole;

The music of the Carillon is essentially the music of the people:

In other branches of music, many people are denied oppor-  
tunity to share in its enjoyment;  
confined to rich and privileged classes;

The music of the Carillon is shared by all--it floats out  
upon the open air to rich and poor alike;  
The greatest masters of the Carillon may be heard as  
readily by the poorest as by the richest;

The nature of Carillon music:

It is, by nature, a music of dignity and meditation;

One of the strongholds where modern jazz has not yet taken possession;

We live in an age of noise and bustle--the motor car, the factory, the loud-speaker, tend to fill our lives, especially in urban centres, with a harsh and nerve-racking din;

Hence increased value today of all that contributes a note of quiet and rest to the human spirit and adds to the dignity of life;

Carillon music also essentially individualistic;  
Its nature is such as to render it largely immune to the deadening hand of standardization which has been laid over so large a part of our lives;

The Significance of the "Peace Tower":

(See "Message of the Carillon" pp. 8-10)

Rebuilding Houses of Parliament, made necessary by fire, presented opportunity of erecting a noble campanile that would serve as national memorial of "the Peace born of Victory" in the Great War;

Memorial Chamber and "The Book of Remembrance" to commemorate Canada's fallen warriors;

The clock a feature of the Tower which speaks of the heritage that Canada derives from the Mother of Parliaments at Westminster;

Notes of the clock, and its chimes, as nearly as possible like those of "Big Ben";

Decision of Parliament to instal a carillon as part of the Memorial;

D 21575

- 3 -

The Installation of the Carillon:

In its decision to instal<sup>e</sup> Carillon, Government sought advice of Mr. Frederick C. Mayer, the eminent carillonneur of New York;

Mr. Mayer was most enthusiastic of potentialities of scheme;  
unparalleled acoustic qualities and associations of Carillon in Memorial Tower of Houses of Parliament;

Trust that in carrying out wishes of Parliament, the Government has fulfilled the high hopes expressed by Mr. Mayer;

Bells cast in Croydon by firm of Gillett and Johnson - Mr. Cyril Johnson personally supervised the installation;

Thanks of Government and people of Canada to Mr. Mayer and Mr. Johnson;

Tribute also to Mr. Percival Price, the Dominion Carillonneur and Secretary of the Executive Committee of this Congress;

Mr. Price an outstanding carillonneur and an authority on the history of Carillon music;

Mr. King's personal interest in the national carillon;  
Visit to factory at Croydon during casting of the bells;  
Leader of Government of Canada when decision taken to instal Carillon, also during installation, and at time of its inauguration;

The inauguration of the Carillon:

The Carillon inaugurated on July 1, 1927, as part of the celebration of Canada's Diamond Jubilee of Confederation;

Thus, the Carillon bears testimony of the unity and the nationhood which Canada has achieved;

D21576

The inauguration of the Carillon - (Cont'd)

Born in 1867, the Dominion has grown from a federation of four struggling provinces to a mighty nation, stretching from sea to sea, and a co-equal partner in the British Commonwealth of Nations;

"The Message of the Carillon":

The inscription on the Carillon reads:

"This carillon was installed  
by authority of Parliament  
to commemorate  
the Peace of 1918  
and  
to keep in remembrance  
the service and sacrifice  
of Canada  
in the Great War"

Round the rim of the bell which carries the inscription are the words: "Glory to God in the Highest and on Earth Peace, Goodwill toward men".

A two-fold message:

- (1) of Service and Sacrifice;
- (2) of Peace and Goodwill;

To our friendly neighbour - United States;  
like this gathering, it strengthens the  
ties of friendship;

To Europe -  
It bespeaks a message much needed in the  
rivalry and distrust of the present time.

**D21577**

Opening of Empire Exhibition

Johannesburg

September 15, 1936.

16

D 21578  
Broadcast from London  
September 15, 1936.

Opening of Empire Exhibition,  
Johannesburg

It is with much pleasure that I extend to South Africa, on behalf of Canada, best of wishes for the success of the Empire Exhibition which opens in Johannesburg today.

The Exhibition is a fitting tribute to South African progress during the last half century. Representing as it does so many parts of our Commonwealth of Nations, the Exhibition is also a notable achievement in the spirit and practice of co-operation upon which civilization increasingly depends.

It is a source of pride to Canadians that our country is represented in this great enterprise. I rejoice to think that the Exhibition may be a means of strengthening still further the many associations which have served to unite South Africa and Canada in bonds of a common loyalty and of mutual interest and affection.

## AFRICA HEARS PREMIER KING LAUD EFFORTS

**Voices of Six Prime Ministers Help Open Empire Fair.**

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Sept. 15.—(C.P. Cable via Reuters). — Johannesburg

began celebration of its golden jubilee today with the opening of the Empire exhibition, which will run until next January.

Six Empire Prime Ministers participated in the opening ceremonies in a broadcast hook-up. Messages of greeting especially recorded by Prime Minister Mackenzie King, of Canada, Prime Minister Baldwin, of Great Britain, Prime Minister Michael Savage, of New Zealand, and Prime Minister J. A. Lyons, of Australia, were broadcast from London. General J. B. Hertzog, Premier of South Africa, and Premier G. M. Huggins, of Southern Rhodesia, spoke from here.

**Expect 2,000,000.**

The exhibition includes the world's largest open-air theatre equipped with the largest stretch of scenery ever painted. It is expected to attract 2,000,000 visitors.

One feature of the exhibition will be a London-to-Johannesburg air race, to be staged at the end of this month.

The Earl of Clarendon, Governor General of the Union of South Africa, at the opening ceremony read a message from the King expressing best wishes for the success of the great undertaking which would help to promote the trade and commerce of the Empire.

**Mr. Mackenzie King is now at sea, en route from Canada to Geneva. His message, recorded in Ottawa before he left, was as follows:**

"It is with much pleasure that I extend to South Africa, on behalf of Canada, best of wishes for the success of the Empire Exhibition which opens in Johannesburg today.

**Fitting Tribute.**

"The exhibition is a fitting tribute to South African progress during the last half century. Representing as it does so many parts of our Commonwealth of Nations, the exhibition is also a notable achievement in the spirit and practice of co-operation, upon which civilization increasingly depends.

"It is a source of pride to Canadians that our country is represented in this great enterprise. I rejoice to think that the exhibition may be a means of strengthening still further the many associations which have served to unite South Africa and Canada in bonds of a common loyalty and of mutual interest and affection."

**D 21580**

LEAGUE OF NATIONS ASSEMBLY

Seventeenth Session

Speech by the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

September 29, 1936.

17

Speech by the Rt. Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King  
on September 29th, 1936.  
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The Government of Canada shares the view that the present is a very critical time in the affairs of the world, but, particularly and immediately, in the affairs of Europe. More than one delegate with intimate knowledge of the situation has already spoken of the growing tension throughout this Continent. With a less intimate knowledge, Canada has refrained from putting forward, in advance of this meeting, any comments or proposals. The means of solving immediate European problems are, we believe, best known to the nations of Europe themselves, and likely, at this juncture, to be most effective if applied by direct negotiation. Having said this, may I add that we believe the present is a time when no country should be satisfied with appearances or professions. It is a time when the reality and effectiveness of whatever is being considered should as completely as possible be known and disclosed. Undertakings are meaningless apart from the will, the intent, and the capacity to meet obligations assumed.

Canadians viewing conditions in Europe from their own country, are struck by the violent nature of the propaganda and recriminations hurled incessantly across the

frontiers, the endeavours to draw all countries into one or other extremist camp, the feverish race for rearmament, the hurrying to and fro of diplomats, the ceaseless weaving and unravelling of understandings and alliances, and the consequent fear and uncertainty of the peoples. It is a complete contrast to the friendly relations with our neighbours to which we are accustomed.

I mention this not to suggest that Europe at the moment can be expected to follow a similar course, but rather to explain a difference in national outlook, which has its bearing upon policies which some may feel the League should adopt. We approach the consideration of the existing situation with the fullest sympathy for the difficulties and the policies of other members of the League. We recognize the special conditions that face a great part of Europe, the crowded populations, the scores of dividing frontiers, the bitter memories which zealots of nationalism will not let die, the heritage of ancient privilege and of class division, the unrest resulting from the redrawing of political boundaries, and the upheaval in the social structure which the Great War brought in its train. We recognize that we in Canada are particularly fortunate both in our neighbours, and in our lack of neighbours, and we agree that we cannot reasonably expect our relations and our attitude to be wholly duplicated elsewhere.

The representative of the United Kingdom declared that one country cannot impose its social system or political faith upon another country with different backgrounds. That is equally true of the relations between one continent and another. It is a truth, however, which works both ways. It would be equally unreasonable to expect a North American state to have the same international outlook, the same conception of interest, or of duty, as a European state facing widely different conditions. Perhaps it would be helpful all round if we would recognize that differences in policy where they exist do not represent a superior or inferior outlook but in the main correspond to differences in the circumstances that we face.

There is another factor which inevitably influences Canadian opinion on many League policies, and particularly on the question of automatic obligations to the use of force in international disputes. I have in mind our experience as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. The nations of the British Commonwealth are held together by ties of friendship, by similar political institutions, and by common attachment to democratic ideals, rather than by commitments to join together in war. The Canadian parliament reserves to itself the right to declare, in the light of the circumstances existing at the time, to what extent, if at all, Canada will participate in conflicts in which other members of the Commonwealth may be engaged. It is true there are special factors

D 21584

in this relationship which make it impossible to draw a complete parallel between League and Commonwealth relations. But these factors also work in both directions. Certainly this experience has had an effect in convincing Canadians of the possibility of preserving close and friendly co-operation without the existence of a central authority, or of military commitments.

This respect for the full autonomy of each of the self-governing members of the British Commonwealth, I may add, is not confined to questions of participation in war. It applies to all relationships. It is for each part to decide what political or economic policies it may wish to adopt. Recognition of the same principle, we believe, should govern the actions of all the members of the League of Nations.

The Canadian tradition is one of inherited and developed freedom. The repression of criticism is alien to that tradition. Our political institutions are founded upon democratic principle and are subject to modification by democratic methods. We have a profound faith that the way of freedom is also the path to peace. Holding that conviction ourselves, we do not assume that we have a mission to impose our beliefs and institutions on other states. We concur in the faith expressed by the United Kingdom

**D21585**

representative in the soundness and the indispensable value of democratic institutions and individual freedom, but we concur also in his view that it is for each country, whether a member of the League or not, to decide for itself what form of government or economic organization is best suited to its own needs and conditions. The freedom of maintaining our own form of government which we demand for ourselves requires as its corollary a policy of non-interference in the domestic arrangements of other nations. The doctrine of "live and let live" in respect of social philosophies and forms of government is, we believe, an indispensable condition of international comity and co-operation.

I have referred to the influence of geographical situation and of the experience of co-operation between the nations of the British Commonwealth in determining our attitude to League policies. But there is, of course, a third factor, the experience we have shared in common with other members of the League.

It is, I am certain, the belief of peoples of the great majority of the states here represented, that the League has served a world-wide need by affording a rallying point for the world's hopes of peace, a permanent and insistent reminder of the necessity of adjusting political ideas

and institutions to the new conditions of world industry and scientific progress, an appreciation of the mentalities of different lands and a more realistic understanding of the difficulties and differences that must be faced and overcome. In bringing together periodically the representatives of half a hundred states, the League builds up barriers against war by developing a spirit of conciliation, an acceptance of publicity in international affairs, a habit of co-operation to common ends, and a permanently available machinery for the adjustment of differences, and for the cultivation of an informed world opinion. If the League did not exist, some such world organization would have to be invented. But there is to-day also a widespread conviction, born of experience, that at this stage in the evolution of the League, emphasis should be placed upon conciliation rather than upon coercion. There is a general unwillingness of peoples to incur obligations which they realize they may not be able in time of crisis to fulfil, obligations to use force and to use it at any place, any time, in circumstances unforeseen, and in disputes over whose origin or whose development they have had little or no control. This difficulty of automatic intervention increases rather than decreases when conflicts tend to become struggles between classes, between economic systems, between social philosophies and, in some instances, between

religious faiths, as well as between states. Moreover, participation in civil conflict abroad brings the hazard of strain and conflict at home.

Canada comes to the League of Nations to-day with a desire to reaffirm her adherence to the fundamental principles of the Covenant. The preservation of peace by the progressive organization of international co-operation within a collective system has been championed in equal measure by members of all political parties in Canada. Our attachment to this ideal is as strong to-day as it was at the inception of the League. At the same time, there is general concurrence in the view which has been expressed by leaders of all political parties since the beginning of the League, that automatic commitments to the application of force is not a practical policy.

Successive Canadian Governments have opposed the view that the League's central purpose should be to guarantee the territorial status quo and to rely upon force for the maintenance of peace. Canadian public men irrespective of party opposed or sought to remove the status quo guarantees of Article X. The Canadian Government in 1925 rejected the Protocol of Geneva because of "its rigid provisions for the application of economic and military sanctions in practically every future war".

In responding to the invitation of the United States to become a signatory of the Briand-Kellogg Pact, - the Pact of Paris as it is also known - the Canadian government, in view

of the discussion as to the bearing of the Pact upon the Covenant of the League, made the following statement in 1928:

"It is true that the Covenant also contemplates the application of sanctions in the event of a member state going to war, if in so doing it has broken the pledges of the Covenant to seek a peaceful solution of disputes. Canada has always opposed any interpretation of the Covenant which would involve the application of these sanctions automatically or by the decision of other states. It was on the initiative of Canada that the Fourth Assembly, with a single negative vote, accepted the interpretative resolution to which the Secretary of State of the United States recently referred, indicating that it is for the constitutional authorities of each state to determine in what degree it is bound to assure the execution of the obligations of this article by employment of its military forces.

"The question of sanctions has received further consideration by later Assemblies. It is plain that the full realization of the ideal of joint economic or military pressure upon an outlaw power, upon which some of the founders of the League set great store, will require either an approach to the universality of the League contemplated when the Covenant was being drawn, or an adjustment of the old rules of neutrality to meet the new conditions of co-operative defence."

The Canadian House of Commons by unanimous resolution has made the adoption of undertakings to apply either military or economic sanctions subject to the approval of parliament.

What I have said and quoted does not mean that in no circumstances would the Canadian people be prepared to share in action against an aggressor; there have been no absolute commitments of either for or against participation in war or other forms of force. It does mean that any decision on the part of Canada to participate in war will have to be taken by the Parliament or people of Canada in the light of all existing circumstances; circumstances of the day as they exist in Canada, as well as in the areas involved.

The task of the present Assembly has been declared to be an inquiry into the means of "strengthening the authority of the League of Nations by adapting the application of the principles of the Covenant to the lessons of experience".

We believe that the only way to strengthen the League's shaken authority is to take heed of that experience, to make the policies of the League conform to realities, to the conditions and attitudes of mind that exist in fact in the world of to-day, without losing sight of the possibility of modifying those policies as facts and national attitudes change in the future.

The Covenant as originally drafted provided alternatively for peace by conciliation and peace by collective coercion. In its original conception, the Covenant was predicated upon the

universal acceptances of its provisions. Without this assumption of universality, it is doubtful if peace by collective coercion would have found a place within its articles. Experience has revealed the difficulty of applying sanctions within a League of Nations where the condition of practical universality is lacking.

The universal acceptance of the principles of the Covenant must be the constant aim of those who hope for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy. It is necessary to remember, however, that universality is not to be attained in a single stride, and that its achievement will only be rendered possible as the utility of the preventive functions of the League is confirmed by experience and supported by the quickened conscience of humanity.

The coercive and punitive provisions of the Covenant have operated in the past as a deterrent to the kind of collaboration which must serve as an intermediate stage to a League of Nations which will be universal. By emphasizing the mediation and conciliation aspects of the Covenant, we can help to transform the collective system from a hope into a reality. Every vacant seat in this Assembly is a broken link in the chain of collective security.

**D 21591**

The Canadian Government does not believe that formal amendment of the Covenant now is either possible or necessary. The powers and duties of the League develop by usage and experience as well as by explicit amendment. What its members will and will not do can be read more clearly from what they have done and not done than from the text of the Covenant. What is now called for is to register in the light of actual facts the position which has developed during sixteen years of League history by the interpretations given and the action taken or not taken as occasion for decision arose.

It is a fact, as has been indicated by representatives of the Scandinavian countries and other members of the League, that many provisions of the Covenant have not been observed, or have been applied unequally or ineffectively. The pledge of reduction of armaments in Article 8 have not been honoured. The provisions for the revision of treaties "which have become inapplicable", contained in Article 19, and which were in form and fact an essential complement to the provisions of Article 10 for the maintenance of the territorial status quo, have not yet been applied. The sanctions provisions of Article 16 were tacitly recognized at an early stage as unworkable in their entirety, and they were modified by the Assembly resolutions of 1921. Modified, or unmodified, sanctions against an aggressor have

never been tried when the conflict took place in Asia or America. Applied once in an Afro-European conflict, they failed and were abandoned because of general unwillingness under the conditions of the day to press force to the point of war.

Proposals have been made for regional agreements to ensure immediate and definite military assistance against an aggressor. These proposals show a closer approach to reality by linking the obligation with a definite contingency and a direct interest. The danger that such agreements might develop in practice into old-fashioned military alliances will doubtless be given careful consideration. It is essential to recognize that the areas in which regional agreements could be worked out are under present conditions restricted, almost wholly, to parts of Europe. League members in other parts of the world where this device is impracticable cannot reasonably object to the formation of such agreements by countries which consider them essential to their own security and the stability of their neighbourhood. If, however, it is proposed that they should undertake to apply automatically economic sanctions to supplement the military action of the regional group, it must be observed that such an arrangement would strengthen and perpetuate the existing one-way tendency in the application of sanctions; it would impose on the adherents to European regional

D21593

pacts no obligations in Asia or America, while calling for action in the European pact areas by outside members.

As to the proposals regarding Article XI, we are in full sympathy with the shifting of emphasis to inquiry and mediation at an early stage in disputes, and with the view that unanimity cannot reasonably be required in any effort of the Council or the Assembly to effect conciliation. It would be a different matter if it were proposed to transform Article XI into a second sanctions article, applicable before war had broken out, and brought into operation by action of the Council alone.

The process of trial and error by which the League has proceeded indicates that it is now desirable to emphasize the task of mediation and conciliation rather than of punishment; that full inquiry should be made into definite complaints of political or economic grievance; and that the duty and necessity of halting the race to rearmament emphasized by the representative of France should be faced. It is encouraging to see a growing recognition of the necessity of action to combat the economic nationalism and the endless devices of control which are strangling international trade and making political co-operation and confidence difficult to establish. Canada is wholly in sympathy with these efforts. We have no embargoes, no exchange or quota controls, and have demonstrated our readiness to negotiate for tariff reductions with any country prepared to take like action.

By working together on what is found possible to-day, the members of the League will be enabled to advance steadily, to what is found desirable tomorrow. If it tries to do too much all at once, the League may fail in essentials.

The condition of successful conciliation is the substitution of confidence and good faith for mistrust and suspicion in the mutual relations of nations. For this reason welcome and approve the suggestion that the Covenant of the League should be detached from the Treaty of Versailles.

Having stated our position as to the revision of the Covenant, may I repeat what I said at the outset as to the consideration of this and all other matters being approached in the light of the existing European situation. There are times and seasons for all things. A certain discrimination is needed in what at the moment it may be best to discuss or to decide. One fact must be obvious, namely that this is not a time to accentuate differences of opinion or view, but rather a time to see that nothing is permitted to stand in the way of European nations in their efforts to construct the foundations of good-will and mutual confidence in their affairs. Without the restoration of confidence and good-will among the nations of Europe, and particularly among the Great Powers, the League cannot possibly begin to perform its tasks. If good-will and confidence go in Europe, the League will go with them; if they

are re-established, there is no necessary re-adjustment in League machinery or organization which cannot speedily be effected.

How are confidence and good-will to be restored between nations of Europe, which, for the time being, appear to have suffered real impairment of both? That, as I have already said, is something which Canada believes can best be decided by the nations immediately concerned. Obviously, a necessary first step is conference. Its aim should be to bring into the comity of the other European powers, the nation or nations which lie without it. That aim accomplished, the League may well consider anew how best the original purpose of universality of membership may be achieved. The purpose of its founders, and the hope of the signatories of the Covenant was certainly not a League without the United States, Japan, Germany, Brazil or other great or lesser powers. Certainly it was not a League of Nations against any country or group of countries. Nor was it a League to promote or combat particular theories of social philosophy or economic organization. It was to be a League to further ideals of peace and goodwill among all nations, and between all classes. Only as member States continue to give their allegiance to this high conception of its function, can the League of Nations fulfil its mission to mankind.

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## Says Emphasis Should Be Put On Conciliation

**Premier King Says Canada  
Believes Automatic Com-  
mitments to Use Force  
Not Practical for League**

### New Zealand Expresses Different Viewpoint

**Wants Swift Action Against  
An Aggressor. Australia  
Supports Canada.**

By GEORGE HAMBLETON.  
(Canadian Press Staff Writer.)

GENEVA, Sept. 29.—Prime Minister Mackenzie King said today in the League of Nations assembly that Canada believes emphasis should be placed on conciliation rather than upon coercion in the evolution of the league and that automatic commitments to the application of force are not practical policy.

On behalf of New Zealand, W. J. Jordan expressed a different viewpoint. He said New Zealand wanted swift action against an aggressor and was prepared to take a part in complete economic sanctions.

The spokesman of a third dominion, Stanley Bruce, Australian high commissioner in London, agreed with Mr. King that care must be taken to see that regional pacts do not become mere military alliances and a menace to the world.

#### Regional Agreements.

In this connection the Canadian premier said regional agreements to ensure immediate and definite military assistance against an aggressor showed a close approach to reality by linking obligations with definite contingency and direct interest.

"The danger that such agreements might develop in practice into old fashioned military alliances will doubtless be given careful consideration," he said.

Mr. King discussed Canada's attitude in regard to the league covenant and in the case of a declared aggressor.

"What I have said and quoted," he declared, "does not mean that in no circumstances would the Canadian people be prepared to share in action against an aggressor; there have been no absolute commitments either for or against participating in war or other forms of force."

#### Parliament Supreme.

"It does mean that any decision on the part of Canada to participate in war will have to be taken by the Parliament of the people of Canada in the light of all existing circumstances; the circumstances of the day as they exist in Canada as well as in the areas involved."

Comment on the speech was varied. From some quarters came strong approval for the plain words Mr. King spoke. Others criticized what they termed its pronounced trend towards isolation. Special note was made of the wide difference in the viewpoint of collective security between it and the speech of Soviet Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff on Monday.

The Canadian Prime Minister referred to troubled and unsettled conditions in Europe — "crowded populations, scores of dividing frontiers, bitter memories which the zealots of nationalism will not let die." He said Canada recognized they arose out of class division and unrest resulting from the Great War and the remaking of Europe's map which followed it.

#### Fortunate In Canada.

"We recognize that we in Canada are particularly fortunate both in our neighbors and in our lack of neighbors and we agree that we cannot reasonably expect our relations and our attitude to be wholly duplicated elsewhere."

Recalling that Foreign Secretary Eden of Great Britain had said one country could not impose its social system or political faith upon another country with a different background, he said it would be equally reasonable to expect a North American state to have the same international outlook and the same conception of interest or duty as a European state facing widely different conditions.

Mr. King spoke of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Its members, he said, "are held together by ties of friendship, by similar political institutions and by a common attachment to democratic ideals rather than by commitments to join together in war."

#### Reserves Right to Decision.

"The Canadian Parliament reserves to itself the right to declare in the light of all the circumstances

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

D21597

PUBLICATION

DATE

existing at the time to what extent, if at all, Canada will participate in conflicts wherein other members of the commonwealth may be engaged.

"This respect for the full autonomy of each of the self-governing members of the British Commonwealth, I may add, is not confined to questions of participation in war. It applies to all relationships. It is for each part to decide what political or economic policies it may wish to adopt. Recognition of the same principle, we believe, should govern the action of all members of the League of Nations."

Mr. King went on to talk of Canada's political institutions. He said they were "grounded upon democratic principle and subject to modification by democratic principles."

"We have profound faith that the way of freedom is also the path to peace," said the premier.

**Not Imposing Beliefs.**

Canada did not assume a mission to impose her beliefs and institutions upon other countries. She demanded freedom to maintain her own form of government but this required as a corollary a policy of non-interference in the domestic arrangements of other nations.

The people of most states in the league assembly believed that the league provided a rallying point for world hopes of peace, Mr. King thought. The league had developed a spirit of conciliation and provided permanently available machinery for the adjustment of differences.

He said there was a widespread conviction that "emphasis should be placed upon conciliation rather than upon coercion." People were unwilling to incur obligations "to use force and to use it at any time, in circumstances unforeseen and in disputes over whose origin or whose developments they have had little or no control."

**Adheres to Covenant.**

Canada desired to reaffirm her adherence to the fundamental principles of the covenant. She believed in preservation of peace by international co-operation within the collective system.

But, he added, "there is general concurrence in the view which has been expressed by leaders of all political parties since the beginning of the league, that automatic commitments to the application of force is not practical policy."

"Successive Canadian governments have opposed the view that the league's central purpose should be to guarantee the territorial status quo and to rely upon force for the maintenance of peace."

The Canadian Parliament, Mr. King proceeded, had by unanimous resolution made the adoption of understandings to apply either mili-

tary or economic sanctions subject to the approval of Parliament.

**Circumstances of Day.**

This meant, he said, "that any decision on the part of Canada to participate in war will have to be taken by the Parliament of Canada in the light of all existing circumstances; circumstances of the day as they exist in Canada as well as in the areas involved."

He referred to the present assembly's task—to strengthen the league's authority by adopting application of the covenant's principles to the lessons of experience. "The only way to strengthen the league's shaken authority is to take heed of that experience, to make the policies of the league conform to realities."

Universal acceptance of the principles of the covenant must be the constant aim of those who hoped for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy. The Canadian government does not believe that formal amendment of the covenant at present is either possible or necessary, Mr. King continued.

**Regional Agreements.**

Turning to the idea of regional agreements he said: "It is essential to recognize that areas wherein regional agreements could be worked out are under present conditions restricted almost wholly to parts of Europe."

He declared league members elsewhere in the world could not object to this. But if it is proposed "that they should undertake to apply automatically economic sanctions to supplement military action of the regional group it must be observed that such an arrangement would strengthen and perpetuate the existing one-way tendency in the application of sanctions; it would impose on adherents to European regional pacts no obligations in Asia or America while calling for action in the European pact areas by outside members."

**Mediation and Conciliation.**

With reference to Article XI of the covenant, the Canadian Prime Minister said it appeared desirable to emphasize the task of mediation and conciliation rather than punishment; that full inquiry should be made into economic and political grievances and that the duty of halting the armaments race should be faced. He welcomed "growing recognition of the necessity of action to combat economic nationalism and the endless devices of control which are strangling international trade."

"If goodwill and confidence go in Europe," he declared, "the league will go with them; if they are re-established there is no necessary

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

D 21598

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readjustment in the league machinery or reorganization which cannot readily be effected."

Canada believed the best way to restore confidence and goodwill amongst the nations of Europe was a conference aiming to bring into the comity of other European powers the nation or nations which lay without it.

**Australian View.**

Stanley Bruce in his speech said Australia approved separation of the covenant from the Treaty of Versailles.

This also was one of the points made by Mr. King. The league could not succeed if the covenant was made an instrument to maintain the status quo, Australia felt.

W. J. Jordan, New Zealand's newly-appointed high commissioner to London, said New Zealand was agreeable to formation of an international police force. She was prepared to participate in complete economic sanctions. She wanted quick action against an aggressor. The covenant could not be criticized as ineffective until it had been tried and failed. He contended the covenant as written had never been fully applied.

Sanctions to be effective should be made immediate and automatic, economic sanctions should take the form of the complete embargo contemplated by the covenant, he asserted. Sanctions should also have behind them the certainty that the powers applying them were able if necessary and prepared to enforce them.

**D 21599**

Canada Club Dinner to Sir Percy Vincent  
Lord Mayor of London  
October 19, 1936.

D 21600

CANADA CLUB DINNER TO SIR PERCY VINCENT, LORD MAYOR OF LONDON

London, October 19, 1936.

Mr. Mackenzie King's Speech

Mr. Mackenzie King, who was also invited to speak, said it was a great privilege to join with his fellow-citizens in expressing sincere and deep thanks to the Lord Mayor and the Aldermen and Sheriffs and other members of the Corporation who accompanied him for their visit to Canada. He also felt that they had reason to be proud of those Canadians present who had reached positions of great prominence in the Mother Country. He joined in the tribute paid to Sir George McLaren Brown's great service, not only to the corporation which he had served so well, but to the country of which he was so distinguished a citizen. He came of a family that had always held a high position in public service. The example set by that great old gentleman, Adam Brown, had been splendidly carried on by his son, Sir George. He hoped Sir George might be spared to enjoy for years to come the fruits of his labour, which he would have the satisfaction of seeing and knowing had been great indeed. In other personal references, Mr. Mackenzie King also mentioned the presence of Lord Greenwood and of Sir Edward Peacock, recalling that many years ago, when he was Deputy Minister of Labour, he had offered the latter the position of secretary of the Department.

The Lord Mayor's tour of Canada, said the Prime Minister, reminded the communities of the British family of the greatness of the heritage which had come to them from the past. It was well in these times when changes took place so rapidly that they should be reminded of the sources of their freedom and of the struggles by which their freedom had come down to them. As the Lord Mayor presented the mace to the new City of Vancouver one could not but feel that he was giving to Canada a symbol of what the British Isles, and the Old City of London in particular, had given to the Empire as a whole - the love of order, liberty, and freedom. The symbol of authority was also the symbol of liberty. In that mace - like the replica of the mace at Westminster which the City of London had many years ago given to the Canadian House of Commons - was epitomised the freedom of speech, the freedom of assembly, the freedom of the Press, the freedom of the individual. "I would like to assure the Lord Mayor," added Mr. Mackenzie King, "that he has left with us memories that will long be cherished, and brought back to our hearts a love of London and of England and of the Old World - what they have meant to us in the past and what they will continue to mean to us as long as we are part of the Empire."

**D 21601**

-2-

Field-Marshal the Earl of Uavan, who said he spent two years in Canada - in 1931 and 1932 - and deeply loved the country, proposed the health of the chairman.

The Chairman, in responding paid a tribute to what Sir Percy Vincent had done for the King George Jubilee Fund - not only for the visible memorial, but for the health and happiness the national playing fields would bring.

**D 21602**

Luncheons

His Majesty's Government

(No speech by Mr. King recorded)

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

D21603

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LUNCHEONS

H.M. GOVERNMENT

His Majesty's Government gave a luncheon yesterday at Claridge's in honour of Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada. Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, was in the chair.

The following guests were present:—

The High Commissioner for Canada, Mr. C. R. Attlee, Sir Harry Batterbee, the Earl of Bessborough, Rear-Admiral Arthur Bromley, Colonel Sir George McLaren Brown, Mr. R. B. Buckerfield, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Ernie Chatfield, Mr. P. A. Clews, Mr. A. Duff Cooper, Mr. C. G. Cowan, Mr. C. W. Dixon, Lord Greenwood, Viscount Halifax, Mr. Edouard Handy, Colonel Sir Maurice Hankey, Mr. R. H. L. Henry, Lord Hirst, Mr. F. Hudd, Mr. P. Huffman, Lord Hyndley, Sir Thomas Inskip, Mr. W. R. Little, Mr. W. A. McAdam, Mr. E. Blake McInerney, Mr. E. C. MacLeod, Mr. E. G. Machtig, Mr. Edward Marsh, Sir Edward Peacock, Mr. L. B. Pearson, Mr. Edward Pope, Mr. Walter Runciman, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Francis Shelmerdine, Mr. Victor Sifton, Sir John Simon, Dr. O. D. Skelton, Sir Hewitt Skinner, Sir Josiah Stamp, Earl Stanhope, Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. Stanton, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, Sir Campbell Stuart, Dr. J. M. Swaine, Viscount Swinton, Lieutenant-Colonel G. P. Vanier, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, the Marquess of Willingdon, Sir Horace Wilson, Sir Kingsley Wood, the Marquess of Zetland, and Major E. N. S. Crankshaw.

**D 21604**

Dinner to Sir George McLaren Brown

by the  
Canadian Chamber of Commerce, London,

November 3rd, 1936.

D 21605

Dinner to Sir George McLaren Brown, by the  
Canadian Chamber of Commerce, London,  
November the 3rd, 1936.

Mr. King's Radio message from the Empress of Britain:

"I want to thank you for the charming letter you sent me on the eve of my departure and on the eve of your retirement. I have learned with pleasure that the Canadian Chamber of Commerce is giving this luncheon in your honour. I should like personally, and on behalf of the Canadians on board the Empress of Britain on her present voyage, to join with the guests in extending congratulations to you on the completion of 50 years of service as European general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway. May I also extend best wishes to Lady McLaren Brown and yourself for the retirement you have so well and honourably earned? I want to add to this personal word an official word on behalf of my colleagues of the Canadian Government and myself. On behalf of us all I thank you for the splendid service you have done not only to the great corporation of which you are so distinguished an officer but to our country, of which you have proved so worthy a son. It will ever be a matter of pride to me that for the latter part of your father's life I was privileged to enjoy close personal friendship with him. The name of Adam Brown will always be honoured in Canadian history. Through your association with the Canadian Pacific Railway you have brought more honour to the name you bear. That that is so may be your pride and joy to-day. For your great achievements I thank you in the name of our country. Best wishes to Lady McLaren Brown and yourself."

D21606

League of Nations Society in Canada

Peace Action Week Dinner

Ottawa, Nov. 9th, 1936.

## Prime Minister Tells of Task Facing Nations

**Must Build Bridge Between  
League of Past and the  
League of Future, De-  
clares Mackenzie King.**

**Healing Hand Needed,  
Not Threatening Fist**

**Premier Delivers First Pub-  
lic Address Since Return  
To Canada From Europe**

"To build a bridge between the League of the past—which came into being right after the war and had the war mentality—and a League of the future with increasing power and authority for the years to come, is the task of the nations today," Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King stated in an address last night.

Realization of this task had been to the forefront at the last League of Nations Assembly, and if it had done nothing else, the assembly had at least faced realities, the Prime Minister said in giving a vivid picture of the deliberations of the assembly just closed, and the world situation which surrounded it, at a Peace Action Week dinner of the League of Nations Society in Canada at the Chateau Laurier. The guiding principle of the world powers today should be "pursuit of peace by peaceful means," he said.

### Need Healing Hand.

"Present experience proves above anything else the need to seek to understand rather than to criticize; the need of a healing hand in political positions rather than the threatening fist," he con-

tended. "The situation is best solved by beginning with self and having our own house in order so as to inspire other nations."

Canada had friendly relations with every nation on earth and was willing to trade with every country, he was proud to say. Within the Dominion "we have been able to understand each other so as to accommodate our differences." In relations with the United States the willingness to settle differences "by reason rather than by force" had been an inspiration to Europe.

### Future of League.

Of the immediate future of the League he said that a committee would meet next month in an attempt to agree on amendments to the covenant. At the assembly, he said, the majority of nations had expressed the opinion that article 16, relating to sanctions, was a feature which might tend to keep certain nations outside the League, and that for the League authority to be restored all the nations must be brought within the League if possible.

This was known as the universality view, which he intimated Canada supported. Nations which supported this view further felt that if all the nations could be brought into the League an informed public opinion could be brought to bear for peace.

"By universality of the League it was hoped to prevent aggression or bring immediate cessation if it occurred. "Before action there would be consultation and in action co-operation.

### Question of Sanctions.

He would not discuss at the moment Canada's position in respect to sanctions, which had been fully reported in the press, but he thought the whole question of sanctions was a proper subject for discussion in the press and Parliament. Following the report of the committee for revision of the League covenant there would be full discussion in the next year or so.

"A more realistic attitude in respect to the situation will have to be faced," he observed. "We cannot afford to be dealing with appearances. Conventions are fine when we can rely on them but many only serve as a mask for some nations behind which to operate."

PUBLICATION.....

DATE.....

The past session, he said, had helped to face the real situation. One advantage of the League was to bring men of the various nations face to face. Great Britain at the present time was attempting to bring the different factions in Europe into a conference for peace and it was a question if her effort would succeed. "If all the nations concerned had been attending as members of the League the conference would have taken place then and there," he asserted.

Great work had been done in the past and great work could be done by the League in the future. "Because the League has fallen short we cannot say it has failed. As causes of irritation between nations are removed, the causes of war are removed.

#### Many Rays of Hope.

"There is no reason to feel discouraged," he assured the society. "We can't be saved by the League alone but only by the efforts of all men and women toward peace. There is evidence now that the nations appreciate what the horror of a war would mean. There are many rays of hope on the horizon. Great Britain is determined to pacify conditions in Europe so as to make war remote. Nations are beginning to see that economic nationalism is wrong and are commencing to remove barriers to trade."

Discussion at Geneva had disclosed the changing nature of the conditions with which the League had to deal. The world was facing a war between ideas and not nations, he contended. Political doctrines could sweep aside the unity of nationality and spread across continents.

#### To Localize Wars.

The League had to consider how to "localize" such wars, which he believed were threatening and inevitable; and care had to be taken what should be a limited struggle did not become one in which all the nations were involved.

As an example of this problem he cited the Spanish situation. A representative of the government had contended very forcibly before the league that it was an obligation of the covenant of the league to come to the Spanish government's aid. He claimed that the attitude was entirely different now than in the past in respect to a government attacked from within. The league was pre-

cluded from action by agreement of the powers beforehand for non-intervention, Mr. King pointed out. But a similar situation might arise and the league be forced to pass judgment on what was the proper form of government.

Fascism and Communism each had its sympathizers; but they found small place in the great democracies. He warned, however, against the danger of a sincere endeavor to help the working classes being called Communism and efforts to preserve law and order being called Fascism.

#### Power for Good.

Quoting the words of Pasteur, uttered 50 years ago, that two contrary laws were wrestling for supremacy, the one a law of "blood and death," the other of "peace, work and health," the Prime Minister said the same was true today. It was for the individual people of the world as well as of countries to exert their power for good.

It was apparent what the world needed was a "political physician." With the league meeting amid the troubles in Spain, Italy resentful of sanctions, Germany no longer a member, and the air full of propaganda and exchanges between nations "that a few years ago would have meant war even if uttered privately," it was not surprising that nothing of a positive nature was accomplished.

To have thrown into league debate the various issues contributing to the tenseness of the European situation would have been either to aggravate an already inflammable condition or to follow a neutral course that would have been useless, the Prime Minister said.

#### Tribute to Sir Robert.

The Prime Minister paid tribute to Sir Robert Borden's great work in the past for Canada and for the league.

Sir Robert had spoken truly in his introduction when he said that if the league had failed in some respects it was a failure of humanity. The league was but part and parcel of the world round about it.

The Italo-Ethiopian dispute and the imposition of sanctions upon Italy was a shadow overhanging the meeting of the league assembly last month, said Mr. King.

The Spanish civil war was another shadow. That struggle

PUBLICATION.....

DATE.....

was one of the most terrible things the world could be faced with, a clash not of nations but of ideas.

Political conditions in France also gave rise to fears which caused concern at Geneva.

Repudiation of the Locarno Pact by Germany and conditions in Germany were other clouds on the international horizon. Other causes of concern were the growing antagonism between Germany and Russia.

#### To Build a Bridge.

With these conditions prevailing it could readily be understood why the league at its recent meeting had to step warily. The effort was to build a bridge between the league of the past and the league as it was to be in the future, and to do nothing which would aggravate present conditions.

A conference of the great powers immediately affected was what was needed and the league was not in a position to bring that conference about. Germany was not in the league and Italy was resentful. Great Britain felt a new Locarno should be effected outside the league in order to bring to the league new strength and new vitality.

#### Some Incidents.

Some incidents stood out at the recent session although they were not part of the program, said Mr. King.

The first was the seating of the Ethiopian delegates. Italy had indicated it would not be present if Ethiopia was represented. Mr. King said he was surprised at the way the Ethiopian delegates were received. They were passed by as though they were utter strangers at first although only a few months before some of the nations had been applying economic sanctions and advocating military sanctions on behalf of Ethiopia against Italy.

He said he had met Haile Selassie, Ethiopian emperor, and had been deeply impressed by his sincerity, dignity and simplicity.

Another incident related to the Spanish civil war. The foreign minister of Spain had made a most impressive address on behalf of the Spanish government, claiming it was the league's duty

to support the Spanish government.

The question of sanctions was much to the fore. Some nations, notably Russia, pressed most strongly for a return to the policy of automatic application of sanctions against an aggressor. Some Balkan states were favorable and China also strongly urged sanctions.

The other nations were not of the same mind. They felt economic sanctions were useless without military sanctions and military sanctions meant war.

Great Britain was more favorable to regional pacts among nations able and willing to apply sanctions in a particular case. This would permit a quick investigation of any dispute and action by the nations immediately concerned.

A third policy, urged by Latin-American nations, was the forming of regional pacts among neighboring states, not to apply force but to strive to settle disputes by conciliation and adjustments. They were led to this stand by the fact that sanctions were an instrument only suitable to Europe.

The British dominions differed. New Zealand was in favor of sanctions but Australia was opposed. Rt. Hon. Stanley Bruce, Mr. King said, in stating Australia's view gave a fairly accurate expression to the views of Canada and the United Kingdom also.

#### First Public Address

Mr. King was delivering his first public address since his return to Canada last Friday after a two months' absence during which he attended the September assembly of the League and also visited Paris and London.

He was introduced by Sir Robert Borden, war-time prime minister, first president of the League and chairman for the banquet. Sir Robert expressed sorrow at the League's failure to achieve a full measure of success, but expressed confidence in its purpose, and foresaw an even stronger union of nations exerting a powerful influence for peace.

Later when extending the vote of thanks to the Prime Minister which was moved by M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. member for Rosetown-

PUBLICATION.....

DATE.....

Biggar, Sir Robert said that the collective opinion of individuals became the collective opinion of the world. The duty of the League, he said, was to provide peace, order and good government for the world. The League of Nations Society in Canada had a splendid work to do in the future and he solicited the members' continued support.

**Seconds Vote.**

As is often the case with individuals, the shortcoming of the league received more attention than its accomplishments, stated Mrs. Fremont of Quebec, who seconded the vote of thanks. If the humanitarian and social work of the league alone were more widely known and set off against its alleged political failures, public opinion throughout the world would strongly support it.

"For us women, the greater part of whose lives is spent in education of our children it is easy to understand that the education of peoples is a work of patience, of perseverance, and that we must always hold high the torch of the ideal of world peace in order that all may perceive its flame," she said.

Guests at the head table were Mrs. H. J. McNulty, Dr. H. M. Tory, Mrs. Charles Fremont, Dr. H. F. Munro, Mrs. O. D. Skelton, Hon. Dr. R. J. Manion, Lady Borden, Sir George Perley, Hon. Cairine Wilson, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Sir Robert Borden, Dr. O. D. Skelton, Mrs. C. A. Dunning, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Lady Perley, Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Mrs. R. J. Manion, M. J. Coldwell, M.P., Mrs. H. M. Tory, H. J. McNulty and W. G. Lumbers.

D21611

Louis Pasteur - 1888 - Founding of Pasteur  
Institute.

"Two contrary laws seem to be wrestling with each other nowadays: the one, a law of blood and death, ever imagining new means of destruction, and forcing nations to be constantly ready for the battlefield -- the other, a law of peace, work, and health, ever evolving new means of delivering man from the scourges which beset him. The one seeks violent conquests, the other the relief of Humanity. The latter places one human life above any victory; while the former would sacrifice hundreds of thousands of lives to the ambition of one."

(Taken from 'Industry and Humanity' page 4-5)

League of Nations -  
The Seventeenth Ordinary Session of the Assembly.

D 21612

Tenth Meeting,  
Tuesday, September 29th, 1936.

The Rt. Hon. S. M. BRUCE (Australia):

*And some time ago...*

Recent events, I think, have taught us certain great lessons. One of the lessons they have taught us is that in a non-universal League it is not possible to implement to the full the provisions of the Covenant and to achieve what was the objective of the founders when they embodied certain sections in the Covenant; that is to say, by the universality of the League and its overwhelming power they hoped to bring about the immediate cessation of aggression should it take place or to prevent aggression from occurring. A non-universal League cannot do that. Recent events have taught us something more. They have taught us that for a non-universal League to attempt to implement in full the Covenant involves the danger of spreading the area of conflict, and should that take place it would be the very negation of the ideas embodied by the founders in the Covenant.

D21613

With regard to Article 16 and the obligations which it imposes upon States-Members of the League, my Government desires merely that the existing practice should be recognised and put beyond question. At the moment the automatic provisions with regard to financial and economic sanctions are not being operated. All my Government desires is that there should be a full recognition that that is the system, that before action there is consultation and that action is taken on a co-operative basis.

There are those who would say that, unless the present practice is abandoned and the full obligatory and automatic operation of sanctions is maintained, we are abandoning the principles of collective security and doing something to weaken the prestige of the League. With that view I entirely disagree. To endeavour in a non-universal League to operate the strict letter of the Covenant would be a menace to the League, for I believe it would drive some Members out of the League, and it would certainly act as a deterrent to the entry of those Powers outside whose co-operation is so desirable. It is also suggested that without automatic compulsion the nations will not play a worthy part and will take advantage of that freedom to refuse co-operation. With that view I cannot agree. Such a view takes no account of what is potentially the greatest force in the world today, namely, the will to peace of the great mass

D21614

great mass of ordinary men and women in practically every country. In the minds of a large proportion of the population in many countries there are vivid recollections of the horrors of the Great War. They remember how the use of modern weapons added to the barbarity of war. Nowadays, through the Press, the cinema, and other methods of modern publicity, the peoples of all nations are learning how day by day the discoveries of science are adding to the hideousness and barbarity of war and I believe there is growing up in most countries a force of public opinion which it is impossible to calculate. I believe that force of public opinion today demands that the League shall not fail, and that temporary failure - and that we have to admit - however severe, shall merely be used as an opportunity for the readaptation of League machinery so that it may serve the purpose of promoting the peace of the world to the maximum extent. I believe that that very potent force will ensure that nations will behave with righteousness and that no statesman in future representing his country here will be able or will be permitted to play a part which does not assist in the maintenance of the peace of the world whenever it is at issue.

D21615

League of Nations Address - Nov. 9, 1936

Topics

- (1) Thanks to League of Nations Society for invitation.
- (2) Regret absence of colleagues: Dandurand and Rogeres.
- (3) Reference to Dr. Skelton.
- (4) Appreciation of honour of introduction by Sir Robert Borden.  
Reference to his association with the League and position in public life.
- (5) Reference to relationship of dinner to Peace Action Week.
- (6) Significance of necessity of union of forces making for peace and good-will against forces making for destruction and war.
- (7) Reference to Pasteur's "two conflicting laws" -  
Quotation sets forth atmosphere of Europe at time of this year's meeting of League.
- (8) To understand this year's proceedings, essential to have in mind present state of Europe and conditions, and months preceding meeting of League.
- (9) Picture of conditions in Europe.

- (10) The Italo-Ethiopian war.
- (11) The try-out and failure of sanctions.
- (12) The Special Assembly of the League in June last.
- (13) The request to members of League for views as to revision of covenant.
- (14) The civil war in Spain:
  - (a) differences in interpreting, and struggle between democratic and re-actionary forces; struggle between Fascism versus Communism;
  - (b) Length of time struggle in existence re agreement non-intervention in Spain and its application;
  - (c) Attitude by other governments towards civil war.  
Purpose of to localize civil war as much as possible.
  - (d) Accusations of Fascist countries, Italy and Germany assisting rebels; Russia assisting government.
  - (e) Hideous atrocities.
  - (f) Dangers arising from sympathizers in other countries.
- (15) Position of France - due to proximity to Spain and to Germany.
- (16) The previous occupation of the Ruhr by Germany.
- (17) Violation of Locarno Pact.

(18) Growth of militarism in European countries - Italy, Germany, Russia, France, Britain.

Fear begetting fear - competitive arming.

Description of Europe as given by prominent English

statesman - resembling surface beneath which

volcanic forces at work: hissings here, exploding

there - liable to burst into action at any time.

Comforting thought, however, that such, more or

less, has been condition of Europe in other periods.

(19) A new and alarming phase of propaganda and provocative speeches by leaders: Hitler towards Russia; replies from Russia.

(20) Uncertainty of action of dictators.

(21) Feeling of need, above all else, for conference of great European powers. This impossible at Geneva.

Germany out of League for period of time. ?

Italy resentful of League's attitude over Ethiopian war.

Russia out of League for some time. Presence in League

regarded by many as means of bringing other nations

in League into possible conflict where she might be

threatened, especially by Germany on one hand, and

Japan on the other, when neither holding membership

in League.

- (22) Consequences of all this make more apparent extent of obligation likely to follow in case of European catastrophe upon one or two great powers - France and Great Britain in particular.
- (23) This atmosphere obvious at meeting of League. Nations represented have different sympathies. Danger of these finding expression in discussion. All-important proceedings should be of character which would avoid recriminations and vituperations.
- (24) Recognition that position of League required careful consideration; also possible revision of covenant. Quite clear this not the moment to attempt final action in that regard.
- One thing apparent: any course of action taken by League which might precipitate violent action on part of any countries offended inevitable, if war would break somewhere, with danger of becoming beyond control, and certainty that if Europe went, the League also would go.
- (25) Main purpose of this year's session best described as building of bridge from the League of the past, as it emerged out of conditions of the Great War, and as it would continue to further its original aims through the years to come, by modifications to the covenant, in the light of experience of sixteen years and existing conditions seem advisable.

**D21619**

-4a-

(25a) A second reason for this bridge construction at present:

The belief that conditions in Europe can best be dealt with at the present time by European nations themselves, and necessity of bringing these nations into round-table conference, with a view to bringing into being something in the nature of a new Locarno.

This strongly the objective of His Majesty's Government in Great Britain.

The belief that round-table conference by parties whose interests are immediately and vitally affected, with a view to bringing into being a regional pact, which would assure the parties thereto security against aggression.

**D21620**

-5-

This brings me to the proceedings of the League itself.

Here a word necessary re method of proceeding:

Work of Committees,

Discussion in Assembly,

Reports of Committees - approval of, etc.

This to appear in report of Canadian delegation through Parliament. Time only to speak of matter of central interest. This found as in speeches of delegates from different countries.

Nothing could better illustrate sensitiveness of Assembly to European situation than length of time taken by League to get down to business -

several days before first plenary meeting of Assembly.

? days before meetings of committees.

Main factor in delay: seeking of Abyssinian delegates;

reference to action of Italy in recalling delegates.

Gesture by Assembly in electing Italy to one of Vice-Presidencies.

Power of public opinion disclosed by action of League in

seeking Ethiopians in condemnation of Italy's action.

Personal meeting with Haile Selassie.

**D** 21621

- 6 -

Outstanding features of addresses by League Members to Assembly:

Settlement of Article 16;

Collective security;

conditions which governed in framing Article 16;

belief in membership of United States and other nations;

presence also of war mentality, with emphasis upon

force;

not peace mentality with emphasis on reason and

public opinion;

Coercion versus Conciliation;

belief that mere assertion of obligation with nations

assenting would be sufficient of itself to guarantee

peace;

not general belief that sanctions would become necessary

or that economic sanctions would mean military

sanctions and military sanctions war, with

possibility of world war;

Who

Wholly different situation today:

United States, Japan, Germany, Italy, Brazil,

etc., out of League;

possible effect of insistence on maintaining sanctions -

withdrawal of more nations from League;

(See Statement by Bruce)

Light thrown on situation by Italian-Ethiopian war:

- (1) nations not prepared;
- (2) nations not willing to incur risks;
- (3) many nations wholly ineffective in contribution they could make;
- (4) possible consequences of attempted application of sanctions:
  - creation of new divisions and dissensions within membership states;

What now apparent:

- (1) Section 16 meaningless regarding Asia;
- (2) regarding America;
- (3) therefore limited to Europe;

Re Europe:

Necessity of knowing definitely in advance exactly what action will be taken against aggressor; by what countries, etc;

This best effected by regional pacts;

does not mean other nations would not assist if fully informed of exact character of situation; will not be committed in advance;

Great need today to strengthen authority of League;

This to be effected not by adhesion to Covenant without

certainty of willingness and ability of action  
on part of member states, but by restoring  
universality of membership, placing emphasis  
on preventive rather than punitive side;

increasing importance of public opinion, by  
making public opinion world opinion;

This matter left to Special Committee of League to  
meet during present month;  
nations on committee;  
Danjuran representative;

Desire in this address to avoid controversial discussion and  
therefore merely stating alternatives;  
agree subject is one appropriate to debate;  
place of debate:

Press and Parliament.

Statement of Canada's position:

Reasons which prompted us to go to League:

Government's action in applying sanctions against

Italy;

realization of what further action in this direction,

or in some future unforeseen situation, might involve;

to make known position of Canada, at least as viewed

by present Government;

believe this view generally acceptable;

note application to all conditions, e.g. war between

Japan and Russia, with Japan the aggressor;

this position covered by Covenant;

New and all important factor in world situation:

Greatest danger of war today, in my belief, not so

much as between different countries as between

conflicting political doctrines:

fascism versus communism

International war would grow out of internal dissention;

Who in League or elsewhere is to determine whether

fascism or anti-fascism are to be supported;

whether communism or anti-communism are to be

supported; or

whether either extreme political systems merit

the support of democratic countries;

D 21625

- 10 -

Re: Isolation

Charge Canada taking position of isolation;

Note position of northern democratic countries of Europe;

Attitude of Belgium re Locarno Pact;

Two things desirable:

what may be definitely counted upon should be known;

every effort made to localize and to restrict area

of war, if and when it comes;

Danger of making into war, involving all nations of

world, what otherwise might be confined to two

or three countries;

believe British policies along these lines;

(note statement by Eden in H. of C., explains effort at New Locarno reason for increased armaments; will work for League; apparent best service to have all nations represented at formal conferences at Geneva; great work in disarmament; in ascertaining troubles and in forming public opinion; social work re removing causes of war, etc. )

Factors that are making for peace, reason to hope war

will not take place for some time, if at all;

Determination of British to keep out of war if possible;

mobilisation of agencies of good-will

Unique position of Canada in her relations with other  
nations of the world;  
example to North American continent;  
importance of this contribution to mankind;  
all members one of another;

Not by their fists but by their hearts will nations be  
brought into closer relationships;

Fundamental nature of struggle between forces of good and  
forces of evil;

Angels of Light and Darkness wrestling within individuals  
as well as within nations;

**D** 21627

Address by the  
Prime Minister of Canada  
on the occasion of  
The Canadian Legion Remembrance Day Broadcast  
November 11, 1936.

Address by the  
Prime Minister of Canada  
on the occasion of  
The Canadian Legion Remembrance Day Broadcast,  
November 11, 1936.

**D 21628**

On this day of Remembrance, and on all days, there are three thoughts we do well to keep in mind. The first is to remember the sorrows, the sufferings, and the sacrifices of all who fought in the Great War; the martyrdom of those who lie silent in their graves; the anguish of those who were bereaved of their loved ones; and the lingering handicaps and pains of those who still survive, maimed in limb, or shattered in body or mind.

The second is to remember the hideousness and horrors of war; that war, literally, is hell upon earth; that it means devastation, desolation and death, - not on battlefields only, but in cities, in homes, and in human hearts.

The third is to remember that everyone can do something towards preventing another war. If another war comes, it will not be because governments have been unequal to their tasks, but because individuals, in their combined national efforts and daily lives, have greatly failed. It will be because, between nations and classes, we have fostered mistrust and cherished ill-will, when we should have been doing all in our power to further understanding and good-will. It will be because we have been cruel, unkind, or thoughtless, in our personal relations, when we should have been seeking to do unto others as we would have others do unto us.

Fundamentally, the world struggle of today is one between the outstanding forces of good and evil. It is a part of the never-ending conflict between the forces actuating those who, by their thought of others and their unselfish acts, are seeking to further the law of peace, work and health; and the forces actuating those who, by their greed and selfish ambitions, are furthering the law of blood and of death. Good and evil forces do not belong to different nations, to different races, to different classes, to men and women of different faiths. Within each nation, each race, each class, and each individual, those forces contend for supremacy. Upon our individual acts, and thoughts, and prayers, depends the immediate, not less than the future well-being of mankind. To save our day and generation the horrors of another world war, individual and national effort must be combined in one great endeavour to preserve the blessings of peace.

In this endeavour, let us remember that each can play a part; that no act is too insignificant, if the motive be to serve another's need; that thoughts are things; that a kindly thought may pass through armour which weapons can never pierce; and that the prayer of a little child for peace may bring legions of angels, each with its power to save. Let us never forget that nothing of good is ever lost.

D 21630

- 3 -

It will be recalled that on Remembrance Day a year ago, His late Majesty King George shared with his people and with his sons, the anniversary of the day on which peace came to a war-weary world. By permission of His Majesty, King Edward, we shall now hear a portion of the recording of the late King's Christmas message of 1935.

## Premier Delivers Eloquent Message In Legion Program

If another war comes it will not arise because governments have been unequal to their tasks, "but because individuals, in their combined national efforts and daily lives, have greatly failed," Prime Minister Mackenzie King declared in an Armistice Day message last night. The Prime Minister spoke briefly on the Canadian Legion's national broadcast.

"Everyone can do something toward preventing another war," the Prime Minister declared. If war came again the cause would be that "between nations and classes we have fostered mistrust and cherished ill-will when we should have been doing all in our power to foster understanding and good-will. It will be because we have been cruel, unkind or thoughtless in our personal relations when we should have been seeking to do unto others as we would have others do unto us."

The Prime Minister spoke feelingly in memory of those who died in the Great War, "the anguish of those who were bereaved of their loved ones, and the lingering handicaps and pains of those who still survive, maimed in limb, shattered in body or mind."

### Acts, Thoughts, Prayers.

Within each nation, each class and each individual the forces of good and evil contend for supremacy, the Prime Minister declared. "Upon our individual acts, thoughts and prayers depends the immediate not less than the future well-being of mankind. To save our day and generation the horrors of another world war individual and national effort must be combined in one great endeavor to preserve the blessings of peace."

The program was opened direct from Toronto with O Canada! sung by the choir of the Toronto Conservatory of Music and played by the Toronto Symphony orchestra. The first verse was sung in French, the second in English. Sir Ernest MacMillan was conductor.

An excerpt from the speech delivered to the Brigade of guards in July by King Edward was then heard.

After several musical numbers there were brief remarks from disabled veterans at Christie St. Hospital, Toronto, an address by Col. W. W. Foster, acting Dominion president of the Canadian Legion, speaking from Vancouver, and Mr. Mackenzie King's message.

A portion of the 1935 Christmas message of King George was re-broadcast.

The Lord's Prayer was sung by the Toronto choir, the Last Post was sounded by trumpeters and the program closed with God Save the King.

D 21632

Canada's Position under Statute  
of Westminster

(Radio)

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

D 21633

Mr. King - Abdication of King Edward VIII. Canada's position under Statute of Westminster.

PUBLICATION Ottawa Journal

DATE December 10 1936

## PREMIER TELLS CANADA'S PART IN THE CRISIS

In a statement issued by Prime Minister Mackenzie King on the abdication of King Edward VIII he said it would not be necessary to call a special session of the Canadian Parliament to pass an act making the abdication effective in this Dominion.

Parliament therefore will meet as already announced on Jan. 14.

### Canada's Status.

The Prime Minister explained that under a provision of the Statute of Westminster, Canada and the Union of South Africa had taken the privilege in matters such as this of asking the British Parliament to include them in the act passed by the Mother of Parliaments. That has been done.

Apparently in receipt of advance information as to the nature of the statement read in the British House of Commons and House of Lords today, the Canadian Cabinet had been in session from nine o'clock and had passed an Order-in-Council asking that Canada be made a party to the legislation which Westminster has now before it. This request of

the Dominion was cabled to London.

The explanation of Canada's Prime Minister clears up misunderstandings caused by the special sessions of the Australian and New Zealand Parliaments. Those two Dominions will have to pass separate acts before the abdication of Edward is effective in the two countries.

### Text of Statement.

The text of Mr. King's statement follows:

"His Majesty King Edward VIII has this morning declared his irrevocable determination to renounce the Throne for himself and for his descendants, and has expressed his desire that effect should immediately be given to an instrument of abdication which His Majesty has signed.

"The Parliament of the United Kingdom today is dealing with the situation which has arisen as a result of His Majesty's decision to renounce the Throne. I understand that the Speaker has read His Majesty's message in the House of Commons at Westminster, and Lord Halifax in the House of Lords. It was understood that thereafter Mr. Baldwin would move that the King's message be considered forthwith. Following the discussion a bill will be introduced to provide for the validation of the instrument of abdication, and the consequent alterations in the law relating to the succession to the Throne.

### Deep Concern to Canada.

"The question is not one which concerns alone His Majesty's people in the United Kingdom. It is of the deepest concern to his people throughout the whole British Commonwealth of Nations. Under the present constitutional relationship it is necessary that action be taken by the Government and Parliament of each member of the Commonwealth. This necessity flows from the Statute of Westminster which was enacted by the Parliament of the United Kingdom in 1931 and which, as its title declares, was passed 'to give effect to certain resolutions passed by Imperial Conferences held in the years 1926 and 1930.'

"The preamble of the Statute reads as follows:

"'And whereas it is meet and proper to set out by way of preamble to this act that, inasmuch as the Crown is the symbol of the free association of the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and as they are united by a common allegiance to the Crown, it would be in accord with the established constitutional position of all the members of the Commonwealth in relation to one another that any alteration in the law touching the Succession to the Throne or the Royal Style and Titles shall hereafter require the assent as well of the Parliaments of all the Dominions as of the Parliament of the United Kingdom.'

"The present situation is without precedent. Questions arise as to the procedure required to carry out this provision of the Statute of Westminster, which were not contemplated when it was drawn and enacted. The constitutional convention set forth in the preamble requires the assent 'as well of the Parliaments of all the Dominions as of the Parliament of the United Kingdom,' to any alteration in the law touching the Succession to the Throne. The action involved in giving effect to His Majesty's instrument of abdication constitutes such an alteration. But the time element enters in. It is understood to be the desire of His Majesty as well as of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom that the required legislation be introduced at once. So far as Canada is concerned, **Parliament has been called to meet on January 14. It could not be summoned in special session before definite action had been taken** by His Majesty which would require the consideration of Parliament. If summoned now, it could not, under our geographical conditions, meet in time to take action prior to or simultaneous with that of the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

PUBLICATION.....

DATE.....

"Under these circumstances the Canadian Government is adopting a course designed in the first place to ensure that from a legal standpoint the abdication of His Majesty and the accession of his successor will take place in Canada at the same time as in the United Kingdom, and in the second place, to preserve the constitutional convention referred to. To achieve the first end, action is being taken by the Government of Canada in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the Statute of Westminster, which reads as follows:

"4. No Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom passed after the commencement of this Act shall extend, or be deemed to extend, to a Dominion as part of the law of that Dominion, unless it is expressly declared in that Act that that Dominion has requested, and consented to, the enactment thereof."

"Following upon the receipt this morning of the expression of the King's declaration and desire, an order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council was approved, embodying the necessary request and consent to the enactment of the appropriate legislation as regards Canada by the Parliament of the United Kingdom and the Government of the United Kingdom was advised accordingly. To achieve the second end, the Government will invite Parliament, immediately after the opening of the session, to take appropriate action to give its assent to the alteration in the succession.

#### **Difference in Position.**

"It may be of interest to note that there are some differences in the position of the several Dominions in relation to the Statute of Westminster. Every Dominion in 1931 formally requested the enactment of the statute. It was, however, provided that certain sections, including section 4, should not extend to Australia or New Zealand unless and until adopted by their respective Parliaments. That action has not been taken in either country. South Africa, on the other hand, passed the Status of the Union Act in 1934, involving certain further limitations on the application of a United Kingdom Act to the Union. Some differences in the language of the United Kingdom Bill, as regards the several Dominions, is therefore necessary and these differences may be seen in the preamble to the bill.

"The Statute as a whole does apply to Canada, which is therefore guaranteed under Section 4 that no legislation of the United Kingdom Parliament can apply to Canada in the contemplated legispressly requested such application in advance, and consented to its terms. Accordingly the Government of Canada, following upon receipt of the King's declaration and desire, has so requested and consented, and this request and consent will appear in the recitals of the United Kingdom Act. The same guarantee does not apply in exactly the same way to any other Dominion, and slightly different language will therefore be necessary in their case. The use of these words 'request and consent' does not of course refer to the initiation of any part of the proceedings other than the inclusion of Canada unless Canada has exaltation. They embody the safeguarding words expressly provided in the Statute of Westminster.

#### **Safeguard Convention.**

"As regards the constitutional convention which requires the assent of the Canadian Parliament to any alteration in the law touching the succession to the Throne, it will be asserted and safeguarded to the greatest practicable extent consistent with all the circumstances of time and space and with the imperative practical necessities which confronted the Government on this unprecedented occasion.

Mr. King read the instrument of abdication and then said:

"Publication of the instrument of abdication in a special edition of the Canada Gazette was arranged for immediately upon the receipt of the text of the instrument of abdication by His Excellency the Governor General.

#### **Received With Regret.**

"I need only add that I am sure the statement of His Majesty as set forth in the instrument I have just read will be received with profound regret throughout Canada."

D 21635

Canada's Position under Statute  
of Westminster

(Newsreel)

D 21-63,61936.

Text of Newsreel made by the Prime Minister, for the  
Associated Screen News, with respect to  
Abdication of King Edward VIII.

His Majesty, King Edward the Eighth, has, this morning, declared his irrevocable determination to renounce the Throne.

The King's decision is not one which concerns alone His Majesty's people in the United Kingdom. It is of the deepest concern to his peoples throughout the whole British Commonwealth of Nations. Under the present constitutional relationship, it is necessary that action be taken by the Government, and Parliament of each member of the Commonwealth.

It is understood to be the desire of His Majesty, as well as of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, that the necessary action be taken at once. So far as Canada is concerned, parliament has been called to meet on January the 14th. It could not be summoned in special session before definite action had been taken by His Majesty which would require the consideration of Parliament. If summoned now, it could not, under our geographical conditions, meet in time to take action prior to or simultaneous with that of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. Under these circumstances the Canadian Government is adopting a course, designed to ensure that, from a legal standpoint, the abdication of His Majesty, and the accession of his successor, will take place, in Canada, at the same time, as in the United

Kingdom.

Upon the receipt of the King's declaration and desire, an order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council was approved, this morning, to enable the appropriate legislation, which is being introduced in the United Kingdom Parliament today, to become effective, so far as Canada is concerned. The Canadian Parliament, immediately after the opening of its session early in the New Year, will be invited to take appropriate action to give its assent to the alteration in the succession to the Throne.

I need only add that, I am sure, the statement of His Majesty, as set forth in the instrument of abdication, will be received with profound regret, throughout Canada.

D 21638

Proclamation of the Accession of  
King George VI.

December 12th, 1936.

## Proclamation of the Accession Read by Canada's Prime Minister

Document Which Announces  
King George VI Is New Monarch  
Of the British Empire.

Following is the proclamation of the accession of King George VI, read today by Prime Minister Mackenzie King:

"By His Excellency the Right Honorable Baron Tweedsmuir of Elsfield, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Member of the Order of the Companions of Honor, Governor General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.

"To all to whom these presents shall come,—

"Greeting:

"Whereas by an instrument of abdication, dated the 10th day of December instant, his former Majesty King Edward the VIII did declare his irrevocable determination to renounce the Throne for himself and his descendants, and the said abdication has now taken place, whereby the Imperial Crown of Great Britain, Ireland and all other his former Majesty's Dominions is now solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George, now known ye that I, the said Right Honorable Baron Tweedsmuir of Elsfield, Governor General of Canada as aforesaid, assisted by His Majesty's Privy Council for Canada, do now hereby with one voice and consent of tongue and heart publish and proclaim that the high and

mighty Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George is now become our only lawful and rightful liege Lord George the VI, by the grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to whom we acknowledge all faith and constant obedience with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God by whom all kings and queens do reign to bless the Royal Prince George the VI with long and happy years to reign over us.

"Given under my hand and seal at arms at Ottawa, this 12th day of December, in the year of Our Lord, 1936, and in the first year of His Majesty's reign.

"By command,

"FERNAND RINFRET,

"Secretary of State of  
Canada.

"God Save the King."

Vol	File/Dossier	Subject/Sujet	Dates	Pages	Reel/Bobine
36	135	Chronological Files	Mar.-Sept. 1935	D 20842 - D 20920	
36	136	Chronological Files	Jan.-Sept. 1935	D 20921 - D 21063	
36	137	Chronological Files	July-Sept. 1935	D 21064 - D 21226	
37	138	Chronological Files	Aug.-Sept. 1935	D 21227 - D 21339	
37	139	Chronological Files	Sept.-Oct. 1935	D 21340 - D 21483	
37	140	Chronological Files	Nov.-May 1935-1936	D 21484 - D 21639	
38	141	Chronological Files	Sept.-May 1935-1937	D 21640 - D 21792	
38	142	Chronological Files	Sept.-Nov. 1936	D 21793 - D 21843	
38	143	Chronological Files	Apr.-May 1937	D 21844 - D 22001	

KING, William Lyon Mackenzie: Speeches Series

MG 26, J 5, Volume 38, pages D 21640 - D 22001

1935  
Notes of Speeches     **D 21640**  
by  
Mr. King  
(Outside Parliament)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Occasion</u>	
Mar. 2.	Press Gallery Dinner.	1.
Mar. 20.	Liberal Banquet.	2.
June 3.	Cancer Fund, Meeting of Trustees.	3.

1936

April 25.	Dominion Drama Festival.	4.
" 28.	Victorian Order of Nurses, Annual Meeting.	5.
May 29.	20th Century Liberal Ass'n Second National Meeting.	6.
June 6.	Opening of William Saunders Building and Macoun Memorial Gardens at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.	7.
June 25.	Visiting Presbyterian Clergymen from the British Isles.	8.
June 28.	50th Anniversary of the Inauguration of Transcontinental Railway Service.	9.
July 14.	Laying of Corner stone, New French Legation.	10.

Notes of Speeches **D21641**  
by  
Mr. King  
(Outside Parliament)

1936

Sept. 2.	Visit of Lord Mayor of London.	11.
Sept. 3	Second North American Congress of Carillon- neurs.	12.
Nov. 9	League of Nations Dinner - Peace Action Week.	13.

1937

Feb. 25	Silver Jubilee of Tim- mins: Remarks on presentation of Invita- tion by Harvey and Denham Greer on Parlt. Hill.	14.
May 4	Canada Club Dinner - London, England.	15.
May 6	Luncheon - Opening of New Chelsea Bridge - London, England.	16.

Notes of Speeches by Mr. **D**21642

- May 24 Empire Day and Coronation Dinner - Combined Empire Societies, London, England. 17.
- June 19 Scotland - Freedom of City of Aberdeen. 18.
- Aug. 3 Overseas League Luncheon: Experimental Farm, Ottawa. 19.
- Aug. 10 Laying of Corner Stone - Bank of Canada Building, Ottawa. 20.
- Sept. 25 Marriage of Miss Odette Lapointe to Mr. Roger Ouimet. 21.
- Oct. 12 Dinner - Canadian Institute of International Affairs. 22.
- Oct. 20 Visit of Cordell Hull, Government Dinner, Country Club. 23.
- Oct. 22 Visit of Cordell Hull, University of Toronto Luncheon, Toronto. 24.
- Nov. 24 Press Gallery Luncheon - Rideau Club, Ottawa. 25.

D 21643

Press Gallery Dinner

March 2, 1935

Press Gallery Dinner **D21644**  
March 2, 1935.

Long speech - marathon - Roebuck.

Bennett - take many roles - social reformer  
neither ability or versatility.

Pressure to meet Press and distinguished guests.

One suggestion -

common room - old House  
new home.

Speaking with His Excellency -

Mr. Baldwin - came into his own.

Get to know Members and Press;

Bennett pleasanter in room than across  
floor;

Press pleasanter look at than up.

Suggest for next Parliament - room.

Conservative and Liberal - comment or opinion

not hostile attitude, but things we  
have in common.

End of a long Parliament -

longest, except that of war.

D 21645

-2-

Go out after facing each other in battle array.  
Continue to cherish memories of things in common.  
Press dinner.

D 21646

Liberal Banquet

March 20, 1935.

book of notes

D 21647

Complimentary Dinner to Mr. King  
Chateau Laurier, Mar. 20, 1935

Public Life -

General words

Many pleasant memorable and  
difficult places.

Thanks - General

- conceiving idea
- aiding arrangements
- representative character

*presence of 50 seats  
presence of 100  
more - giving people*

Thanks - Individual

*all promising  
for 1935*

Graham

*from*

Aylesworth

*"Grand old man" - important  
aspirations in 1935*

Lemieux

Dandurand

Beland

Message from Provinces

*Source from which leader derive  
Co-operation provinces strength  
old college  
promise*

*Comm: 200000 from people of cooperation - on 1000000 dollars*

Thanks for Address and gift

Reference to Lapointe

" " Mrs. Wilson

" " Inscription on gift - many  
reflections of home

Laurier

"Moderation and Toleration"

Liberal - Standing alone

Unity

No resentment

Home

factories - manufacturers

workers - Social

Manufacturers - responsible for

"will pay, 2 ton per

Money - advertising

Liberalism

Deplorable & Corrupt

-3/D 21649

Trend of Affairs Today

Visit abroad

Importance of party

becoming militant in

matter of peace

Industry and Humanity

Conclusion

Banquet at this time

not at beginning or ending

But on eve of contest

giving <sup>new</sup> strength.

*human life not a perpetual banquet*

*recovery, recombination reform*

D21650

Cancer Fund

Meeting of Trustees

June 3/35.

D 21651

*Book 1  
Index*

Cancer Fund, Meeting of Trustees,  
Government House,  
June 3, 1935.

Pleasure in joining, as Trustee and citizen,  
with Prime Minister, particularly on  
King's birthday, in expressing thanks  
for work done by Their Excellencies in  
inaugurating <sup>the</sup> Fund.

Form of Gift -

apt to forget Fund is a gift to the King;  
appropriate some permanent souvenir should  
be associated with King's Jubilee;  
King's wish that gift should be associated  
with people of Canada;  
nothing could be of greater service than  
Fund devoted to problem of Cancer.

Their Excellencies' Part in Inauguration -

great deal of thought, speaking, etc.  
*to the degree of our loyalty & affection  
to the cause of research & alleviation of suffering*  
Her Excellency's work - acknowledgments;  
of many activities with which they have  
been identified, none for which they



D 21653

Dominion Drama Festival

Little Theatre

April 25, 1936

## D 21654

Drama Festival 1936 nearing its close -

Actors - Actresses - Granville-Barker.

Osborne re significance performances.

A contribution of first importance to  
our national life.

(1) Unifying influence.

disruptive, disintegrating forces.  
companies young people.

(2) Cultural influence.

The pursuit of ideal unattainable  
excellence is the foundation of  
everything that is great and good.

Eternal verities -

utmost for highest;

preserving foundation of

goodness and greatness.

(3) Social Influence on Social Trends.

Come to know each others lives -

*beauty* versus hardship;

inequalities exposed;

Truth and Justice.

Compliment performers on high standard of art.

Real tests imposed by place and time.

(1) Distinguished presence of

Their Excellencies - royalty;

authorship and dramatic art.

(2) Capital city -

atmosphere criticism.

(3) Background -

intensely human drama by Atlantic.

Canons of art vs. drama of life.

Terrifying nature - highest

manifestations - spirit.

D 21657

5

Victorian Order of Nurses

Annual Meeting

Luncheon

April 28, 1936

Victorian Order of Nurses  
April 28, 1936.

D21658

Welcome to Capital -

Parks and driveways, Archives,  
Art Gallery, Houses of Parliament.

Thanks to Mr. and Mrs. Graham.

Length of public service parallel  
with Order.

Mrs. Graham life partner.

Lady Aberdeen -

Founder of Order - still living.

Established: May Court Club,  
National Council of Women,  
Victorian Order of Nurses.

Growth of these helpful

D 21659

-2-

Secret of Success:

Nature of undertaking - social service.  
Individual initiative and self-reliance.  
Voluntary effort, not compulsion.  
Co-operative effort.  
Community service.

= Important contribution to problems of today.

See work in proper setting and perspective -

not local, nor national,  
but world service.

World in throes of great struggle -

contending forces:

- (1) Saving and harmony of life  
vs. strife and destruction.
- (2) Pasteur's two laws.
- (3) Irreconcilable claims for soul of man.  
Angels of light and darkness.

D 21660

-3-

Exemplification -

Europe today -

violation of treaties, war, etc.

Rescue at Moose River.

Responsibility on individual lives and  
organizations - on those directing  
human energies and activities.

Dictators vs. Nova Scotia ministers.

Bearing on Solution of Problems of Depression.

Application of principles followed by Order.

State's contribution:

200 million in past;

80 million present.

National Employment Commission.

National Advisory Committee.

**D 21661**

Twentieth Century Liberal Association

Second National Meeting

Banquet

May 29, 1936

20th Century Liberal Assn. (May 29, 1936)  
2nd National Meeting

D 21662

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KING:

The new officers of the Twentieth Century Liberal Association have just been elected, as follows:

Men's Branch:

President: Dr. O. N. McDougall, Neepawa, Man.

Secretaries: Robert Oliver, Ottawa.

John Richard, "

Treasurer: Rolland R. McColl, Halifax.

Women's Branch:

President: Miss Olive Wilson, Ottawa.

Secretaries: Mrs. Nelson Vermette, "

Miss Myra MacDonald, "

Treasurer: Miss Alison Hardy, "

(No relation to Senator  
Hardy)

Miss Doherty tells me that the Convention is a most excellent one. There are 450 delegates registered.

It was decided this morning that the next Convention should be held in the West.

Resolutions have not been reported thus far. This will take place tomorrow morning.

May 29, 1936  
5.20 p.m.

EAP.

*Two memorable occasions*  
*Hebrews*

*let from* **D21663**  
*to cabinet*  
*entire conduct*  
*social scheme*  
*reciprocity - 20th century*  
*(corporate)*  
*entire*  
*to new*  
*provided*

Two Memorable Occasions.

1930                      1935  
Politics - Liberalism.

Results elections. 1935

Thanks to 20th Century.

*checked*  
*possessor*

2. A Political Party and Its Work

related to youth.

Unemployment - War

affect all classes.

World problems - beyond one country.

Human " - " government.

Moral issues.

Progress or confusion.

Way out - right principles and policies.

Instrument - a political party.

3. A Political Party no Greater than People

Who Compose it.

Emphasis on individual

and individual ~~character~~ *character*

Norton - talisman

last words = first words.

- (1) Wrong teachings - two contrary laws,  
undermining influence.

*Alvin's duty  
Baron's duty*

V.O.N.

- (2) Wrong theories -

individual and State.

4. Advantages of a Political Party:

- (1) Bring all classes together.  
(2) Vision, knowledge and experience.  
(3) Instrument to formulate policies  
with action.

D 21665

-3-

5. Liberal Party in Action.

1933 - 1935 - Since.

Legacy left by Conservatives.

Time necessary.

- (1) Before Parliament - get House in order.
- (2) Since Parliament met.
- (3) What remains.

6. International Affairs.

Mr. Bennett at London.

League of Nations.

Force vs. removal of causes.

Legations - goodwill.

Guide to Future -

Prove all things.

Hold fast that which is good.



D 21667

-2-

Recognize:

= Problems of all classes.

= World problems -

beyond scope of any one country.

= Human problems -

beyond scope of government;

moral issues, as concerns

(1) individual,

(2) the State.

Choice between progress and confusion.

Only way out - application of right  
principles and policies.

Instrument to this end - a political party.

*Emphasis to be placed on the individual*  
3 A political party no greater than the people  
who compose it. *individual character*

Right political action based on right

personal conduct.

Norton - last wish = first thought.

D21668

-3-

Necessity to Combat Evil Tendencies -  
undermining influences.

Necessity to Combat Wrong Theories of the State -  
individual or the State.

Over all nations is humanity.

State = association to promote common good.

(7)

Advantages of a Political Party as means to this end:

(1) Brings together all conditions and classes;

recognizes the common good;

reconciles differences of opinion and interest.

(2) Brings vision, experience and knowledge

to bear on problems.

Youth Congress - Royal Society -

Political Science Association,

Historical Association -

all make contribution;

the idea that wins in the end;

test the value of ideas.

(3) An Effective Instrument to translate ideas and theories into practical action:

by: (1) formulation of policies - platform;

(2) education and opinion;

(3) control government.

**D 21670**

Illustrated:

The Liberal Party in Action.

Platform of 1933.

Election of 1935.

Formation of Liberal Government.

Record of Government:

Legacy left by Conservatives;

element of Time.

- (1) Before Parliament met -  
get House in order.
- (2) Since Parliament met.
- (3) What remains for present session.

D21671

-6-

International Affairs.

Mr. Bennett at London.

Economic imperialism for  
economic nationalism.

International understanding and  
co-operation.

Impossible to separate present from future.

A guide to the future:

Prove all things - *substantive*  
hold fast to that which is good.

D 21672

Right person conduct - how's right? Patent conduct

Set for a patent conduct:

- (1) monopolism - constantly vs others
- (2) being in force
- (3) being in state or superior to the  
world

Contrary laws:

D 21673

7.

Official Opening  
of the  
William Saunders Building  
and the  
Macoun Memorial Gardens  
Central Experimental Farm  
Ottawa  
June 6, 1936

*New comes  
near*

D21674

- (1) *beautiful surroundings*
- (2) *tombs of 1907*
- (3) *occasion*

*his efforts  
for the*

I Nature of Ceremonies.

- (1) Dedication of memorials to two distinguished public servants:

Dr. William Saunders,

Dr. William T. Macoun.

- (2) Erection of two mile stones on path of progress in field of national endeavour:

New Administrative Building,

Memorial Garden.

100th anniversary of Dr. Saunders' birthday.

50th " " establishment of Farm.

D21675

of two men being

- in life,  
to be parted.

character -

characters -  
the beautiful,  
knowledge.

D21676

-3-

III Appropriateness of the Memorials themselves.

Distinguishing mark of greatness.

Man's life - an inspiration to others.

Man's work - to live after him.

Test of worth can be indefinitely  
prolonged.

Carries with it note of immortality.

A real memorial -

Inscription on tomb of

Sir Christopher Wren -

"Si Monumentum requiris  
circumspice".

(If you would see his monument, look  
around)

D 21677

-4-

The Particular Symbol:

(1) The Sun Dial -

*undergoing order  
social order*

symbol of right relations and of a  
right order:

Man and Nature,

Man and the Creator,

Man and his fellows.

A right attitude will solve all problems.

(2) The Administrative Building -

Symbol of science directed to constructive  
ends.

Problem of our day whether forces of  
construction or destruction shall  
triumph.

Pasteur vs. Napoleon.

In Canada science directed to constructive  
ends:

No maxim or Zeppelin - *rough*

*well,* But Banting - Saunders.

Preserving our National Inheritance.

Nature's beauty

and Nature's bounty.

The Two Symbols:

Sun Dial

and Administrative Building.

Link love of beauty with love of knowledge -

Shelley.

Beauty is truth -

truth beauty.

Declare Gardens and Administrative Building open.

D 21679

Bacon says:

"A garden is the purest of human  
pleasures, and the greatest  
refreshment to the spirit of man."

*If true in Bacon's days  
was true to the end*

*for all.*

**D**21680

Visiting Presbyterian Clergymen from  
the British Isles

---

Luncheon  
Experimental Farm

June 25/36

**D21681**

Visiting Presbyterian Clergymen  
from British Isles  

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Luncheon - Experimental Farm  
June 25th, 1936.

No speeches.

Welcome.

Acknowledgment of what is owing to British Isles  
and to the Christian churches, and our own  
church.

Welcome - St. Lawrence (at gulf)

At Quebec - Gov. Gen.

At Montreal - Metropolis.

At Ottawa - Capital of Canada.

Symbol of Dominion.

Beauty and charm.

At Toronto

at Niagara

at London

only a part of Canada.

Resources, natural grandeur, geography, history,  
population, institutions.

Spiritual background.

Influence of the church.

Unity - Wolf and Montcalm.

Racial - land of reconciliations.

Politics - H. of C.

Moderation and toleration,

classes and races.

Lapointe - Dunning.

External - Japan, France, U.S. Legations.

Peace - international relations

reason vs. force.

God of our fathers.

D21683

Fiftieth Anniversary  
Inauguration of the Transcontinental  
Railway Service

---

Union Station  
Ottawa

---

June 28, 1936

D21684

Glad of opportunity to join  
in extending welcome, -  
Fiftieth Anniversary.

What marks progress - interest to all.  
1st train = climax of era of  
achievement.

2nd = fitting occasion to review  
half century of progress.

Join Humphrey -  
material and  
spiritual progress.

Fitting to assemble to do honour  
to those who conceived C.P.R.

What unites = progress.

What divides = the reverse.

C.P.R. a symbol of progress -

Union of Country;

Union of Empire.

A spiritual unity.

Distinguishing feature -

Not uniformity,

but diversity.

Welcome journalists:

(1) For presence and participation;

(2) For future advantage;

(3) For recognition of what Canada

owes.

Has contributed to unity.

Hope repay by what seen of unity, etc.,

Contribution to mankind.

D21686

Laying of Corner Stone of

New French Legation

July 14, 1936

10.

D21687

Thanks for Invitation

personal

France to Canada

- legation embodiment

Appreciation of Building

France giving her best

view of plans - adornment to

Capital

Congratulations upon Site

Mention of Knight - Henry

difficult to find a more

appropriate site

Ottawa - Laurentians - etc.

2 *Anderson's*

What Canada owes to France

discovery - exploration -

settlement - government

Recall with pride Champlain  
laid foundation stone  
Today Brugere directs  
corner stone

2 Milestones

Recall Champlain's voyage up Ottawa

Rideau and Chaudiere  
Parkman - ancient wilds

Temptation to review

Epoch of development  
Epoch of transition  
relations of England  
1/3 of thousand years  
government

not to past - but present & future

Present in Relation to Future

2 bits of soil:

- (1) Today - assembled on bit of French soil  
in heart of Canada

Soon - thousands on bit of Canadian soil  
in heart of France

Look into hearts and minds of  
those assembled,

See - ways of Providence with nations

- (2) In these 2 events Canada speaks to nations  
of Europe

behold a world - resulting from  
forgetting feuds & hatreds

few years ago - descendants -

comrades in arms for liberty

today - comrades in prayer for peace

- 4 -

D21690

- (3) Comradeship of heart and mind making for  
enduring friendship

object of: legations  
                  memorials

dedicated - at Ottawa  
          "      - at Vimy

All Share

---

Thanks for invitation and precious gift

Stone well and truly laid.

D21691

Lord Mayor of London

Ottawa, Sept. 2, 1936.

16

*Welcome to Lord D21892*  
*Parliament Hill, Sept 2<sup>nd</sup> 1936*

Welcome - Mayor,  
Lady Mayoress,  
Members of Corporation.

Thank for visit to Canada, and generosity.

Appropriate place of meeting -

Links - Westminster chimes;  
Parliamentary institution;  
Freedom of London.

Political organization of Empire.

Municipality - the unit  
of freedom.

Province;

Nation.

Visit timely reminder of how precious  
acquired, and great that freedom is.

Fascism and Communism.

Dictatorship and Democracy.

May Freedom Flourish.

Pleasant return voyage and greetings and  
wishes to London and Old Land.

D 21693.

Welcome to Allan - on letter of 1/11/53.

in conference with  
Mayor & C. J. G. G. G.

Glenn Pitt Hill on plan of meeting

to raise awareness of Boston and

freedom { old & young

& fresh some.

re part of program of 'sculpture'.

freedom - Union of Women & Association

Recognize in work and in the

relieve people of the 'dark' America

Before departure take someone apart

to say. Appointments from country to Canada

members of the 'five' -

members of the 'five' -

of the 'five'.

With pleasant surprise return

- feelings to London - from

Canada - awareness of

date attached to many old in London

D21624

W. Crown in year 1701 - <sup>early 1700s</sup>  
in connection with heresy

Thanks for including Ottawa

Thanks for covering Basin - and  
including other sites as well as known  
It was very pleasant one

Approach to always meeting in  
front of St. Mary's.

Heavy timber structure St. Mary's  
columns, - columns of front  
- columns of basin.

In clock tower

(1) ~~in~~ the chess of St. Mary's - St. Mary's  
was ornaments, in St. Mary's  
columns - with King  
presence to chess - St. Mary's

(2) Halls of St. Mary's columns St. Mary's  
columns - St. Mary's

on St. Mary's columns St. Mary's

(3) St. Mary's columns St. Mary's  
St. Mary's columns St. Mary's

In St. Mary's columns

St. Mary's columns St. Mary's  
St. Mary's columns St. Mary's

St. Mary's columns St. Mary's  
St. Mary's columns St. Mary's

St. Mary's columns St. Mary's

4 London

D21695

Wish you a pleasant voyage.  
Sincerely yours  
Theophilus - to citizens of London -  
- people of London generally to the  
people of Old London



D21697

Second  
North American  
Congress of Carillonneurs,

Ottawa, Sept. 3, 1936.

12

Notes prepared by Mr.  
Fredenburgh, 3/9/36.

Second North American Congress of Carillonneurs.

D21698

Welcome to Members of Congress:

Welcome to Canada and to Capital;

Honour to Canada and to Ottawa from  
presence of so many distinguished  
figures in the field of Bell music;

Value and Significance of Congress:

Personal contacts and exchange of ideas;

Relatively small number of artists in this  
field;

Permanent associations resulting from  
Congress;

"Guild of Carillonneurs in North America",  
formed during present conference.

The Music of the C. is essentially the music of  
the people:

In other branches of music, many people are  
denied opportunity to share;

Music of the C. shared by all - it floats  
out upon the open air to rich and  
poor alike;

The nature of Carillon music:

Music of dignity and meditation;

Stronghold where modern jazz has not yet  
taken possession;

We live in an age of noise and bustle;

Increased value today of all that contributes  
a note of quiet and rest to the human  
spirit -  
adds to the dignity of life;

C. music also essentially individualistic;

The significance of the "Peace Tower":

Memorial Chamber and "The Book of Remembrance"  
to commemorate Canada's fallen warriors;

The clock a feature of the Tower which speaks  
of the heritage that Canada derives from  
the Mother of Parliaments at Westminster;

Decision of Parliament to instal a carillon  
as part of the Memorial;

Mr. King's personal interest in the national  
carillon - visit to factory at Croydon  
during casting of the bells;

Leader of Government of Canada when  
decision taken to instal Carillon,  
also during installation and at time  
of its inauguration;

Mr. Percival Price, Dominion Carillonneur and

Secretary of the Congress:

Outstanding C., and an authority on the  
history of C. music.

D 21700

-3-

The inauguration of the C.:

July 1, 1927, as part of Canada's Diamond Jubilee of Confederation;

Bears testimony of Canada's unity and nationhood.

"The Message of the Carillon":

The inscription on the Carillon reads:

"This carillon was installed by authority of Parliament to commemorate the Peace of 1918 and to keep in remembrance the service and sacrifice of Canada in the Great War"

Round the rim of the bell which carries the inscription are the words: "Glory to God in the Highest and on Earth Peace, Goodwill toward men".

A two-fold message:

1. of Service and Sacrifice;
2. of Peace and Goodwill;

To our friendly neighbour - United States  
- like this gathering it strengthens the ties of friendship;

To Europe -

It bespeaks a message <sup>much</sup> needed in the rivalry and distrust of the present ~~time~~ <sup>times</sup>.

**D 21701**

League of Nations

Peace Action Week

Dinner

November 9th, 1936

D21702<sup>36</sup>  
*League Action Weeks*

1. Introduction.
2. Impossibility separation League from World in which it is.
3. Need for conference of Great Powers.
4. Objective - Build bridge.
5. Proceedings of the Assembly.
6. Seating of the Ethiopian delegation.
7. The Spanish Civil War.
8. German - Russian Duel.
9. Reform of the League - Revision of Covenant - Three trends. *Countries - cannot*
10. Committee of League to consider and report.
11. Light on the horizon. *League not of terms to ~~Germany~~ or ~~Germany~~*
12. Part for each to play - Return to where I began: "Law of peace, work and health".

*against hard judgment  
in progress*

*( against of legal solution )*

*Be not overcome by evil  
But overcome evil with good*

1. Introduction -

**D21703**

Thanks for honour invitation.

Reference to colleagues.

Reference to Sir Robert Borden -

past, present, future.

2. Impossibility Separation League from World in which it is.

League part and parcel of.

Condition of world - Pasteur "two contrary laws".

Condition of Europe.

Italo-Ethopian war and sanctions.

Special session League.

Civil war Spain - non-intervention.

Position of France.

Occupation of Rhineland - Locarno violated.

Growth of armaments in European countries.

Propaganda - provocative speeches.

German - Russia duel.

Uncertainty action of dictators.

3. Need for Conference of Great Powers -

Impossible at Geneva.

Germany out.

Italy resentful towards League.

Russia in only since Sept. 24.

Danger of discussions at Geneva

owing to sympathies and recriminations

4. Objective - Build Bridge:

Post-war mentality -

future/peace mentality.

A new Locarno -

objective of British Government;

regional pact -

vitaly interested.

Continuance of session -

reform of covenant;

recognition need for revision.

5. Proceedings of the Assembly:

Method of conducting - discussions,  
committees.

Marking time first week.

Issues thrust in - outstanding incidents.

6. Seating of the Ethiopian Delegation.

Credentials consulted.

Permanent Court.

Benefit of doubt.

Action of Italians.

Attitude towards Ethiopians.

Meeting with Haile Selassie.

May have lost a kingdom -

got a seat.

Very little discussion of Ethiopia.

7. The Spanish Civil War.

Spanish Foreign Minister -  
doctrines re non-intervention.  
Mexico supported.  
Civil war and its dangers -  
across boundaries - atrocities.  
Portugal - that government did not  
represent people.  
Advantages of a forum.

8. German - Russian Duel.

Hitler - Nuremberg : vs. Communism.  
Litvinoff reply : vs. Naziism.  
Extreme doctrines  
like religious wars.

9. Reform of the League - Revision of Covenant.

Three Trends: *Common power  
a common authority  
not a power*

(1) Return to sanctions - automatic -  
in form of Regional Pacts.

Russia

Little Entente

China

Lesser France.

Arguments for and against.

Experience of Italo-  
Ethiopian war.

(2) Necessity for universality of  
League.

Changed conditions since

League formed.

Latin American countries.

(3) Emphasis on Conciliation vs.  
Coercion .

Redress of grievances vs.

punitive.

Scandinavia  
Holland  
Switzerland.

Attitude of United Kingdom -

No<sup>numer.</sup> support automatic sanctions,  
favoured regional pact.

Need for universality.

Attitude of Dominions.

*Australian view*  
Canada's view.

10. Committee of League to consider and report.

Considerations.

League different than expected.

Nations unwilling to incur risks of war

Era of national wars giving place to

era of doctrinal wars, like old

religious wars;

dissension in countries attempting

Section 16 meaningless re Asia and America.

League exists practically for Europe;

other articles note carried out -

armaments.

Business of League to get information -

inform public opinion;

cannot compel nations to go to war;

will not commit in advance.

Strengthen authority of League -

get all in;

do what possible.

Modify covenant in light of experience.

11. Light on the horizon -

Less tension.

~~Lessening~~ of economic nationalism.

Stabilization of currency - France,  
United Kingdom,  
United States.

Knowledge of conditions and consequences -

desire to go to the roots.

Evolution better than revolution.

British aim - Pacification of Europe.

12. Part for Each to Play.

Return to where I began:

"Law of peace, work and health".

Each individual, nation and continent -

"Not by fists, but by their hearts,  
will nations be brought into closer  
relationship".

Non-interference in affairs of others.

No harsh judgments.

Further good-will.

*1952* → Example: Canada with other nations  
of world:

U.S. - International Joint Com'm.

Friendly visits.

Co-operate in all ways possible.

Fundamental struggle -

Forces of good and evil.

Angels of light and darkness  
wrestling.

*by war  
other com of evil  
- evil must force*

D21710

Feb. 25, 1937

Silver Jubilee of Timmins, Ont.

Presentation on Parlt. Hill

by Harvey and Denham Greer

of Invitation from

His Worship Mayor Bartleman

to attend Celebration

July 1, 1937

14.

(Notes prepared by Mr. King,  
Feb. 25, 1937)

**D21711**

Invitation - to be present at ) Timmins  
25th Anniversary( incorporated  
Silver Jubilee ) as a town.

on July 1

" from: His Worship  
Mayor Bartleman  
on behalf of citizens.

Unique character of Invitation

" Brought by Harvey and Denham Greer  
on gold plaque

" By dogs - team of huskies

500 miles

19 days en route

Vicissitudes;

Hard journey;

Lack of snow -

Difficult roads -

Inclement weather -

Dog fights -

No sit down strike.

Congratulations on completion of journey.

Good rest -

Enjoyment of food.

Acceptance of invitation

Visit to Timmins with Sir Wilfrid

Laurier

About time of incorporation

over 25 years ago

Imperial Conference

Will visit if at all possible.

Plaque to be placed among treasures

at Laurier House.

Boys come to Laurier House tomorrow -

Carry back best wishes.

D 21714

Canada Club Dinner

London, Eng.

May 4, 1937.

*My Lord blawie  
by Lord Speelman*

**D21715**

CANADA CLUB DINNER

MAY 4, 1937

Honour of Invitation

Greenwood

*Always tried  
to do well  
night of 4th 2000  
1891  
Side slip  
back  
K*

College friend & classmate; 147 years  
Congratulations on place made for himself  
& recognition.

Representative Character of Gathering.

Significance of Coronation:

1. To England

Expansion of England;  
"Bread on waters."

2. To other Countries

No compulsion;  
Community of Spirit.

3. To Canada.

Laurier's reference to Contrast of 37-97

**D** 21716

2.

Contrast still more marked.

Personal references Laurier

Self

Significance of this instinct of

*Laurence - from 2 GORR  
Point on New*

(1) Self-government, a true instinct

British genius for Government.

(2) Responsible Government corner stone

of British Empire.

(3) Road of Mackenzie rough - but  
*cost - but - as it is - but - and -*  
right direction - paths of peace.

Last word as to significance of Coronation

"Final word" - in self government.

Wording of King's Oath.

*W. N. A. Act - Statute of Westminster - Oath of Geo. VI - Immediate and direct relationship.*

B. N. A. Act,

Statute of Westminster.

Oath of Geo. VI.

Immediate and direct  
relationship.

**D** 21717

3.

"Our King"

- King of Canada,

King of Great Britain.

OATH TAKEN BY GEORGE ~~V~~<sup>D</sup> 21718

"Archbishop. Will you solemnly promise  
and swear to govern the people of this  
United Kingdom of Great Britain and  
Ireland, and the dominions thereto  
belonging, according to the statutes in  
parliament agreed on, and the respective  
laws and customs of the same?

King. I solemnly promise <sup>So</sup> to do. ~~sa~~."

*to be*  
OATH TAKEN BY GEORGE VI.

"Archbishop. Will you solemnly promise  
and swear to govern the peoples of Great  
Britain, Ireland, Canada, Australia,  
New Zeland and the Union of South Africa,  
of your possessions and the other  
territories to any of them belonging or  
pertaining, and of your empire of India,  
according to their respective laws and  
customs?

King. I solemnly promise so to do."

**D21719**

RELATION OF THE SELF-GOVERNING  
COMMUNITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN  
AND THE DOMINIONS.

(Imperial Conference Report, 1926)

"They are autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations".

**D** 21720

Opening of New Chelsea Bridge

London, England.

May 6, 1937.

*England*

*"It is a great thing to know  
how to build a bridge"*

**D 21721**

*Clearcut 100  
Rushy*

LUNCHEON - OPENING NEW CHELSEA BRIDGE

MAY 6, 1937

Thanks for honour of invitation

To participate in ceremony of opening  
new bridge.

A notable occasion in the life of London.

First word - Congratulations on achievement

1. To Chairman, Aldermen, Councillors  
of L.C.C.

2. To Architects, ( combined services  
Engineers, (   
Contractors, ( to bring into being  
and Workmen (   
a structure of such  
simplicity and beauty  
and social service.

D21722

2.

First Thought

Many associations recalled by occasion.

1. With Thames -

Rural England,

Oxford,

London,

battles for freedom.

2. Letters and art.

Sir Thos. More - Utopia,

Carlyle,

Ruskin,

Dickens - Swift,

Walpole, George Elliot, Rosetti,

Whistler and Turner.



D21724

4.

What past ages needed.

What present age needs.

physical links - spiritual bonds;

Canada -

Ottawa and Hull;

Buffalo - Peace Bridge;

Detroit - Ambassador Bridge;

Between Classes.

Between Countries.

Between present and future.



D21725-A

Empire Day and Coronation Dinner

London, England.

May 24, 1937.

*My Lord Chamberlain* *John Royal*  
*John Chamberlain, Lord Chamberlain* *1726*

EMPIRE DAY AND CORONATION DINNER

*May 24, 1937*  
COMBINED EMPIRE SOCIETIES.

*"In attempting to respond, on behalf of  
the Dominion to the toast to the Commonwealth proposed*  
Thanks to Joint Committee:- *of the P.M.*

particularly on behalf of those

from overseas;

*the Dominion to the toast to the Commonwealth proposed*  
Demonstrations, Pageants, Councils;

Mr. Baldwin

Thanks for Presence and Toast -

doubly significant-theme;

impressiveness their own;

moment in great career -

*utterances part of literature*

and history.

One of Last Speeches -

difficult refrain from speaking re

services to the

*much appreciation of the*  
problems of people;

2.

D21727

interests of Crown;  
career so well known;

say in public what said personally -

St. Stephen's Porch;

Westminster Hall - Canadian Legion;

memories of visits;

word on behalf of Dominions and,

to-night, of Commonwealth;

understanding of Dominions

and considerations;

confidence;

will be echoed by colleagues and

*confidence*  
other speakers;

*a few lines would  
on this subject*  
Retirement from Office -

loss, if meant retirement from public

life;

hope years of public service prolonged;

3.

D 21728

no freedom from anxiety;  
will bring to industrial and  
international problems -  
outlook;  
sagacity; *dem values*  
*— America's unequalled*  
"Last of Life" *for which the world*  
*was made*  
Character of opportunity; —  
hope may be spared to share in -  
guiding Commonwealth;  
ministering to world's need.

Secret of Empire Unity.

Only Moment Left -

meant to speak re Empire;  
weight of oratory;

4.

D21729

Thought Uppermost -

Unity disclosed by Coronation and  
Conference;

What is Secret of Unity?

what we share and hold in common;

Settlement - Common Stock -

acorns;  
return of tide;  
bread upon waters

Common Political Institutions -

Br. not first in settlement;  
Common Institutions - Common Bond;

Common Outlook -

re 13 States;  
mechanism vs. organism;

6.

D21731

service;

State exists for individual;

Common Allegiance to Crown -

symbol of our spiritual heritage;

"embodiment of all that is best in  
life and thought";

King and Queen devotedly  
consecrated;

Common Faith -

countless creeds - all seek God;  
service at St. Paul's;

prayer - *common prayer*

"God of our fathers, be the God  
Of their succeeding race."

"That God which ever lives and  
loves,  
One God, one law, one element,  
ent,

And One far-off divine event,  
To which the whole creation moves

*Such a man holds vision - not  
faith Empire today  
just secret - of unity*

London, Eng D 21732 1937.

EMPIRE DAY AND CORONATION DINNER  
COMBINED EMPIRE SOCIETIES.

Thanks to Joint Committee:-

particularly on behalf of those  
from overseas;

Demonstrations, Pageants, Councils;

Mr. Baldwin

Thanks for Presence and Toast -

doubly significant-theme;  
impressiveness their own;  
moment in great career -

utterances part of literature  
and history.

One of Last Speeches -

difficult refrain from speaking re  
services -

problems of people;

interests of Crown;  
career so well known;  
say in public what said personally -  
St. Stephen's Porch;  
Westminster Hall - Canadian Legion;  
memories of visits;  
word on behalf of Dominions and,  
to-night, of Commonwealth;  
understanding of Dominions  
and considerations;  
confidence;  
will be echoed by colleagues and  
other speakers;

Retirement from Office -

loss, if meant retirement from public  
life;  
hope years of public service prolonged;

D21734

- 3 -

no freedom from anxiety;

will bring to industrial and  
international problems -  
outlook;

sagacity;

"Last of Life" -

Character of opportunity;

hope may be spared to share in -  
guiding Commonwealth;  
ministering to world's need.

Secret of Empire Unity.

Only Moment Left -

meant to speak re Empire;

weight of oratory;

D 21735

- 4 -

Thought Uppermost -

Unity disclosed by Coronation and  
Conference;

What is Secret of Unity?

what we share and hold in common;

Settlement - Common Stock -

acorns;  
return of tide;  
bread upon waters

Common Political Institutions -

Br. not first in settlement;  
Common Institutions - Common Bond;

Common Outlook -

re 13 States;  
mechanism vs. organism;

D21736

- 5 -

Common Spirit - Freedom:

constitution - result of struggle  
for freedom;

sought political and intellectual  
freedom;

pioneers of political system;  
responsible govt. - corner stone;

framework of Empire -

autonomous communities;

evolutionary process still

at work;

freedom -

real cohesive force;

law of attraction.

Common Ideals -

righteousness, justice, peace;

personality;

individual soul - self-expression;

service;

State exists for individual;

Common Allegiance to Crown -

symbol of our spiritual heritage;

"embodiment of all that is best in  
life and thought";

King and Queen devotedly consecrated;

Common Faith -

countless creeds - all seek God;

service at St. Paul's;

prayer -

"God of our fathers, be the God  
of their succeeding race."

"That God which ever lives and  
loves,  
One God, one law, one element,

And One far-off divine event,  
To which the whole creation moves"

**D** 21738

vision of poet;  
faith of Empire;  
secret of unity.

D21739

SCOTLAND

Freedom of City of Aberdeen

June 19, 1937.

**D 21740**

Scotland, June 19, 1937

(Notes prepared by  
Mr. Pickering)

Re: Lord and Lady Aberdeen

Friendship with Lady Aberdeen and late  
Lord Aberdeen dating from their years  
in Canada;

His high sense of public duty and obligation -  
worthy of great traditions of a name that  
had given a Prime Minister to his country;

Great service in Canada -  
to Art, Science, letters;  
democratic sympathies;  
close identification with those causes having  
to do with human welfare and social  
well-being;

Maintained his association with Canada -  
welcome to Canadians visiting Scotland;  
visits to Canada by Lord and Lady Aberdeen;

Recall that through nearly 60 years Lord and  
Lady Aberdeen united in purpose,  
in happiness of their domestic life;  
in fidelity to faith of their fathers;

Lady Aberdeen's association with Canada -  
Precious memory to all who knew her;

Founder of -  
National Council of Women;  
May Court Club;  
Victorian Order of Nurses;

Unbroken and lifelong record of public service;

Her good works, gracious personality, true Christian character have won for her esteem and affection in many lands.

LORD ABERDEEN (d. March, 1934)

Governor General of Canada 1893-98;

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1886

1905-16.

High Commissioner Church of Scotland  
on more than one occasion.

LADY ABERDEEN -

President International Council of Women

1893-99

1904-37;

Chairman of Scottish Committee for Women's  
Training and Employment;

President Women's National Health Association  
of Ireland;

D21742

Overseas League Luncheon

Experimental Farm

Ottawa, August 3, 1937.

August 3, 1937.

Overseas League Luncheon

**D 21743**

Dr. Barton, Deputy Minister,

Development Secretary of League - Mr. John I.  
Bridges.

Welcome Overseas League -

1. Vice-President - 50 others,
2. Foundation of League - Lord Grey,  
1910 - 27 years ago - Sir Evelyn Wrench,  
Secretary;
3. Welcome to Capital and Canada -  
so distinguished a body,  
only seeing small part;
4. Sympathy with purpose of League,  
citizens of different parts  
get better acquainted;

Experience in England, - Coronation,  
thanks re, Conference,

Exchange of visits -  
especially nations,  
governments, etc.

I Importance of contacts today,  
Element of space and time being eliminated;

40 days -

1. Crossing Atlantic -  
Empress of Britain  
1st anniversary -  
Trans-Atlantic Service,  
Trans-Canada Air Lines,  
personal message,

D 21744

-2-

2. Across Canada - Howe  
Montreal - Vancouver,  
Dawn to dusk

II Attitude all important -  
this morning - carrier pigeon

Importance of attitude -  
not to make friendships exclusive,  
art of co-operation - individuals

Societies and nations.

*The art of messages  
in being*

At Experimental Farm,  
August 3rd, 1937.

D21746

Laying of Corner Stone - Bank of Canada Bldg.  
Ottawa - August 10, 1937

*think for various reasons - including an  
a lot of post for future*

● Appreciation of invitation.

Occasion an historic one. *value  
offer*

Pride in sharing in proceedings.

Significance of ceremony in relation to Nation.

Definitely concerned erection of building -  
not functions of Bank.

History of Central Bank.

● Bank a continuing organization - need of home.

Significance of ceremony in relation to  
development National Capital.

Suitability of site of building to environment:

Each building a unit.

Opposite Wellington Street Developments.

Planning of Ottawa by Colonel By;

National and International thoroughfare.

*Character of changes going on*

● Suitability of style and architecture

of purposes building intended to serve.

*comparable - modern climate  
any*

Laying of Corner Stone

D21747

Bank of Canada Building

Ottawa,  
August 10, 1937

4.35 p.m. Mr. King arrives by car at Wellington Street gate of new Bank of Canada building, where he will be met by Mr. Graham Towers.

Mr. Towers conducts Mr. King to platform where ceremony to take place.

Mr. Towers will invite Prime Minister to lay corner stone.

The General Contractor (Mr. Pigott) hands trowel to Mr. Towers, who in turn hands it to Mr. King.

Mr. King spreads mortar and stone is lowered and set.

Mr. King taps stone on four corners and says:

"I declare this stone well and truly laid".

Mr. King speaks.

Mr. Towers thanks Prime Minister.

At the Close of the Ceremony, Mr. Towers will accompany the P.M. to the Chateau, where a reception is to be held. Mr. Towers has suggested that, if agreeable to the P.M., he will drive with Mr. King in Mr. King's car.

D 21748

Marriage of

Miss Odette Lapointe to Mr. Roger Ouimet

Quebec City - Sept. 25, 1937.

Marriage of Miss Odette Lapointe  
to Mr. Roger Ouimet  
Quebec City - Sept. 25, 1927 **D-21749**

Desire express wishes future  
happiness of bride;

Words to Mr. and Mrs. Lapointe re  
Odette leaving their home;

*process of the heart in love*

A word about my own feelings;

*from of  
love and  
calm and*

A word about the groom;

*address  
prayer*

A word for Odette herself -

home and public life;

*ceremony for them, solemn - solemn  
organism in our home*

Odette's service to the cause

of Liberalism ;

*with undimmed thoughts  
and man*

In conclusion - reference to marriage

ceremony and scenes witnessed.

*Recited of faith of  
- P. G. Ouellet & all*

D21750

Dinner

Canadian Institute of International  
Affairs

Montreal, October 12, 1937.

Canadian **D 21751**

Institute of International Affairs  
Dinner - Montreal, Oct. 12, 1937.

Pleasure of being at dinner:

Listening to the address of His  
Excellency;

His Excellency broad understanding  
of world affairs;

Student of politics:

necessity of research -  
exact information;

Importance of public opinion

and necessity of moulding  
public opinion in accordance  
with right ideas and high  
ideals;

Adding an intimate knowledge of  
all parts of Canada;

Opportunity of expressing a word of

appreciation to the Chairman, the  
President of the Institute;

occupied exceptional position in  
public life of Canada;

Journalist who has influenced thought on public affairs and international relations, in particular, in all parts of the world;

sound judgment, moderation and toleration;

modestly eschewed public recognition of his endeavours;

government pleased to secure his services as a member of the Dominion-Provincial Relations Commission;

unbiased information on every aspect of current international affairs;

attitude may be helpful) re vote  
" " harmful) for  
membership  
of League  
of Nations  
Council;

what is needed today is caution, stay one's hand until facts are known;

should form a corrective to propaganda based on prejudice, which plays so large a part in affairs of world today;

An effectual measure of counteract-  
ing the forces which make for  
strife;

Not to frame policies  
but to make clear what the  
guiding principles should be  
which underlie foreign poli-  
cies;

Not a surprise, therefore, that in  
selecting members for its  
Commission the government  
should have found them from  
among persons prominent in  
the affairs of the Institute.

Method of a failure:

Amount of time of government given to  
external affairs and labour;

Difference in present day with former  
times;

Place of Institute - significance of its work:

In other fields, voluntary associa-  
tions have served to promote  
study and discussion of  
questions of common interest,  
e.g.

Bar Association,  
Medical Association,  
Royal Society,  
Chambers of Commerce,  
Agricultural Societies,  
Health Organizations, etc.

besides informing can do a great service in interpretation of events;

the more I have had to do with public affairs the more I have been impressed with the degree to which the solution of the problems of industrial relations;  
problems of intra-Dominion relations;  
problems of international relations;

depend upon -

1. the application of identical principles of understanding - goodwill;
2. creation of an informed and enlightened public opinion; a readiness to see all sides of a problem;
3. a reliance upon reason rather than upon force;

**D21755**

- 5 -

I am equally impressed with the extent to which all three are interrelated;

Our industrial problems have come increasingly to be at the root of the problems of our intra-Dominion relations and our problems of international relations, and the latter have come to effect both the former;

the tendencies exhibited in other countries quickly become apparent in our own.

What it means to Government to have Institute of International Affairs:

need of truth;  
extent of problems;  
Department of External Affairs;  
Department of Labour

contribution of both to recent issue in Ontario strike;

a corrective to propoganda of prejudice

All persons to make contribution to cause of Peace:

Far East Advisory Committee,  
Committee of 23

**D21756**

- 6 -

Canada abstained;

Support for them.

What it means to get to know Institute  
of Int'l Affairs

need of breadth  
scope of publications  
scope of external affairs  
" of Internal  
Committee of both  
recent work in Ottawa

to confer with & propose of  
proposals - handling of proposals

All persons to make contribution  
to cause of peace

Has Eastern Advisory  
Committee  
" of 23  
Canada Abolition  
League Support for peace

D 21757

Canadian Institute of International Affairs

- 1. Lesson of being at classics  
distancing to the address & the excellency.
- Mr. E. broad understanding of world affairs  
Student of politics  
teaching of research  
teach information  
confidence of public opinion  
and teaching of worlding  
P.O. in academic work  
right ideas & high ideas  
holding an initial honorary  
of all parts of Canada
- Obtaining of representing a word to the Chairman  
the President of the Institute.
- Occupied exceptional position in public  
life of Canada
- Journalist with her inspired thought  
on public affairs & international  
relations in particular & all  
parts of the world
- Sound judgment, moderation  
& literation.
- Invited &  
eschewed public recognition of her  
entirement.
- Cont pleased to have her services  
as a member of the Dom. Prot.  
Relations Committee.



D21759

Cordell Hull

Government Dinner - Country Club

Ottawa, October 20, 1937.

Cordell Hull  
Government Dinner - Country Club  
Ottawa, Oct. 20, 1937

(23)

D21760

Introductory

Honoured having in Capital, as guest of  
Governor-General, Cordell Hull.

Delighted accompanied by Mrs. Hull.

Describes his journey return visit Governor-  
General, also self.

Appreciation of leaving Washington critical  
time, heavy responsibilities - like Eden.

Very warm welcome.

Says visit a holiday.

Make it such by not making speeches  
or listening to any.

Say word of welcome - appreciation of  
services, great citizen.

Looking forward to visit, thought of few  
things and personalities which have  
effected international relations.

*Early an excellent public man  
and - I am sure - that it would be*

*Looks in the chain of international  
friendship*

D21761

2.

International Joint Commission.

*Agency for promotion of international understanding*

United States Legation.

*last part of inscription  
underneath of front of*

Interchange of visits between heads

of States and Governments.

Views his visit in perspective in which

we see it.

*Thanks for hospitality extended by U.S.*

Welcome - first as representative of:

Great neighbouring country with whom

*our neighbour*

we have happiest of relations.

Very friendly administration with which

we have very cordial relations.

Particularly for himself.

Great career, lawyer, judge.

Member of State Legislature,  
Member of House of Representatives,  
of the Senate, of the Cabinet,  
Chairman of National Democratic  
Committee.

*allant spokesman of a great  
tradition*

D 21762

3.

For policies for which he has stood.

International co-operation and

good-will.

*(all out of a man of a great tradition)*

"I went and sowed corn in my

enemy's field that God

might exist".

For his own character.

Tenacity of purpose;

firmness of conviction;

consistency, etc.

We wish him health and strength in the

discharge of his onerous duties;

years of continued service to

his own and other countries.

Best wishes to the President, and to the

people of the United States.

D21763

5 Governors General of Canada to visit U.S.

Lord Dufferin - January 1878 -  
American Geographical Society.

Earl Grey - March 1906 - Dinner, Pilgrims  
of the U.S., New York.

Duke of Devonshire - 1918 - visit.

Lord and Lady Willingdon - 1927 -  
Canadian Legation, Washington.

Lord and Lady Tweedsmuir - March 1937 -  
President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

5 Prime Ministers to visit U.S.

Sir John A. Macdonald  
Sir Wilfrid Laurier  
Sir Robert Borden  
Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett  
Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.

U. S. Presidents to visit Canada:

Harding - Vancouver (unofficial) - 1923.

Taft and Roosevelt - association with Canada.

Roosevelt - 1933 - unofficial visit - N.B.

" July 1936 - Quebec.

" Sept. 1937 - Victoria.

D 21764

Secretaries of State - during office:

Elihu Root - 1907 - addressed Canadian Club.

Charles Evans Hughes - 1923 -  
Canadian Bar Association.

Frank B. Kellogg - 1928.

H. L. Stimson - July 1930 - holiday trip.

delennu  
ansing  
Glanville Winn Confederate  
m. w. - concord

**D**21765

Cordell Hull  
University of Toronto Luncheon  
Toronto, October 22, 1937.

Cordell Hull **D21766** (24)  
University of Toronto Luncheon  
Toronto, Oct. 22, 1937.

Introductory - *Learn by movement*  
*University of Toronto*  
*through study of conditions.*

University - *College program - see Hull should be*  
Custodian *honored*  
*10-5-37*

Common loves and aspirations.  
Idea and Ideal of public service.  
*understanding of the post*  
*war period of higher civilization*

Mr. Hull *contemporary*

True exponent of idea and ideal  
of public service.

Characteristics. - *free discussion at*  
*life of man*

Career.  
*2-2-37 Review*

Eden

Strengthening of ties G.B. & France.  
Community of interest  
Community of view.

Part played by Mr. Hull *Can: U.S. debts - peace loving*  
*people*  
*not hostile, hands*  
*stronger of peace*

Doctrines preached.  
*in-out of words*

D21767

-2-

Speech of President Roosevelt

No reference to domestic policies.

References to war's *issues* (see exhibit #1)

Question raised.

Question asked by self re

industrial relations.

Principles same in international  
relations.

Christ's teachings.

Direct opposition to doctrine  
of Force.

Visionary - more practical.

Superficial examination.

Study of industrial reconstruction.

Practical bearing.

(See exhibit)  
#.

Brussels Conference

The issue -

Reliance upon Force or Reason.

*These men - "Spallant upholders of a  
great tradition"*

*A*

*Church Teaching*

**D21768**

*Teaching, not preaching - best practices*

Some 20 years ago - Study re Principles  
Exhibit

*sample to show the practical bearing of the*  
*Principle of the Peace of God - foundation in section*  
*of individual*  
*character*  
*Scripture*  
What He left the world of His  
method of the settlement of controversy  
*best to consider how equally applicable to all things*

and removal of injustice, is simply told  
in three consecutive sentences as recorded  
in the eighteenth chapter of the Gospel  
according to Matthew:

v. 15: "If thy brother shall  
trespass against thee, go and tell  
him his fault between thee and him  
alone: if he hear thee, thou hast  
gained thy brother."

That is the method of Conciliation  
and Mediation.

v. 16: "But if he will not hear  
thee, then take with thee one or two  
more, that in the mouth of two or  
three witnesses every word may be  
established."

That is the method of Investigation  
and Arbitration.

-13-

Roosevelt

D21769

NOT referring to address of US.

Simply emphasizing no nation believing in force of law  
deserving peace - can be indifferent to force of law

In his address at Chicago, the President said:

"We are determined to keep out of war".

In the same address, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"If civilization is to survive, the  
principles of the Prince of Peace must  
be restored".

These utterances raise one of the most baffling  
questions which have ever been presented to the  
human mind and conscience.

Expressed in one way it is:

"How is war to be brought to an end  
without recourse to war?"

Expressed in another way, it is:

"How in a world where Force is being  
employed by some nations, are other  
nations to find a way to Peace by  
peaceful means?"

Far be it from me to say that I have  
to answer to that question. ...

It is a question as to a young man, 7/1/41

Presented  
Can not  
1/2-49  
Opponent to  
abolition of  
sanctions

... which would be unalterable relations

- 182

D 21770

2.

v. 17: "And if he shall neglect to hear them, tell it unto the Church; but if he neglect to hear the Church, let him be unto thee as an heathen man and a publican."

The Church was the little Community of those of that day who professed the principles of the Prince of Peace.

The principle here set forth is that of the method of reliance upon an informed Public Opinion, and, in our day, upon the moral power of the much larger Christian Communities, and Countries to find the necessary means of redress where a wrong is done their sense of justice.

*upon and of*

BRUSSELS CONFERENCE - to consider how without to war - by agreement, a settlement may be effected.

*"Justice common sense of the"*

THE ISSUE - Reliance upon Force or Reason.

MR. HULL'S HEALTH.

*how man is under the  
what  
best man in world*

**D21771**

Press Gallery Luncheon

Rideau Club - Ottawa.

November 24, 1937.

No Notes prepared by Mr. King  
These Notes prepared by Mr.  
Fredenburgh.

**D21772**

Press Gallery Luncheon

Rideau Club, Ottawa, November 24, 1937

Pleasure of being present:

Pleased to learn of plan to hold  
series of luncheon meetings  
such as today's -  
Appreciation of invitation to attend  
first of series;  
Recall once a newspaperman myself;  
Valuable opportunity for Cabinet  
Ministers and Members of Press  
Gallery to meet in informal way;  
Pressure of public life today such  
that one has few opportunities  
of personal contacts and ex-  
change of views with repre-  
sentatives of press;

**D 21773**

- 2 -

The Press an aspect of public administration:

To be a member of Press Gallery  
itself a distinction in newspaper  
world;

Difficult to think of public adminis-  
tration in these times of diverse  
and complex problems, without a  
press to inform, interpret, and  
bring reasoned criticism to bear  
on issues of today;

A valuable agency in creation of an  
informed and enlightened public  
opinion;

Freedom and responsibility of press:

Just as the press is essential part  
of modern democratic government,  
so two factors equally essential  
to press -

Freedom to print all the news;  
Recognition of its great responsibi-  
lities in the exercise of such  
freedom;

A press must be free if it is to play  
its full share in life of a na-  
tion and to have a sense of its  
own dignity and responsibility -

This need emphasized as freedom has  
been lost in certain countries  
(and in some quarters threatened  
in Canada to-day);

There are times when public interest  
has depended upon the understand-  
ing, restraint and discretion of  
press;

After nearly thirty years in public  
life, can say press of Canada

D21775

- 4 -

is second to none in realization of its duties and responsibilities -

Great need of Canada to-day is to strengthen ties which hold various elements in nation together -

In this task, press plays an all-important part.

D 21776

RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING

Trip to Geneva

Speeches

1936

1. Ottawa---Leaving for Europe---Sept. 11/36
2. Quebec---On Sailing---Sept. 12/36
3. Cherbourg---Arrival in France---Sept. 17/36
4. Geneva---League of Nations Assembly---Sept. 29/36
5. Vimy Ridge---On Viewing the Memorial---Oct. 11/36
6. Paris---Strengthening of Franco-Canadian Ties---Oct. 15/36
7. London---Defence not Discussed---Oct. 22/36
8. London---Lord Mayor's Dinner---Oct. 19/36
9. Southampton---Prior to Sailing---Oct. 31/36
10. S. S. Empress of Britain---Nov. 6/36
11. Quebec---On Arrival---Nov. 6/36
12. Montreal---En Route---Nov. 6/36
13. Ottawa---Arrival---Nov. 7/36

## Prime Minister Says Canada In Happy Position

Is On Friendliest Terms With All Nations, Premier King Declares on Departure for Geneva.

Nothing on Horizon is Likely to Interfere

Dominion's Course at Geneva Will Depend on Nature of Questions Arising

Maintenance of the friendly relations now existing between the Dominion and all nations would actuate Canada's delegation to the League of Nations assembly, Prime Minister Mackenzie King declared last night on his departure for Geneva. He will head the delegation which sails this afternoon from Quebec.

While he would not comment in any detail on the government's league policy the Prime Minister said he was personally of the same mind as when he last spoke on league matters in the House of Commons. At that time he described the league as "that indispensable agency"—thus indicating that Canada's policy will be for the reorganization and strengthening of the league.

"But as for Canada's attitude to other nations," the Prime Minister said, "We are in the position of having the good will of all. There is no country with which we are not on the friendliest terms. All the countries that will be represented there are our friends."

### Last Stains Removed.

The Prime Minister's statement came shortly after he had announced resumption of trade with Soviet Russia. Removal of those restrictions and the ending of sanctions against Italy, he said, had "removed the last stain from our escutcheon of friendship."

"I can see nothing on the horizon anywhere that should interfere with our relations with any country," the Prime Minister continued. "It is our hope that the happy relations we enjoy with other countries may be maintained and engendered among all nations of the world."

The course of proceedings at Geneva, so far as Canada was concerned, would depend, the Prime Minister said, upon the nature of the questions that arose there. "It is important," he added, "to preserve a proper perspective as to what Canada can and cannot do in the position the world is in today."

### Position Well Defined.

He hoped to have an opportunity to talk with members of the British and other Empire delegations before

the league sessions got under way, Mr. Mackenzie King said, although in a general way Canada's position was already well defined and supported by the entire government.

The British government had made no advance statement of attitude, the Prime Minister observed, and he believed that a wise policy to follow. His own personal feelings had been expressed in the House, in a speech delivered last June. That speech concluded with the following paragraphs:

### Counsel of Despair.

"It is a counsel of despair to assume that trade war or military conflict is inevitable, and to assume that all that can be done is to meet force by force. Particularly is it futile to expect that we can sow the seeds of economic nationalism and reap a harvest of peace and prosperity. It is a policy of organized scarcity, of deliberate sacrifice of the standards of living in pursuit of a security which it makes impossible by the antagonisms it creates. It is a policy which injects the state into every transaction between citizens of different countries and makes ordinary business an international struggle. Within the measure of our power, we must pursue the attempt to bring international trade gradually back to a sane basis, to lessen the throttling controls and barriers. If we can do so in any degree, we shall make one of the most direct and constructive contributions we can make to the peace and welfare of our own and other lands.

### League Not a Failure.

"We must not despair of the league. The league has failed, but the league is not a failure. Christianity has failed time and again, but Christianity is not a failure. Rome was not built in a day, and imperial ambitions cannot be exercised in 15 years. After all, it is a very little while since we in the British Empire ourselves completely reformed.

"In spite of all discouragements, in spite of the failure of premature efforts, the ideal of world peace is not only sound, it is the essential condition of the survival of civilization and human life itself. So far as Canada is concerned, there is no danger to our national unity and our economic recovery so serious as participation in a prolonged war. We must continue to work earnestly toward the ideal of world peace. To that end we must utilize constructively the League of Nations—that indispensable agency which the conscience of mankind fashioned on the morrow of the greatest international disaster of all time, and bequeathed to our own and future generations."

## Friendship With All Nations Canada's Objective at League

**On Happy Terms With All Now and Will Maintain That Position, Prime Minister Says on Departure to League Conference.**

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While he would not comment in any detail on the Government's League policy, the Prime Minister said he was personally of the same mind as when he last spoke on League matters in the House of Commons. At that time, he described the League as "that indispensable agency"—thus indicating that Canada's policy will be for the reorganization and strengthening of the League.

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The course of proceedings at Geneva, so far as Canada was concerned, would depend, the Prime Minister said, upon the nature of the questions that arose there. "It is important," he added, "to preserve a proper perspective as to what Canada can and cannot do in the position the world is in today."

He said he could not indicate in advance of the League meeting just what position Canada would take, the Cabinet had discussed various points. He referred newspapermen to his speech in the House of Commons on June 18 last when he stated Canada's position on the

Italo-Ethiopian conflict and the League of Nations.

At that time he said in part: "It was further added that steps would be taken to secure the application of the economic sanctions proposed by the co-ordination committee (of the League of Nations), and that the Canadian Government did not recognize any commitment binding Canada to apply military sanctions and that no commitment could be made without the prior approval of the Canadian Parliament."

We hoped to have an opportunity to talk with members of the British and other Empire delegations before the League sessions got underway, Mr. Mackenzie King said, although in a general way Canada's position was already well defined and supported by the entire Government.

The British Government had made no advance statement of attitude, the Prime Minister observed, and he believed that a wise policy to follow. His own personal feelings had been expressed in the speech delivered last June. That speech concluded with the following paragraphs:

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"We must not despair of the League. The League has failed, but the League is not a failure. Christianity has failed time and again, but Christianity is not a failure. Rome was not built in a day, and imperial ambitions cannot be exercised in 15 years. After all, it is a very little while since we in the British Empire ourselves completely reformed."

"In spite of all discouragements, in spite of the failure of premature efforts, the ideal of world peace is not only sound, it is the essential condition of the survival of civilization and human life itself. So far as Canada is concerned, there is no danger to our national unity and our economic recovery so serious as participation in a prolonged war. We must continue to work earnestly toward the ideal of world peace. To that end we must utilize constructively the League of Nations—that indispensable agency which the conscience of mankind fashioned on the morrow of the greatest international disaster of all time, and bequeathed to our own and future generations."

### Accompany Prime Minister.

Accompanying the Prime Minister were Labor Minister Norman Rogers and Senator Raoul Dandurand, Government Leader in the Senate and member of the Government without portfolio, as official delegates, Dr. O. D. Skelton, Under-Secretary for External Affairs and Dr. W. A. Riddell, Permanent Advisory Officer at Geneva, will be alternate delegates. H. R. L. Henry, private secretary to the Prime Minister, was also in the party.

Three other ministers will be absent for the next week or two, Finance Minister Charles Dunning going for a vacation in Prince Edward Island where the constituents of Queens gave him an acclamation last Winter, while Hon. T. A. Creer and Hon. J. G. Gardiner will go to Western Canada.

## MAY DISCUSS DEFENCE WITH BRITISH CABINET PRIME MINISTER SAYS

"Hopes to Make Contribution  
Towards Making Amity In-  
fectious," Says King

### LEAGUE NOT FAILURE

By R. W. LIPSETT

Ottawa, Sept. 12.—The Canadian delegation sails for London and Geneva to-day on a mission of life and death interest to every home and hearth in Canada.

On the eve of his departure Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King told The Star that Canada would not become involved in war "without the prior approval of the Canadian parliament."

"Canada," he said, "is in the happy position of enjoying peace and goodwill with every country and we hope to make some contribution toward making that amity infectious.

"I will spend at least a week in London before I return home and I cannot forecast what questions of empire concern may be advanced. They may include defence," said the prime minister in answer to questions, "but I cannot anticipate the information we may receive, or our reaction to it."

At Geneva, Mr. King said, the attitude which he expressed last June will be maintained. The League of Nations must not be regarded as "an international war office, with the emphasis upon punishment rather than prevention." "We do not believe that isolation from world affairs is possible for Canada. No happening of any magnitude abroad is without its repercussions on our fortunes and our future.

"It is a counsel of despair to assume that trade war or military conflict is inevitable, and to assume that all that can be done is to meet force by force. Particularly is it futile to expect that we can sow the seeds of economic nationalism and reap a harvest of peace and prosperity.

### Policy of Scarcity

"It is a policy of organized scarcity, of deliberate sacrifice of the standards of living in pursuit of a security which it makes impossible by the antagonisms it creates. It is a policy which injects the state into every transaction between citizens of different countries and makes ordinary business an international struggle.

"Within the measure of our power we must pursue the attempt to bring international trade gradually back to a sane basis, to lessen the throttling controls and barriers. If we can do so in any degree, we shall make one of the most direct and constructive contributions we can make to the peace and welfare of our own and other lands.

"We must not despair of the league. The league has failed, but the league is not a failure. Christianity has failed time and again, but Christianity is not a failure. Rome was not built in a day, and imperial ambitions cannot be exercised in 15 years. After all, it is a very little while since we in the British Empire ourselves completely reformed.

### Essential Ideal

"In spite of all discouragements, in spite of the failure of premature efforts, the ideal of world peace is not only sound, it is the essential condition of the survival of civilization and human life itself. So far as Canada is concerned, there is no danger to our national unity and our economic recovery so serious as participation in a prolonged war. We must continue to work earnestly toward the ideal of world peace.

"To that end we must utilize constructively the League of Nations—that indispensable agency which the conscience of mankind fashioned on the morrow of the greatest international disaster of all time, and bequeathed to our own and future generations."

## Canada Likely To Avoid League Commitment

*Lengthy Pronouncement Of Dominion's Position To Be Carried To Geneva — King Will Adhere To Parliamentary Control Principle*

OTTAWA, Sept. 12 — (Star Special, by Staff Correspondent) — Canada's attitude toward the League of Nations will be defined by the delegation which, sailing at the week-end, comprises Premier Mackenzie King, Senator Dandurand and Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, along with Dr. O. D. Skelton, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs. The agenda of the forthcoming assembly at Geneva was sent to all Governments which are members.

There are many questions more or less of a routine character supplementary to the main problem of what ails the League and how its reform may be most efficiently accomplished. The different Governments were asked to give their interpretation of the Covenant as it stands and how it may be improved. Replies were suggested to be in the hands of the Geneva secretariat by September 1.

Very few, it is said here, had arrived at that time, though Russia was an exception. The Soviet was for peremptory action in case of an infringement of the Covenant. The League Council would be directed to assemble forthwith whenever trouble developed and all of the community of peaceful nations would promptly descend, jointly and severally, upon the aggressor. Little has been reported of what the other nations have replied, but the information is that most of them are holding off till the assembly meets.

### LENGTHY PRONOUNCEMENT

Canada also has held off. At one of the long Cabinet Councils this week, however, the subject was discussed for about three hours. Premier King consulted his Cabinet upon a pronouncement of some length, which in due course will have its official unfoldment.

While, until delivered, it is one of those secrets of state which are numerous in the present administration, the secret is fairly open. Canada was a party to the treaty of Versailles and a signatory to the Covenant of the League. It has always contributed to its upkeep. It has always sent a delegation each autumn to the Assembly and, when represented on it, to the Council. In addition, every year a goodly sized delegation goes at public expense to Geneva to the International Labor Conference and each delegate is equipped with an "advisor". Apart from the departure and the return of this delegation, complaint was heard at the Trades Congress this week that the labor selections are always from the same circle and little is ever heard of what happens.

This impending Assembly of the League, however, is regarded as highly important, being more or less a matter of survival or not. Within the year, it is painfully observed, the League failed to prevent war and failed to stop it when it could not be prevented. Idealists have been accused of lead-

ing it up a garden path of frustration and disillusionment.

### CANADA FOR LEAGUE

The Canadian delegation will be all for the League, but with reservations. It will commend its pacific purpose and strongly favor its encompassing enlargement as the one great international forum of the world, but all this will be with the idea of perpetuating the peace.

When it comes to any implication of war, then the present Government will be found to be in a position of caution, consistent with the most insular of public opinion. So far as it is concerned, any idea of the "automatic" operation of the League machinery will be resisted either in respect to the imposition of economic sanctions, which may lead to war, or to military sanctions which directly involve war. Mr. Mackenzie King will take a position having a strong note of familiarity. It will be the doctrine of the supremacy of Parliament. This means that, if the League cannot prevent another conflict with more success than it has displayed in the last few years, Canada will not get into it by the automatic consequence of its League adherence nor by reason of any implied Imperial obligations. Rather it would do so only with the consultation and the antecedent approval of Parliament. The pronouncement, which the Cabinet has scrutinized clause by clause, is said to be a fine literary example of the high language of diplomacy. But it all boils down to an agreement with all the peaceful projects of the League, but extreme caution in any commitment which leads to, or remotely implies, Canadian participation in another war.

In the numerous appointments, made this week by the Government, centralization is the dominant idea. The whole genius of the new harbor authority is that the same principle finds expression in the choice of directors of the Canadian National Railways who are to be intimate with the Government, in the Radio Corporation, and in the Bank of Canada. The Government is paying the shot of all these enterprises. It intends to know what is going on.

### FRIENDLY ATTITUDE

OTTAWA, Sept. 12 — (C.P.) — Maintenance of the friendly relations now existing between the

Dominion and all nations would actuate Canada's delegation to the League of Nations Assembly, Premier Mackenzie King declared last night on his departure for Geneva. He will head the delegation which sails this afternoon from Quebec.

While he would not comment in any detail on the Government's League policy, the Prime Minister said that he was personally of the same mind as when he last spoke on League matters in the House of Commons. At that time he described the League as "that indispensable agency"—thus indicating that Canada's policy will be for the re-organization and strengthening of the League.

"But as for Canada's attitude to other nations," the Prime Minister said, "we are in the position of having the good will of all. There is no country with which we are not on the friendliest terms. All the countries that will be represented there are our friends."

The Prime Minister's statement came shortly after he had announced resumption of trade with Soviet Russia. Removal of those restrictions and the ending of sanctions against Italy, he said, had "removed the last stain from our escutcheon of friendship."

"I can see nothing on the horizon anywhere that should interfere with our relations with any country," the Prime Minister continued. "It is our hope that the happy relations we enjoy with other countries may be maintained and engendered among all nations of the world."

The course of proceedings at Geneva, so far as Canada was concerned, would depend, the Prime Minister said, upon the nature of the questions that arose there. "It is important," he added, "to preserve a proper perspective as to what Canada can and cannot do in the position the world is in today."

He hoped to have an opportunity to talk with members of the British and other Empire delegations before the League sessions got underway, Mr. Mackenzie King said, although in a general way Canada's position was already well defined and supported by the entire Government.

The British Government had made no advance statement of attitude, the Prime Minister observed, and he believed that a wise policy to follow.

## World Relations Horizon is Seen Clear for Canada

League Members All Our  
Friends, Declares Mac-  
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OFF FOR GENEVA

Removal of Sanctions, Rus-  
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believed that a wise policy to follow.  
His own personal feelings had been  
expressed in the House of Commons,  
in a speech delivered last June. That  
speech concluded with the following  
paragraphs:

"It is a counsel of despair to as-

sume that trade war or military con-  
flict is inevitable, and to assume  
that all that can be done is to meet  
force by force. Particularly is it futile  
to expect that we can sow the seeds  
of economic nationalism and reap a  
harvest of peace and prosperity. It  
is a policy of organized scarcity, of  
deliberate sacrifice of the standards  
of living in pursuit of a security  
which it makes impossible by the  
antagonisms it creates. It is a policy  
which injects the state into every  
transaction between citizens of dif-  
ferent countries and makes ordinary  
business an international strugg-  
le. Within the measure of our power, we  
must pursue the attempt to bring  
international trade gradually back to  
a sane basis, to lessen the throttling  
controls and barriers. If we can do  
so in any degree, we shall make one  
of the most direct and constructive  
contributions we can make to the  
peace and welfare of our own and  
other lands.

"We must not despair of the  
League. The League has failed, but  
the League is not a failure. Christian-  
ity has failed time and again, but  
Christianity is not a failure. Rome  
was not built in a day, and imperial  
ambition cannot be exercised in 15  
years. After all, it is a very little  
while since we in the British Empire  
ourselves completely reformed. In  
spite of all discouragements, in spite  
of the failure of premature efforts,  
the ideal of world peace is not only  
sound, it is the essential condition  
of the survival of civilization and hu-  
man life itself. So far as Canada is  
concerned, there is no danger to our  
national unity and our economic re-  
covery so serious as participation in  
a prolonged war. We must continue to  
work earnestly toward the ideal of  
world peace. To that end we must  
utilize constructively the League of  
Nations—that indispensable agency  
which the conscience of mankind  
fashioned on the morrow of the great-  
est international disaster of all time,  
and bequeathed to our own and fu-  
ture generations."

## Canada Friend Of All Nations Declares King

**Premier Outlines Country's  
Policy Before Sailing to  
Attend Fall Session of  
League of Nations.**

(Canadian Press.)

QUEBEC, Sept. 13.—Prepared to extend an open hand to all other nations, Canada's delegates to the autumn assembly of the League of Nations were en route to Geneva tonight on the liner Empress of Britain.

Attitude of the Dominion was outlined by Premier Mackenzie King, leader of the delegation, comprised of Senator Raoul Dandurand, Labor Minister Rogers and Dr. O. D. Skelton, under secretary for external affairs.

The Prime Minister paused in the sun that beamed through a port-hole and turned to newspapermen.

"You know," he said, "this bright sunny day seems to me to be symbolic of Canada's position today in contrast with some countries in Europe. Of course, there are many reasons and explanations. But for Canada, we are going to the League of Nations as a country whose relations with the rest of the world are absolutely free from enmity or discord. Consequently, she should be able to offer a valuable contribution to peace of the world.

"Canada is a friend of every nation, bar none. She is openly trading with every country now, the last obstacle having been wiped away the other day by the agreement with Russia.

"No, we can meet all nations on a level footing. We can meet one another as friends."

Premier King spoke briefly of recent government actions, revealed in public announcements, and recalled the visits to the United Kingdom and Europe of other ministers. "The administration," he said, "has had the benefit in the study it has been giving to the international situation, of the views and opinions obtained by several of its members, who, in the course of their public duties, visited Europe during the summer months.

### Personal Knowledge

"When called upon to deal with the problems which will arise during, and after, the current meeting of the assembly of the League of Nations, the government will have, to an extent perhaps never achieved before, a personally-obtained knowledge of the situation as it exists in Europe."

After reviewing appointment of commissions and other activities of the government, Mr. King said it was gratifying "to note that the fiscal policies which have been introduced since the beginning of the year, have, in so short a time, served to effect a substantial improvement in the general economic condition of the country."

"Canada," he said, "gradually is recovering her former position among the great trading nations of the world, with consequent beneficial effects upon the primary industries transportation and the purchasing power of the people as a whole."

The party sailed from Quebec Saturday evening.

## King optimiste pour l'avenir du Canada

Le Premier Ministre s'embarque samedi dernier sur l'"Empress of Britain", en route pour Genève où il représentera le Dominion canadien à l'assemblée de la S. D. N., avec deux ministres et deux hauts fonctionnaires. — Durant l'été, les ministres sont entrés en pourparlers avec les puissances européennes, annonce le leader libéral. — M. King déclare qu'il est surprenant de constater jusqu'à quel point notre situation financière s'est améliorée, depuis moins d'un an, et affirme que le Canada reprend rapidement sa position dans le monde international des affaires.

### Interview aux journalistes

Le Très Honorables M. W.-L. Mackenzie King, Premier Ministre du Canada, s'est embarqué samedi après-midi sur l'"Empress of Britain", du Pacifique Canadien, en route pour Genève où il assistera à la prochaine assemblée de la Ligue des Nations. Le chef du gouvernement canadien est accompagné de deux de ses collègues du cabinet, l'hon. M. Norman Rogers, ministre du Travail, et l'hon. sénateur Raoul Dandurand, ministre sans portefeuille et leader du gouvernement au Sénat. La délégation comprend, en outre, le Dr O.-D. Skelton, sous-secrétaire d'Etat aux Affaires Etrangères, et le Dr W.-A. Riddell, conseiller permanent du Canada à Genève.

M. King est parti très optimiste pour l'avenir du Canada, qu'il représentera à Genève. Dans une interview accordée aux journalistes au moment de s'embarquer, le Premier Ministre a signalé une amélioration dans les affaires, une diminution du chômage et une augmentation de nos revenus. Il a affirmé que sous la nouvelle administration, bien que celle-ci ne soit en fonction que depuis moins d'un an, la situation financière au pays s'est grandement améliorée et que le Canada reprend rapidement sa position dans le monde international des affaires.

En recevant les journalistes, le Premier Ministre a évoqué d'abord son dernier voyage en Europe, en 1934.

"A l'automne de 1934, a-t-il déclaré, j'ai eu l'opportunité de visiter l'Europe et d'étudier les conditions économiques qui existaient alors. Ces premières connaissances acquises sur la situation internationale, elles m'ont été fort précieuses. A une période comme celle que nous traversons actuellement, il importe pour le Canada de ne pas demeurer étranger à la situation mondiale et de rester en contact fréquent avec les grandes nations. Tout l'été durant, les membres du cabinet fédéral sont entrés en pourparlers avec les diverses puissances européennes. Quand la délégation canadienne aura discuté des problèmes internationaux, à la Société des Nations, il est certain que notre pays en retirera d'heureux effets".

M. King a parlé ensuite aux journalistes du travail accompli par le gouvernement au cours de l'été.

"Durant les dernières semaines, a-t-il dit, le cabinet fédéral a disposé de plusieurs questions fort impor-

tantes pour la nation canadienne. Les négociations entreprises par le Canada avec d'autres pays en vue de promouvoir notre commerce sont très prometteuses; plusieurs d'entre elles sont sur le point d'être conclues. La sécheresse de l'ouest du pays a attiré l'attention des autorités et tout un programme rémédiateur a été adopté."

Le gouvernement a un vaste projet de construction à l'étude, selon ce que le Premier Ministre a déclaré, disant, entre autres choses :

"Le gouvernement a annoncé que, en collaboration avec la Commission Nationale de Placement, il recherchera la coopération des provinces et des municipalités dans le but de réaliser un vaste projet de construction. Le programme proposé à cette fin sera établi sur une base beaucoup plus étendue que celle prévue dans la Loi de Construction, passée par le gouvernement en 1935. Le gouvernement a déjà indiqué dans les grandes lignes la façon dont il se prépare pour coopérer avec les provinces du Dominion dans le but de régler le chômage".

Les diverses nominations faites récemment par le gouvernement ont aussi fait l'objet des commentaires du Premier Ministre, au cours de cette interview.

"Le bureau des directeurs du Canadien National a été nommé, nous a-t-il fait observer, et tout a été prévu de façon à ce que le système d'administration de cette compagnie bénéficie davantage de l'autorité gouvernementale et de la responsabilité du parlement. Le gouvernement a également nommé le bureau de direction de la Banque du Canada et il est maintenant assuré d'un contrôle effectif sur la banque centrale. La nomination des commissaires canadiens des ports est maintenant faite et il ne fait pas de doute que l'économie qui résultera de la nouvelle politique que nous avons adoptée au sujet des ports sera très favorable et très effective pour le Canada".

M. King a alors signalé aux journalistes une amélioration considérable dans la situation du Canada, à l'heure présente.

"Il n'y a pas encore une année que la nouvelle administration est en fonction, et déjà, il est surprenant de remarquer jusqu'à quel point notre situation financière s'est améliorée. Le Canada reprend rapi-

dement sa position dans le monde international des affaires. Au cours des sept premiers mois de l'année 1936, la valeur globale de nos exportations domestiques et de notre commerce en général s'est considérablement intensifiée au point d'atteindre un degré qui n'avait pas encore été atteint depuis 1930.

"Au mois de juillet, nous avons exporté pour \$84,000,000, ce qui représente une augmentation de \$28,000,000 ou de 49 pour cent comparative-ment au mois de juillet de l'année dernière. Le montant de nos exportations de céréales a été trois fois plus considérable, au cours du dernier mois, comparativement à l'année dernière, à la même période. Les revenus des chemins de fer accusent également une augmentation encourageante. Les revenus fédéraux enregistrés depuis le début de l'année sont de près de \$30,000,000 plus considérables que pour la même période, l'année dernière".

— "Et le chômage", ont interrogé les journalistes.

"Le problème du chômage, a déclaré le chef du gouvernement, est toujours la question la plus sérieuse pour les Canadiens; mais, une chose certaine, c'est qu'il y a diminution des sans-travail dans le pays. Le Bureau des Statistiques estime qu'au mois de juillet dernier, les sans-travail ont été moins nombreux qu'à aucun mois précédent depuis 1931".

Et le Premier Ministre a terminé par un appel en faveur de la paix.

"Dans les derniers mois, a-t-il affirmé, on a remarqué une restauration des affaires; pour que cette marche vers le progrès continue, il faudra que les pays ne soient pas dérangés par la guerre; c'est pourquoi il importe de travailler selon la mesure de toutes nos capacités en vue de la paix universelle; c'est ce que la délégation canadienne s'efforcera de faire à Genève".

PUBLICATION.....Quebec Chronicle Telegraph..... DATE.....Sept. 14 1936.....

## CANADA TAKES GOODWILL TO ASSEMBLY AT GENEVA, PREMIER KING DECLARES

**Prime Minister, In Statement Before Sailing on Saturday, Refers to Happy Conditions Now Prevailing in Canada— Hopes to Make Some Contribution to Deliberations.**

### On Good Relations With Whole World

"The beautiful sunshine and clear blue sky of this lovely summer afternoon seem to me to be symbols of our happy conditions in Canada, and of the message of peace and goodwill which we are taking with us to the League of Nations Assembly in Geneva," said Prime Minister the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King as he conversed with a group of newspapermen in his cabin on board the Empress of Britain just before it sailed from the Wolfe's Cove terminal on Saturday afternoon. With a hard week of cabinet sessions just completed, Mr. King was in a jovial mood as he talked with the representatives of the press, and was looking forward to the relaxation of the ocean voyage. He was accompanied on his mission to Geneva by the Hon. Norman McLeod Rogers, Minister of Labour; Senator Raoul Dandurand and Dr. O. D. Skelton, under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, and he acted as spokesman for the party.

### On Good Relations

While he had a prepared statement ready for publication the Prime Minister also spoke informally to the press. "We are in the happy position of going to Geneva," he said, "on good relations with every nation in the world. Thanks to the cancelling of the embargo on trade with Russia, we are now in a position to say that. Had we not taken that step, we would have had to make an exception in the case of Russia, but now we can go to Geneva, and say that we are on good trading relations with every country represented there.

"That, of course, is in keeping with our policy of breaking down nationalistic barriers to trade. We want to extend our trade with every country, because we must be a trading nation; we must buy if we are to sell."

### Well Prepared

In his prepared statement, Mr. King recalled his visit to Europe in 1934, saying that on that occasion he had secured first hand knowledge which had proven invaluable to him as secretary of state for external affairs. The government has also had the benefit of recent visits to Europe of a number of its ministers, so that its deputation to the League assembly is well prepared with a close knowledge of the situation in Europe.

Mr. King then reviewed the work of the cabinet in recent weeks, dealing with the steps taken to relieve the drought distress situation, the announcement of the broadened housing programme and the steps taken to provide employment for the single, homeless adults, in co-operation with the railways and industry. The appointment of directors to the Canadian National Railways and the Bank of Canada, and of a new broadcasting commission and the National Harbours Board, were also cited as recent achievements.

### Policies Take Effect

"It is not yet a year since the present administration took office" said Mr. King. "It is gratifying to note that the fiscal policies which have been introduced since the beginning of the present year have in so short a time served to effect a substantial improvement in the general economic condition of the country. Canada is gradually recovering her former position among the great trading nations of the world, with consequent beneficial effects upon the primary industries, transportation and the purchasing power of the people as a whole. In the first seven months of 1936, the value of our total trade, and of our domestic exports, reached their highest point since 1930. In the month of July we exported goods to the value of \$84,000,000. Excluding gold, to secure comparable figures, this represents an increase over July of last year of \$28,000,000, or an increase of 49 per cent. The value of our wheat exports for July of this year was more than three times the figures for the same month of 1935. Car loadings and railway revenues alike show marked increases. Federal revenues for the elapsed period of the present year are nearly thirty million dol-

lars greater than for the corresponding period of 1935.

### Employment Improves

"While unemployment and relief remain Canada's most urgent national problem, the volume of employment has increased in an encouraging manner. The Bureau of statistics estimate of unemployment for July, 1936, is lower than for the same month in any year since 1931, and the index of employment on July 1, 1936, greater than on the same date in any year since 1930.

"Confidence, so necessary to a return of more normal conditions, has been in a large measure restored. In the past few months substantial progress has been made towards national recovery. To continue this progress the preservation of world peace is essential. To further this great end, the representatives of Canada, at the forthcoming meetings at Geneva, will make whatever contribution may be within their power."

Mr. King arrived in Quebec on the boat special train only a few minutes before the liner sailed. He was welcomed on board the vessel by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Labour; Hon. C. G. Power, Minister of Pensions and National Health and a number of prominent local Liberals and spent the short time at his disposal, before going to his cabin, in conversation with them.

Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian High Commissioner to Britain, was also a passenger in the liner, returning to his post after ten days at Ottawa. The Prime Minister's private secretary, Mr. H. R. L. Henry, completed the governmental party.

PUBLICATION.....Calgary Herald..... DATE.....Sept. 14, 1936.....

## King Notes Progress In Trade and Work Since Gov't in Power

### Liberal Chieftain Reviews Record Of Stewardship OFF TO EUROPE

(By Canadian Press)

QUEBEC, Sept. 14—Giving an account of the stewardship of his government since taking office on October 2, 1935, Prime Minister Mackenzie King, before sailing for Geneva on Saturday on the liner Empress of Britain, issued a statement in which he reviewed the highlights of development at Ottawa during the period his party has been in power.

Mr. King said at the coming meeting of the assembly of the League of Nations the government will have, on account of visits paid to Europe recently by several of its members, the advantage of a personally-obtained knowledge to an extent perhaps never achieved before.

The prime minister's statement follows:

In the autumn of 1934, I had the opportunity of visiting the old world, and studying conditions as they existed at that time. The first-hand knowledge of events then obtained, I have found invaluable since resuming the duties of office as secretary of state for external affairs.

#### Problems Which Will Arise

The administration have had the benefit, in the study it has been giving the international situation, of the views and opinions obtained by several of its members, who, in the course of their public duties, visited Europe during the summer months. When called upon to deal with the problems which will arise during, and after, the current meeting of the assembly of the League of Nations, the government will have, to an extent perhaps never achieved before, a personally-obtained knowledge of the situation as it exists in Europe.

During the past few weeks the cabinet has disposed of many matters of important public business. The progress of trade negotiations with the several countries with which they are being conducted has been reviewed and steps taken to bring them nearer completion. The drouth situation in Western Canada has received careful attention and a comprehensive program has been formulated to cope with it.

The government has announced that, in collaboration with the national employment commission, it will seek the co-operation of the provinces and the municipalities in a new nation-wide housing scheme. The proposed program will be on a much broader basis than that contemplated in the Dominion Housing Act, 1935, and will serve to provide new or improved homes for those of limited resources and as well to create useful employment for a large number of people.

#### To Absorb Jobless

The government has indicated the lines along which it is prepared to co-operate with the provinces in an effort to absorb into primary product industries, all physically fit, single-homeless adults with a view to the gradual reduction and eventual abolition of relief for this class of recipient in the provinces in which it is applicable.

The board of directors of the Canadian National Railways has been appointed, thus making possible, in the administration of the affairs of the company, a greater measure of governmental authority and responsibility to parliament.

The administration has named its representatives on the board of directors of the Bank of Canada and is now assured of effective control of the central bank. The appointment of the board of governors of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation marks the beginning of a new form of national broadcasting service in Canada.

The appointment of the members of the national harbors board brings into existence a more economic and effective administration of our national harbors.

It is not yet a year since the present government came into office. It is gratifying to note that the fiscal policies which have been introduced since the beginning of the present year, have, in so short a time, served to effect a substantial improvement in the general economic condition of the country. Canada is gradually recovering her former position among the great trading nations of the world, with consequent beneficial effects upon the primary industries, transportation and the purchasing power of the people as a whole.

#### Record Trade

In the first seven months of 1936, the value both of our total trade and of our domestic exports, reached their highest point since 1930. In the month of July we exported goods to the value of \$84,000,000. Excluding gold, to secure compar-

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Confidence, so necessary to a return of more normal conditions, has been in large measure restored. In the past few months, substantial progress has been made toward national recovery. To continue this progress, the preservation of world peace is essential. To further this great end, the representatives of Canada, at the forthcoming meetings of Geneva, will make whatever contribution may be within their power.

#### Canada's Open Hand

Canada's readiness to extend an open hand to all other nations was again revealed at Quebec, when he interviewed newspapermen.

"You know," he said, "this bright sunny day seems to me to be symbolic of Canada's position today in contrast with some countries of Europe. Of course, there are many reasons and explanations. But for Canada, we are going to the League of Nations as a country whose relations with the rest of the world are absolutely free from enmity or discord. Consequently, she should be able to offer a valuable contribution to peace of the world.

"Canada is a friend of every nation, bar none. She is openly trading with every country now, the last obstacle having been wiped away the other day by the agreement with Russia. Now, we can meet all nations on a level footing. We can meet one another as friends."

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In the first seven months of 1936, the value both of our total trade and of our domestic exports, reached their highest point since 1930. In the month of July we exported goods to the value of \$84,000,000. Excluding gold, to secure compar-

able figures, this represents an increase over July of last year of \$28,000,000, or an increase of 49 per cent.

The value of our wheat exports for July of this year was more than three times the figure for the same month of 1935. Car loadings and railway revenues alike show marked increases. Federal revenues for the elapsed period of the present year are nearly \$30,000,000 greater than for the corresponding period of 1935.

While unemployment and relief remain Canada's most urgent national problem, the volume of employment has increased in an encouraging manner. The bureau of statistics estimate of unemployment for July, 1936, is lower than for the same month in any year since 1931, and the index of employment on July 1, 1936, greater than on the same date in any year since 1930.

Confidence, so necessary to a return of more normal conditions, has been in large measure restored. In the past few months, substantial progress has been made toward national recovery. To continue this progress, the preservation of world peace is essential. To further this great end, the representatives of Canada, at the forthcoming meetings of Geneva, will make whatever contribution may be within their power.

#### Canada's Open Hand

Canada's readiness to extend an open hand to all other nations was again revealed at Quebec, when he interviewed newspapermen.

"You know," he said, "this bright sunny day seems to me to be symbolic of Canada's position today in contrast with some countries of Europe. Of course, there are many reasons and explanations. But for Canada, we are going to the League of Nations as a country whose relations with the rest of the world are absolutely free from enmity or discord. Consequently, she should be able to offer a valuable contribution to peace of the world.

"Canada is a friend of every nation, bar none. She is openly trading with every country now, the last obstacle having been wiped away the other day by the agreement with Russia. Now, we can meet all nations on a level footing. We can meet one another as friends."

REPEAT  
REPETITION

## Premier King And Party Arrive At Cherbourg, France

Enjoyed Fine Trip Across  
Atlantic. Canadian Dele-  
gates Leave Paris Tomor-  
row Night for Geneva.

By GEORGE HAMBLETON,  
(Canadian Press Staff Writer.)  
CHERBOURG, France, Sept. 17.—  
In radiant sunshine Prime Minister  
Mackenzie King with members of  
the Canadian delegation to next  
week's meeting of the League of  
Nations assembly at Geneva arrived  
this afternoon at Cherbourg aboard  
the liner Empress of Britain.

Hon. Philippe Roy, Canadian  
minister to France, was present to  
give the delegation a greeting. Roy  
was accompanied by the secretary-  
general of the prefecture of the  
department of La Manche, the presi-  
dent of the Cherbourg Chamber of  
Commerce and the Cherbourg com-  
mandant who extended the first  
welcome to French soil.

Senator Raoul Dandurand, min-  
ister without portfolio; Minister of  
Labor Norman Rogers and Dr. O.  
D. Skelton, under-secretary of state  
for external affairs, travelled with  
Mr. King.

### Had Enjoyable Voyage.

All the members of the delegation  
were in excellent form after an en-  
joyable sea journey.

"We had a very fine trip across,"  
Mr. King told the Canadian Press.

"And your plans at Geneva?"

"As to that," the Premier replied  
with a smile, "We will wait till we  
get there. We must see conditions  
as they are before making a de-  
finite pronouncement. But our  
position remains as I submitted it  
to the House of Commons."

The delegates left for Paris at  
4 p.m. Tomorrow they will be guests  
of Roy at a luncheon there. To-  
morrow evening they will leave  
Paris for Geneva.

## Premier is Silent On Geneva Policy

Mr. Mackenzie King and  
His Aides Are Welcomed on  
Arrival in Europe.

### GOVERNED BY EVENTS

By GEORGE HAMBLETON.

Cherbourg, France, Sept. 17.—(CP Cable)—In radiant sunshine Prime Minister Mackenzie King with members of the Canadian delegation to next week's meeting of the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva arrived this afternoon at Cherbourg aboard the liner Empress of Britain. Hon Philippe Roy, Canadian minister to France, was present to give the delegation a greeting. Roy was accompanied by the secretary-general of the prefecture of the department of La Manche, the president of the Cherbourg Chamber of Commerce and the Cherbourg commandant, who extended the first welcome to French soil.

Senator Raoul Dandurand, minister without portfolio; Minister of Labor Norman Rogers and Dr. O. D. Skelton, under-secretary of state for external affairs, travelled with Mr. King.

All the members of the delegation were in excellent form after an enjoyable sea journey.

"We had a very fine trip across," Mr. King told the Canadian Press.

"And your plans at Geneva?"  
"As to that," the premier replied with a smile, "we will wait till we get there. We must see conditions as they are before making a definite pronouncement. But our position remains as I submitted it to the House of Commons."

The delegates left for Paris at 4 p.m. To-morrow they will be guests of Roy at a luncheon there. To-morrow evening they will leave Paris for Geneva.

## Canada's Position Is Made Clear at Geneva as Mackenzie King in Frank Speech Explains Why Dominion Must Stay Clear of Military Commitments

### PRIME MINISTER DEFENDS DEMOCRACY; EACH NATION MUST CHOOSE OWN PATH

#### Advocates League Emphasis Should Be Placed on Conciliation Rather Than Upon Policy of Coercion—Adheres To Fundamental Principle of Government

By George Hambleton  
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Geneva, Sept. 29.—Prime Minister Mackenzie King laid Canada's case frankly and squarely before the League of Nations assembly today.

Mr. King made clear the reasons for Canada's consistent opposition to automatic obligation to use military or economic force. He said that it was for parliament or the people of Canada to decide to what extent, if at all, Canada would participate in wars in which other nations might be involved.

"What I have said and quoted," Mr. King declared after reviewing the position taken by successive Canadian governments in regard to the league covenant, "does not mean that in no circumstances would the Canadian people be prepared to share in action against an aggressor; there have been no absolute commitments either for or against participation in war or other forms of force.

"It does mean that any decision on the part of Canada to participate in war will have to be taken by the parliament of the people of Canada in the light of all existing circumstances; the circumstances of the day as they exist in Canada as well as in the areas involved."

#### Points From Speech

Canada stands by her democratic institutions, but holds that it is for each country to decide its own form of government or economic organization. "We have profound faith that the way of freedom is also the path to peace."

In the evolution of the league emphasis should be placed on conciliation rather than upon coercion.

Canada reaffirms her adherence to the fundamental principles of the covenant.

Automatic commitments to the application of force are not practical policy.

Universal acceptance of the covenant must be the constant aim of those who hope for renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy.

The Canadian government does not believe that formal amendment to the covenant now is either possible or necessary.

Regional pact proposals show a closer approach to reality by linking obligation with definite contingency and direct interest.

Canada is in full sympathy (as regards amending article XI) with the shifting of emphasis to league inquiry and mediation at an early stage of disputes.

Canada is wholly in sympathy with efforts to move barriers from international trade and has demonstrated her readiness to negotiate for tariff reductions with any country prepared to take like action.

Canada approves of the suggestion that the league covenant should be detached from the Treaty of Versailles.

Without the restoration of confidence and good will among nations, Europe and the league cannot possibly begin to perform their tasks. The first step necessary is a conference.

#### Was Critical Time

In opening his speech, Mr. King said the Canadian government shared the view that this was a critical time in the affairs of the world, but particularly and immediately the affairs of Europe. The means of solving the problems were, Canada believed, best known to the nations of Europe themselves and were likely at this juncture to be most effective if applied by direct negotiations.

Canadians viewing conditions in Europe from their own country were struck by the violent nature of the propaganda and recriminations hurled incessantly across frontiers, the endeavors to draw all countries into one or the other extreme's camp in the feverish race for re-armament, the hurrying to and fro of diplomats, the ceaseless weaving and unraveling of understandings and alliances and the consequent fear of peoples.

"We approach consideration of the existing situation with the fullest sympathy for the difficulties and policies of other members of the league," Mr. King declared.

"We recognize that we in Canada are particularly fortunate, both in our neighbors and in our lack of neighbors, and we agree that we cannot reasonably expect our relations and our attitude to be wholly duplicated elsewhere.

"Perhaps it would be helpful all round if we would recognize that differences in policy where they exist do not represent a superior or inferior outlook, but in the main correspond to the differences in circumstances that we face," the prime minister continued.

#### Another Factor

"There is another factor which inevitably influences Canadian opinion on many league policies, particularly on the question of automatic obligations to the use of force in international disputes. I have in mind our experience as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

"Nations of the British Commonwealth are held together by ties of friendship, by similar political institutions and by a common attachment to democratic ideals rather than by commitments to join together in war.

"The Canadian parliament reserves to itself the right to declare in the light of circumstances existing at the time to what extent, if at all, Canada will participate in conflicts wherein other members of the commonwealth may be engaged.

"It is true that there are special actors in this relationship which make it impossible to draw a complete parallel between league and commonwealth relations. But these actors also work in both directions. Certainly this experience has had an effect in convincing Canadians of the possibility of reserving close and friendly co-operation without the existence of central authority or military commitments.

"This respect for the full autonomy of each of the self-governing members of the British Commonwealth, I may add, is not confined to questions of participation in war. It applies to all relationships. It is for each part to decide what political or economic policies it may wish to adopt. Recognition of the same principle, we believe, should govern the action of all members of the League of Nations.

"The freedom of maintaining our own form of government, which we demand for ourselves, requires as its corollary a policy of non-interference in the domestic arrangements of other nations."

There was also a third factor: the experience which Canada shared in common with other members of the league. It was, Mr. King thought, the belief of the peoples of a great majority of the states represented at the assembly that the league served a world-wide need for affording a rallying point for the world's hopes of peace and a permanent, insistent reminder of the necessity of adjusting political institutions and ideas to new conditions in the world of industry and scientific progress.

In bringing together periodically the representatives of half a hundred states, the league had built up barriers against war by developing a spirit of conciliation, an acceptance of publicity in international affairs, the habit of co-operation to common ends, a permanently available machinery for the adjustment of differences and for the cultivation of informed public opinion. If the league did not exist, some such world organization would have been invented.

"But there is today," Mr. King went on, "also a widespread conviction, born of experience, that at this stage in the evolution of the league emphasis should be placed upon conciliation rather than upon coercion.

"Moreover, participation in civil conflict abroad brings the hazard of strain and conflict at home.

"Canada comes to the League of Nations today with the desire to reaffirm her adherence to the fundamental principles of the covenant. The preservation of peace by the progress

PUBLICATION.....

DATE.....

sive organization of international co-operation within the collective system has been championed in equal measure by members of all political parties in Canada.

"At the same time, there is general concurrence in the view which has been expressed by leaders of all political parties since the beginning of the league, that automatic commitment to the application of force is not practical policy.

#### Opposed the View

"Successive Canadian governments have opposed the view that the league's central purpose should be to guarantee the territorial status quo and to rely upon force for the maintenance of peace. Canadian public men irrespective of party opposed or sought to remove the status quo guarantees of article X."

Mr. King quoted a statement made by Canada when invited by the United States to sign the Briand-Kellogg pact—Canada always opposed any interpretation of the covenant which would involve the application of sanctions automatically by the decision of the other states. The Canadian House of Commons, Mr. King proceeded, by unanimous resolution, made the adoption of undertakings to apply either military or economic sanctions subject to the approval of parliament.

"What I have said and quoted," the prime minister declared, "does not mean that in no circumstances would the Canadian people be prepared to share in action against an aggressor; there have been no absolute commitments either for or against participation in war or other forms of force.

"It does mean that any decision on the part of Canada to participate in war will have to be taken by the parliament of the people of Canada in the light of all existing circumstances; circumstances of the day as they exist in Canada as well as in the areas involved.

Coercive punitive provisions of the covenant had operated in the past as a deterrent to the kind of collaboration which must serve as an intermediate state in the league which would be universal. By emphasizing the mediation and conciliation aspects of the covenant we could help transform the collective system from hope to reality. Every vacant seat in the assembly was a broken link in the chain of collective security.

The Canadian government did not believe that formal amendment of the covenant now was either possible or necessary. What league members would or would not do could be read more clearly from what they had done than from the text of the covenant. Many provisions of the covenant had not been observed. Pledges to reduce armaments had not been honored. Provisions for the revision of treaties had not been applied.

The sanctions provisions of article xvi had been tacitly recognized at an early stage as unworkable in their entirety. Sanctions against an aggressor had never been tried when the conflict took place in Asia or America. They had been applied once in an Afro-European conflict. They failed and were abandoned because of general unwillingness under conditions of the day to press force to the point of war.

Regional agreements to ensure immediate and definite military assistance against an aggressor showed a closer approach to reality by linking obligations with definite contingency and direct interest.

#### Gareful Consideration

"The danger that such agreements might develop in practice into old-fashioned military alliances will doubtless be given careful consideration," Mr. King said.

"It is encouraging," Mr. King proceeded, "to see growing recognition of the necessity of action to combat economic nationalism and the endless devices of control which are strangling international trade, making political co-operation and confidence difficult to establish. Canada is wholly in sympathy with these efforts. We have no embargoes, no exchange restrictions or quotas, and have demonstrated our readiness to negotiate for tariff reductions with any country prepared to take this action."

D 21790

Office of  
The Prime Minister

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

Name of Publication..... London M. Post.....

Date..... Sept. 30 /36.

Subject.....

### WHEN CANADA WILL FIGHT

Statement by  
Mr. King

From Our Own Correspondent

GENEVA, Sept. 29.

The British Dominions were the outstanding actors in to-day's discussion in the League Assembly. One after another the representatives of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand came to the tribune to put forward the views of their Governments.

Mr. Mackenzie King, on behalf of Canada, emphasised the fact that automatic commitments to the application of force were not practical politics. He sounded a note of warning in developing Mr. Eden's remark that one country could not impose its social system or political faith upon another country by adding that this axiom was equally true of the relations between one continent and another.

"The nations of the British Commonwealth," he said, "are held together by ties of friendship, by similar political institutions and by common attachment to democratic ideals rather than by commitments to join together in war. The Canadian Parliament reserves to itself the right to declare in the light of the circumstances existing at the time to what extent, if at all, Canada will participate in conflicts in which other members of the Commonwealth may be engaged."

Mr. Mackenzie King stated that the Canadian Government did not believe that formal amendment of the Covenant was at the present juncture either possible or necessary. He was distinctly "stand-offish" about regional agreements in Europe, but supported Mr. Eden's desire that the Council of the League should be given greater latitude to deal in the early stages with a dispute between member States involving the danger of war.

### MR. BRUCE AND PACTS

On behalf of Australia Mr. Bruce supported Mr. Eden's views on the desirability of more effective intervention by the Council in the earlier stages of international disputes. He went further, and suggested, on behalf of his Government, that consideration should be given to the possibility, should any circumstance likely to endanger the peace of the world be brought to the notice of the Council, of calling together the States members of the League to consider whether collectively they would be prepared to take joint action with a view to restraining a potential aggressor should aggressive preparation and intention be persisted in.

Mr. Bruce stated that the Australian Government was in entire agreement with the views of the British Government as to the utility of regional pacts. He also endorsed the views of Mr. Eden as to the more effective working of Article 19 for the remedying of grievances. The Australian Government felt strongly that the League did not exist to maintain any given *status quo*, but rather to secure peace based on justice between the nations. Furthermore, the Australian Government was in favour of the separation of the Covenant from the Peace treaties.

Mr. Bruce was discreetly vague about the question of the automatic application of sanctions. Generally speaking, it is considered here that Mr. Bruce sat very badly on both sides of the fence.

### COMPLETE BOYCOTT

Mr. Jordan, the first delēgate of New Zealand, stated that the New Zealand Government believed that there was no material fault in the existing provisions of the League Covenant. The Covenant had never yet been properly applied. He laid down the following three points as necessary for the effective application of sanctions:

1. Sanctions should be immediate and automatic.
2. Economic sanctions should take the form of the complete boycott contemplated already in Article 16 of the Covenant.
3. Sanctions should have behind them the certainty that the Powers applying them would be able and, if necessary, prepared to enforce them.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of  
The Prime Minister  
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Name of Publication..... London Daily Express.....

Date..... Sept. 30 /36.....

Subject .....

# CANADA SAYS "NO" TO 'AUTOMATIC WARS' PLAN

## Will Not Sign Blank Cheques At Geneva

Daily Express Staff Reporter

GENEVA, Tuesday.

**M**R W. L. MACKENZIE KING, Prime Minister of Canada, speaking today from the rostrum of the League Assembly, declared himself against the policy of collective security, saying that Canada would remain judge of her own actions.

Canada will not bind herself to fight the League's wars, he made clear; said, in effect: "If we undertake no military commitments to enter a British Commonwealth war, why should you expect us to bind ourselves beforehand to fight a League war?"

"Automatic commitment to the application of force is not a practical policy," said Mr Mackenzie King.

"Any decision on the part of Canada to participate in war will have to be taken by the Parliament or people of Canada in the light of all existing circumstances.

### No War Pacts

He emphasised that the League's task should be mediation and conciliation rather than punishment, told assembled delegates how the Empire was successfully run.

"The nations of the British Commonwealth are held together by ties of friendship, by similar political institutions, and by common attachment to democratic ideals rather than by commitments to join together in war," he said.

He spoke of "the ceaseless weaving and unravelling of understandings and alliances, and the feverish race for rearmament," and came to the conclusion that Canada was well out of it. "We are fortunate both in our neighbours and in our lack of neighbours," he said.

He told the Assembly that the Canadian people did not wish to "incur obligations to use force, and to use it at any place, any time, in circumstances unforeseen, and in disputes over whose origin or whose development they have had little or no control."

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D21792 Office of  
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication..... London Daily Express .....

Date..... Sept. 30/36 .....

Subject .....

*Express*  
**Canada Contracts Out**

CANADA leads the way out from Geneva.

At the rostrum of the League of Nations Canada's Premier, Mr Mackenzie King, tells the Assembly "Canada will decide in Canada whether she will go to war or not." After that, what is left of "collective security"? Nothing but rags and tatters.

What alternatives for Canada? The policy of alliances? No, for there again the decision for peace or war would be taken from her. The only policy left is Isolation, and towards it the Dominion is moving with the steady, relentless inevitability of an ice-cap.

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Vol	File/Dossier	Subject/Sujet	Dates	Pages	Reel/Bobine
36	135	Chronological Files	Mar.-Sept. 1935	D 20842 - D 20920	
36	136	Chronological Files	Jan.-Sept. 1935	D 20921 - D 21063	
36	137	Chronological Files	July-Sept. 1935	D 21064 - D 21226	
37	138	Chronological Files	Aug.-Sept. 1935	D 21227 - D 21339	
37	139	Chronological Files	Sept.-Oct. 1935	D 21340 - D 21483	
37	140	Chronological Files	Nov.-May 1935-1936	D 21484 - D 21639	
38	141	Chronological Files	Sept.-May 1935-1937	D 21640 - D 21792	
38	142	Chronological Files	Sept.-Nov. 1936	D 21793 - D 21843	
38	143	Chronological Files	Apr.-May 1937	D 21844 - D 22001	

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of  
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D 21793

Name of Publication..... London Daily Herald.....

Date..... Sept. 30 /36.....

Subject .....

W. N. EWER AT GENEVA

**Dominions** ☆ **Mr. Lester**  
**Cannot Agree** ☆ **To Quit Danzig?**

GENEVA, Tuesday.

**T**O-DAY'S Assembly debate was chiefly remarkable for the wide divergence of views about League reform in the British Commonwealth.

Canada, in the person of Mr. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, argued strongly for the toning-down of the Covenant and a lessening of the obligations of Member States.

New Zealand, represented by Mr. W. J. Jordan, High Commissioner in London, urged that the Covenant should be strengthened, and expressed its willingness to fulfil its obligations to the utmost, even including, were it necessary, the application of military Sanctions against an aggressor.

**RESERVED TO ITSELF**

Mr. Mackenzie King said that Canadian opinion was inevitably influenced by the question of automatic obligations to use force in international disputes.

Although a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, the Canadian Parliament reserved to itself to declare, in the light of circumstances, whether Canada would participate in conflicts in which other members of the Commonwealth might be engaged.

The League and the British Commonwealth, he admitted, were not the same thing, but, "at the same time, there is general concurrence in the view that automatic commitments to the application of force is not a practical policy."

Proposals for regional agreements, under which definite military assistance against the aggressor was assured, showed a closer approach to reality by linking the obligation with a definite contingency and a direct interest. But such regional agreements as were possible now would be restricted almost wholly to parts of Europe.



MR. MACKENZIE KING

New Zealand's Labour Government delegate, Mr. Jordan, said this:—

"We believe that the Sanctions contemplated by the Covenant will be no more effective in the future than they have been in the past unless

"They are made immediate and automatic;

"Economic Sanctions take the form of the complete boycott contemplated by the Covenant; and

"Any Sanctions have behind them the certainty that the Powers applying the Sanctions are able and, if necessary, prepared to enforce them."

"For our part," Mr. Jordan said, "we are prepared to take our collective share in the application of complete economic Sanctions, and we are also prepared to the extent of our power to join with the other members of the League in the application of force against any future aggressor."

GENEVA, Tuesday.

**M**R. SEAN LESTER, High Commissioner for Danzig, may be appointed Deputy Secretary - General of the League.

The post is vacant by reason of Senor Azcarate's appointment as Spanish Ambassador in London.

Mr. Lester, I believe, would be very willing to accept the post.

But appointments have to be approved by the Council, and one Council member—I understand, the Soviet Union—is reluctant to accept a decision which, by withdrawing Mr. Lester from Danzig, can be regarded as a concession to the Nazis, who, for a long time, have been demanding his recall.

**EARNED PROMOTION**

Certainly, if Mr. Lester comes to Geneva as Deputy Secretary-General—and everyone is agreed that he has more than earned promotion—it is unlikely that the Danzig office would be filled, at any rate, for the time being, and advantage would be taken of the change to reach some sort of settlement of the "Danzig question."

*From the League point of view, there is some case for not having the High Commissioner. His primary duty under the treaty is to act as a sort of overseer of relations between the Free City and Poland; and the Poles now take the view that a mediator between them and the Danzig Government is no longer needed.*

But the High Commissioner, as representative of the League has, also—a thing decided in 1919—become an instrument by which the League, which has the duty of guaranteeing the Constitution of the Free City, is kept informed of any infractions of that Constitution.

And, obviously, it would be impossible to withdraw the High Commissioner, even temporarily, unless really satisfactory guarantees were secured that the Constitution would be completely observed.

## Says Emphasis Should Be Put On Conciliation

**Premier King Says Canada  
Believes Automatic Com-  
mitments to Use Force  
Not Practical for League**

**New Zealand Expresses  
Different Viewpoint**

**Wants Swift Action Against  
An Aggressor. Australia  
Supports Canada.**

By GEORGE HAMBLETON,  
(Canadian Press Staff Writer.)  
GENEVA, Sept. 29.—Prime Minister Mackenzie King said today in the League of Nations assembly that Canada believes emphasis should be placed on conciliation rather than upon coercion in the evolution of the league and that automatic commitments to the application of force are not practical policy.

On behalf of New Zealand, W. J. Jordan expressed a different viewpoint. He said New Zealand wanted swift action against an aggressor and was prepared to take a part in complete economic sanctions.

The spokesman of a third dominion, Stanley Bruce, Australian high commissioner in London, agreed with Mr. King that care must be taken to see that regional pacts do not become mere military alliances and a menace to the world.

### Regional Agreements.

In this connection the Canadian premier said regional agreements to ensure immediate and definite military assistance against an aggressor showed a close approach to reality by linking obligations with definite contingency and direct interest.

"The danger that such agreements might develop in practice into old fashioned military alliances will doubtless be given careful consideration," he said.

Mr. King discussed Canada's attitude in regard to the league covenant and in the case of a declared aggressor.

"What I have said and quoted," he declared, "does not mean that in no circumstances would the Canadian people be prepared to share in action against an aggressor; there have been no absolute commitments either for or against participating in war or other forms of force.

### Parliament Supreme.

"It does mean that any decision on the part of Canada to participate in war will have to be taken by the Parliament of the people of Canada in the light of all existing circumstances; the circumstances of the day as they exist in Canada as well as in the areas involved."

Comment on the speech was varied. From some quarters came strong approval for the plain words Mr. King spoke. Others criticized what they termed its pronounced trend towards isolation. Special note was made of the wide difference in the viewpoint of collective security between it and the speech of Soviet Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinoff on Monday.

The Canadian Prime Minister referred to troubled and unsettled conditions in Europe — "crowded populations, scores of dividing frontiers, bitter memories which the zealots of nationalism will not let die." He said Canada recognized they arose out of class division and unrest resulting from the Great War and the remaking of Europe's map which followed it.

### Fortunate In Canada.

"We recognize that we in Canada are particularly fortunate both in our neighbors and in our lack of neighbors and we agree that we cannot reasonably expect our relations and our attitude to be wholly duplicated elsewhere."

Recalling that foreign secretary Eden of Great Britain had said one country could not impose its social system or political faith upon another country with a different background, he said it would be equally reasonable to expect a North American state to have the same international outlook and the same conception of interest or duty as a European state facing widely different conditions.

Mr. King spoke of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Its members, he said, "are held together by ties of friendship, by similar political institutions and by a common attachment to democratic ideals rather than by commitments to join together in war."

### Reserves Right to Decision.

"The Canadian Parliament reserves to itself the right to declare in the light of all the circumstances existing at the time to what extent, if at all, Canada will participate in conflicts wherein other members of the commonwealth may be engaged."

"This respect for the full autonomy of each of the self-governing members of the British Commonwealth, I may add, is not confined to questions of participation in war. It applies to all relationships. It is for each part to decide what political or economic policies it may wish to adopt. Recognition of the same principle, we believe, should govern the action of all members of the League of Nations."

Mr. King went on to talk of Canada's political institutions. He said they were "grounded upon democratic principle and subject to modification by democratic principles."

"We have profound faith that the way of freedom is also the path to peace," said the premier.

### Not Imposing Beliefs.

Canada did not assume a mission to impose her beliefs and institutions upon other countries. She demanded freedom to maintain her own form of government but this required as a corollary a policy of non-interference in the domestic arrangements of other nations.

The people of most states in the league assembly believed that the league provided a rallying point for world hopes of peace, Mr. King thought. The league had developed a spirit of conciliation and provided permanently available machinery for the adjustment of differences.

He said there was a widespread conviction that "emphasis should be placed upon conciliation rather than upon coercion." People were unwilling to incur obligations "to use force and to use it at any time, in circumstances unforeseen and in disputes over whose origin or whose developments they have had little or no control."

### Adheres to Covenant.

Canada desired to reaffirm her adherence to the fundamental principles of the covenant. She believed in preservation of peace by international co-operation within the collective system.

But, he added, "there is general concurrence in the view which has been expressed by leaders of all political parties since the beginning of the league, that automatic commitments to the application of force is not practical policy."

"Successive Canadian governments have opposed the view that the league's central purpose should be to guarantee the territorial status quo and to rely upon force for the maintenance of peace."

The Canadian Parliament, Mr. King proceeded, had by unanimous resolution made the adoption of understandings to apply either military or economic sanctions subject to the approval of Parliament.

### Circumstances of Day.

This meant, he said, "that any decision on the part of Canada to participate in war will have to be taken by the Parliament of Canada in the light of all existing circumstances; circumstances of the day as they exist in Canada as well as in the areas involved."

He referred to the present assembly's task—to strengthen the league's authority by adopting application of the covenant's principles to the lessons of experience. "The only way to strengthen the league's shaken authority is to take heed of that experience, to make the policies of the league conform to realities."

Universal acceptance of the principles of the covenant must be the constant aim of those who hoped for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy. The Canadian government does not believe that formal amendment of the covenant at present is either possible or necessary, Mr. King continued.

### Regional Agreements.

Turning to the idea of regional agreements he said: "It is essential to recognize that areas wherein regional agreements could be worked out are under present conditions restricted almost wholly to parts of Europe."

He declared league members elsewhere in the world could not object to this. But if it is proposed "that they should undertake to apply automatically economic sanctions to supplement military action of the regional group it must be observed that such an arrangement would strengthen and perpetuate the existing one-way tendency in the application of sanctions; it would impose on adherents to European regional pacts no obligations in Asia or America while calling for action in the European pact areas by outside members."

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

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**Mediation and Conciliation.**

With reference to Article XI of the covenant, the Canadian Prime Minister said it appeared desirable to emphasize the task of mediation and conciliation rather than punishment; that full inquiry should be made into economic and political grievances and that the duty of halting the armaments race should

be faced. He welcomed "growing recognition of the necessity of action to combat economic nationalism and the endless devices of control which are strangling international trade."

"If goodwill and confidence go in Europe," he declared, "the league will go with them; if they are re-established there is no necessary readjustment in the league machinery or reorganization which cannot readily be effected."

Canada believed the best way to restore confidence and goodwill amongst the nations of Europe was a conference aiming to bring into the comity of other European powers the nation or nations which lay without it.

**Australian View.**

Stanley Bruce in his speech said Australia approved separation of the covenant from the Treaty of Versailles.

This also was one of the points made by Mr. King. The league could not succeed if the covenant was made an instrument to maintain the status quo, Australia felt.

W. J. Jordan, New Zealand's newly-appointed high commissioner to London, said New Zealand was agreeable to formation of an international police force. She was prepared to participate in complete economic sanctions. She wanted quick action against an aggressor. The covenant could not be criticized as ineffective until it had been tried and failed. He contended the covenant as written had never been fully applied.

Sanctions to be effective should be made immediate and automatic, economic sanctions should take the form of the complete embargo contemplated by the covenant, he asserted. Sanctions should also have behind them the certainty that the powers applying them were able if necessary and prepared to enforce them.

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## OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

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## Prime Minister Mackenzie King Gives Clearcut Policies to League.

By George Hambleton  
Canadian Press Staff Writer

Geneva, Sept. 29.—(CP Cable)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King laid Canada's case frankly and squarely before the League of Nations Assembly today.

"What I have said and quoted," Mr. King declared after reviewing the position taken by successive Canadian Governments in regard to the League Covenant, "does not mean that in no circumstances would the Canadian people be prepared to share in action against an aggressor; there have been no absolute commitments either for or against participation in war or other forms of force.

"It does mean that any decision on the part of Canada to participate in war will have to be taken by the Parliament of the people of Canada in the light of all existing circumstances; the circumstances of the day as they exist in Canada as well as in the areas involved."

Points from the Prime Minister's speech:

### Freedom's Way Is Peace Way

Canada stands by her democratic institutions, but holds that it is for each country to decide its own form of government or economic organization. "We have profound faith that the way of freedom is also the path to peace."

In the evolution of the League, emphasis should be placed on conciliation rather than upon coercion.

Canada reaffirms her adherence to the fundamental principles of the Covenant.

Automatic commitments to the application of force are not practical policy.

Universal acceptance of the covenant must be the constant aim of those who hope for renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy.

The Canadian government does not believe that formal amendment

to the Covenant now is either possible or necessary.

Regional pact proposals shows a closer approach to reality by linking obligation with definite contingency and direct interest.

### In Sympathy With Mediation

Canada is in full sympathy (as regards proposals for amending Article XI) with the shifting of emphasis to League inquiry and mediation at an early stage of disputes.

Canada is wholly in sympathy with efforts to move barriers from international trade and has demonstrated her readiness to negotiate for tariff reductions with any country prepared to take like action.

Canada approves of the suggestion that the League Covenant should be detached from the Treaty of Versailles.

Without the restoration of confidence and goodwill among nations, Europe and the League cannot possibly begin to perform their tasks. The first step necessary is a conference.

### Europe Knows Problems Best

In opening his speech, Mr. King said the Canadian Government shared the view that this was a critical time in the affairs of the world, but particularly and immediately in the affairs of Europe. The means of solving the problems were, Canada believed, best known to the nations of Europe themselves and were likely at this juncture to be most effective if applied by direct negotiations.

No country should be satisfied with appearances or professions. It was a time when the reality and effectiveness of whatever was being considered should as completely as possible be known and disclosed. Undertakings were meaningless apart from the will and capacity to meet the obligations assumed.

### Violence of Tactics Noted

Canadians' viewing conditions in Europe from their own country were struck by the violent nature of the propaganda and recriminations hurled incessantly across frontiers, the endeavors to draw all countries into one or the other extreme's camp in the feverish race for rearmament, the hurrying to and fro of diplomats, the ceaseless weaving and unravelling of understandings and alliances and the consequent fear of peoples.

"We approach consideration of the existing situation with the fullest sympathy for the difficulties and policies of other members of the League," Mr. King declared. "We recognize that the special conditions that face a great part of Europe—crowded populations, scores of dividing frontiers, bitter memories which the zealots of nationalism will not let die—are a heritage of ancient privilege and of the class division and unrest resulting from the re-drawing of political boundaries and the upheaval of the social structure which the Great War brought in its train.

### Canada's Position Is Fortuitous

"We recognize that we in Canada are particularly fortunate, both in our neighbors and in our lack of neighbors, and we agree that we cannot reasonably expect our relations and our attitude to be wholly duplicated elsewhere."

The representative of the United Kingdom had declared that one country could not impose its social system or political faith upon another country with different backgrounds. That was equally true of the relations between one continent and another. It was a truth which worked both ways. It would be equally unreasonable to expect a North American state to have the same international outlook and the same conception of interest or duty as a European state facing widely different conditions.

"Perhaps it would be helpful all round if we would recognize that differences in policy where they exist do not represent a superior or inferior outlook, but in the main correspond to the differences in circumstances that we face," the prime minister continued.

"There is another factor which inevitably influences Canadian opinion on many League policies, particularly on the question of automatic obligations to the use of force in international disputes. I have in mind our experience as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

### Close Ties Bind Nations

"Nations of the British Commonwealth are held together by ties of friendship, by similar political institutions and by a common attachment to democratic ideals rather than by commitments to join together in war.

"The Canadian Parliament reserves to itself the right to declare in the light of circumstances existing at the time to what extent, if at all, Canada will participate in conflicts wherein other members of the Commonwealth may be engaged.

"It is true that there are special factors in this relationship which make it impossible to draw a complete parallel between league and commonwealth relations. But these factors also work in both directions.

Certainly this experience has had an effect in convincing Canadians of the possibility of reserving close and friendly cooperation without the existence of central authority or military commitments.

### To Fit All Relationships

"This respect for the full autonomy of each of the self-governing members of the British Commonwealth, I may add, is not confined to questions of participation in war. It

applies to all relationships. It is for each part to decide what political or economic policies it may wish to adopt. Recognition of the same principle, we believe, should govern the action of all members of the League of Nations.

"The Canadian tradition is one of inherited and developed freedom. Repression of criticism is alien to that tradition. Our political institutions are grounded upon democratic principle and are subject to modification by democratic methods. We have profound faith that the way of freedom is also the path to peace.

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**Each to Decide  
For Self**

"Holding that conviction ourselves, we do not assume that we have a mission to impose our beliefs and institutions on other states. We concur in the faith expressed by the United Kingdom representative in the soundness and indispensable value of democratic institutions and individual freedom, but we concur also in the view that it is for each country, whether a member of the League or not, to decide for itself what form of government or economic organization is best suited to its own needs and conditions.

"The freedom of maintaining our own form of government, which we demand for ourselves, requires as its corollary a policy of non-interference in the domestic arrangements of other nations. The doctrine of live and let live in respect to social philosophies and forms of government is, we believe, an indispensable condition of international comity and cooperation."

**Conciliation  
Spirit Grows**

There was also a third factor: the experience which Canada shared in common with other members of the League. It was, Mr. King thought, the belief of the peoples of a great majority of the states represented at the Assembly that the League served a worldwide need for affording a rallying point for the world's hopes of peace and a permanent, insistent reminder of the necessity of adjusting political institutions and ideas to new conditions in the world of industry and scientific progress.

In bringing together periodically the representatives of half a hundred states the League had built up barriers against war by developing a spirit of conciliation, an acceptance of publicity in international affairs, the habit of cooperation to common ends, a permanently available machinery for the adjustment of differences and for the cultivation of informed public opinion. If the League did not exist some such world organization would have been invented.

**Conciliation,  
Not Coercion**

"But there is today," Mr. King went on, "also a widespread conviction, born of experience, that at this stage in the evolution of the League emphasis should be placed upon conciliation rather than upon coercion. There is general unwillingness in peoples to incur obligations which they realize they may not be able in time of crisis to fulfill. Obligations to use force and to use it at any time, in circumstances unforeseen and in disputes over whose origin or whose development they had little or no control.

"The difficulty of automatic intervention increases rather than decreases when conflicts tend to become struggles between classes, between economic systems, social philosophies, in some instances between religious faiths as well as between states. Moreover, participation in civil conflict abroad brings the hazard of strain and conflict at home.

**Reaffirms  
In Principle**

"Canada comes to the League of Nations today with the desire to reaffirm her adherence to the fundamental principles of the covenant. The preservation of peace by the progressive organization of international cooperation within the collective system has been championed in equal measure by members of all political parties in Canada.

"Our attachment to this ideal is as strong today as it was at the inception of the League. At the same time, there is general concurrence in the view which has been expressed by leaders of all political parties since the beginning of the League, that automatic commitment to the application of force is not practical policy.

"Successive Canadian governments have opposed the view that the League's central purpose should be to guarantee the territorial status quo and to rely upon force for the maintenance of peace. Canadian public men irrespective of party opposed or sought to remove the status quo guarantees of Article X.

**No Commitments  
On Aggression**

The Canadian Government in 1925 rejected the protocol of Geneva because of 'its rigid provisions for the application of economic and military sanctions in practically every future war.'

Mr. King here quoted a statement made by Canada when invited by the United States to sign the Briand-Kellogg Pact — Canada always opposed any interpretation of the covenant which would involve the application of sanctions automatically by the decision of other states. The Canadian House of Commons, Mr. King proceeded, by unanimous resolution made the adoption of undertakings to apply either military or economic sanctions subject to the approval of parliament.

"What I have said and quoted," the Prime Minister declared, "does

not mean that in no circumstances would the Canadian people be prepared to share in action against an aggressor; there have been no absolute commitments either for or against participation in war or other forms of force.

**Heed Experience,  
Restore Authority**

"It does mean that any decision on the part of Canada to participate in war will have to be taken by the Parliament of the people of Canada in the light of all existing circumstances; circumstances of the day as they exist in Canada as well as in the areas involved.

"The task of the present Assembly has been declared to be inquiry into the means of 'strengthening the authority of the League by adapting applications of the principles of the Covenant to the lessons of experience.'

"We believe the only way to strengthen the League's shaken authority is to take heed of that experience, to make the policies of the League conform to realities, to conditions and attitudes of mind that exist in fact in the world of today, without losing sight of the possibility of modifying those policies as facts and national attitudes change in the future."

The Covenant as originally drafted provided alternatively for peace by conciliation and peace by collective coercion. In its original conception the Covenant was predicated upon universal acceptance of its provisions.

Without this assumption of universality it was doubtful if peace by collective coercion would have found a place within its articles.

**Sanctions Problems  
Now Known**

Experience had revealed the difficulty of applying sanctions within a League of Nations where conditions of practical universality were lacking. The universal acceptance of the principles of the covenant must be the constant aim of those who hoped for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy.

Coercive punitive provisions of the covenant had operated in the past as a deterrent to the kind of collaboration which must serve as an intermediate state in the League which would be universal. By emphasizing the mediation and conciliation aspects of the covenant we could help transform the collective system from hope to reality. Every vacant seat in the assembly was a broken link in the chain of collective security.

**Covenant Must  
Now Stand**

The Canadian Government did not believe that formal amendment of the covenant now was either possible or necessary. What League members would or would not do could be read more clearly from what they had done than from the text of the covenant.

Many provisions of the covenant had not been observed. Pledges to reduce armaments had not been honored. Provisions for the revision of treaties had not been applied.

The sanctions provisions of Article XVI had been tacitly recognized at an early stage as unworkable in their entirety. Sanctions against an aggressor had never been tried when the conflict took place in Asia or America. They had been applied once in an Afro-European conflict. They failed and were abandoned because of general unwillingness under conditions of the day to press force to the point of war.

**Regional Pacts  
Nearer Reality**

Regional agreements to ensure immediate and definite military assistance against an aggressor showed a closer approach to reality by linking obligations with definite contingency and direct interest.

"The danger that such agreements might develop in practice into old fashioned military alliances will doubtless be given careful consideration," Mr. King said.

"It is essential to recognize that areas where regional agreements could be worked out are under present conditions restricted almost wholly to parts of Europe.

"League members in other parts of the world where this device is impracticable cannot reasonably object to formation of such agreements by countries which consider them essential to their own security and the stability of their neighborhood.

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Regional agreements to ensure immediate and definite military assistance against an aggressor showed a closer approach to reality by linking obligations with definite contingency and direct interest.

"The danger that such agreements might develop in practice into old-fashioned military alliances will doubtless be given careful consideration," Mr. King said.

"It is essential to recognize that areas where regional agreements could be worked out are under present conditions restricted almost wholly to parts of Europe.

"League members in other parts of the world where this device is impracticable cannot reasonably object to formation of such agreements by countries which consider them essential to their own security and the stability of their neighborhood.

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

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"If, however, it is proposed that they should undertake to apply automatically economic sanctions to supplement military action of the regional group it must be observed that such an arrangement would strengthen and perpetuate the existing one way tendency in the application of sanctions; it would impose on adherents to European regional pacts no obligations in Asia or America while calling for action in the European pact areas by outside members."

Canada was in full sympathy

with proposals in regard to Article XI which shift emphasis to inquiry and mediation at the early stage of disputes.

It would, however, be a different matter if the proposal were to transform Article XI into a second sanctions article applicable before war had broken out and brought into operation by action of the League council alone.

**Mediation,  
Not Punishment**

The process of trial and error whereby the League had proceeded indicated that it was now desirable to emphasize the task of mediation and conciliation rather than punishment; that full inquiry should be made into definite complaints and political and economic grievance, that the duty and necessity of halting the race in armaments emphasized by the representative of France should be faced.

"It is encouraging," Mr. King proceeded, "to see growing recognition of the necessity of action to combat economic nationalism and the endless devices of control which are strangling international trade, making political cooperation and confidence difficult to establish. Canada is wholly in sympathy with these efforts. We have no embargoes, no exchange or quota and have demonstrated our readiness to negotiate for tariff reductions with any country prepared to take this action."

This, Mr. King added, was not the time to accentuate differences of opinion but rather the time to see that nothing was permitted to stand in the way of European nations in their efforts to construct the foundations of good will and confidence:

**League Depends  
Upon Goodwill**

"If good will and confidence go in Europe, the League will go with them; if they are re-established there is no necessary readjustment in the League machinery or organization which cannot readily be effected."

How confidence and good will were to be restored between the nations of Europe was something which Canada believed could best be decided by the nations immediately concerned. Obviously the necessary first step was a conference. Its aim should be to bring into the comity of other European powers the nation or nations which lie without it. That aim accomplished, the League might well consider how best the original purpose of universality of membership might be achieved.

**To Work For  
All Nations**

"The purpose of its founders," Mr. King concluded, "and the hope of the signatories of the covenant was certainly not a League without the United States, Japan, Germany, Brazil or other great or lesser powers. Certainly it was not the League of Nations against any country or group of countries. Nor was it a league to promote or combat particular theories of social philosophy or economic organization.

"It was to be a league to further the ideals of peace and goodwill among all nations and between all classes. Only as member states continue to give their allegiance to the high conception of its functions of the League of Nations fulfil its mission to mankind."

# No Commitments On Use of Force

## Goodwill Among Nations Essential, League Is Told

### MUST UPHOLD DEMOCRACY

#### Outline Stresses Need for Removal of "Barriers"—Conference Favored

GENEVA, Sept. 29—(C. P. Cable)—Premier King laid Canada's case frankly and squarely before the League of Nations assembly today.

Mr. King made clear the reasons for Canada's consistent opposition to automatic obligation to use military or economic force. He said that it was for Parliament or the people of Canada to decide to what extent if at all Canada would participate in wars in which other nations might be involved.

"What I have said and quoted," Mr. King declared after reviewing the position taken by successive Canadian Governments in regard to the League Covenant, "does not mean that in no circumstances would the Canadian people be prepared to share in action against an aggressor; there have been no absolute commitments either for or against participation in war or other forms of force.

#### Decision Will Rely On Circumstances

"It does mean that any decision on the part of Canada to participate in war will have to be taken by the Parliament of the people of Canada in the light of all existing circumstances; the circumstances of the day as they exist in Canada as well as in the areas involved."

Points from the Prime Minister's speech follow:

Canada stands by her democratic institutions, but holds that it is for each country to decide its own form of government or economic organization. "We have profound faith that the way of freedom is also the path to peace."

In the evolution of the League, emphasis should be placed on conciliation rather than upon coercion. Canada reaffirms her adherence to the fundamental principles of the Covenant.

Automatic commitments to the application of force are not practical policy.



Premier King

#### Universal Acceptance of Covenant is Goal

Universal acceptance of the Covenant must be the constant aim of those who hope for renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy.

The Canadian Government does not believe that formal amendment to the Covenant now is either possible or necessary.

Regional pact proposals show a closer approach to reality by linking obligation with definite contingency and direct interest.

Canada is in full sympathy (as regards proposals for amending Article XI) with the shifting of emphasis to League inquiry and mediation at an early stage of disputes.

Canada is wholly in sympathy with efforts to move barriers from international trade and has demonstrated her readiness to negotiate for tariff reductions with any country prepared to take like action.

Canada approves of the suggestion that the League Covenant should be detached from the Treaty of Versailles.

#### Goodwill Among Nations Essential

Without the restoration of confidence and goodwill among nations, Europe and the League cannot possibly begin to perform their tasks. The first step necessary is a conference.

In opening his speech, Mr. King said the Canadian Government shared the view that this was a critical time in the affairs of the world, but particularly and immediately in the affairs of Europe. The means of solving the problems were, Canada believed, best known to the nations of Europe themselves and were likely at this jun-

ture to be most effective if applied by direct negotiations.

No country should be satisfied with appearances or professions. It was a time when the reality and effectiveness of whatever was being considered should as completely as possible be known and disclosed. Undertakings were meaningless apart from the will and capacity to meet the obligations assumed.

#### Violent Propaganda Amazes Canadians

Canadians viewing conditions in Europe from their own country were struck by the violent nature of the propaganda and recriminations hurled incessantly across frontiers, the endeavors to draw all countries into one or the other extreme's camp, in the feverish race for rearmament, the hurrying to and fro of diplomats, the ceaseless weaving and unravelling of understandings and alliances and the consequent fear of peoples.

"We approach consideration of the existing situation with the fullest sympathy for the difficulties and policies of other members of the league," Mr. King declared. "We recognize that the special conditions that face a great part of Europe—crowded populations, scores of dividing frontiers, bitter memories which the zealots of nationalism will not let die—are a heritage of ancient privilege and of the class division and unrest resulting from the redrawing of political boundaries and the upheaval of the social structure which the Great War brought in its train.

#### Dominion Fortunate in Matter of Neighbors

"We recognize that we in Canada are particularly fortunate, both in our neighbors and in our lack of neighbors, and we agree that we cannot reasonably expect our relations and our attitude to be wholly duplicated elsewhere."

The representative of the United Kingdom had declared that one country could not impose its social system or political faith upon another country with different backgrounds. That was equally true of the relations between one continent and another. It was a truth which worked both ways. It would be equally unreasonable to expect a North American State to have the same international outlook and the same conception of interest or duty as a European State facing widely different conditions.

"Perhaps it would be helpful all round if we would recognize that differences in policy where they exist do not represent a superior or inferior outlook, but in the main correspond to the differences in circumstances that we face," the Prime Minister continued.

#### Cites Factor Influencing Opinion of Canada

"There is another factor which inevitably influences Canadian opinion on many league policies, particularly on the question of automatic obligations to the use of force in international disputes. I have in mind our experience as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

"Nations of the British Commonwealth are held together by ties of friendship, by similar political institutions and by a common attachment to democratic ideals rather than by commitments to join together in war.

"The Canadian Parliament reserves to itself the right to declare in the light of circumstances existing at the time to what extent, if at all, Canada will participate in conflicts wherein other members of the Commonwealth may be engaged.

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"It is true that there are special factors in this relationship which make it impossible to draw a complete parallel between League and Commonwealth relations. But these factors also work in both directions. Certainly this experience has had an effect in convincing Canadians of the possibility of reserving close and friendly co-operation without the existence of central authority or military commitments.

#### Respect for Full Autonomy Stressed

"This respect for the full autonomy of each of the self-governing members of the British Commonwealth, I may add, is not confined to questions of participation in war. It applies to all relationships. It is for each part to decide what political or economic policies it may wish to adopt. Recognition of the same principle, we believe, should govern the action of all members of the League of Nations.

"The Canadian tradition is one of inherited and developed freedom. Repression of criticism is alien to that tradition. Our political institutions are grounded upon democratic principle and are subject to modification by democratic methods. We have profound faith that the way of freedom is also the path to peace.

#### Concur With Views of British Delegate

"Holding that conviction ourselves, we do not assume that we have a mission to impose our beliefs and institutions on other states. We concur in the faith expressed by the United Kingdom representative in the soundness and indispensable value of democratic institutions and individual freedom, but we concur also in the view that it is for each country, whether a member of the League or not, to decide for itself what form of government or economic organization is best suited to its own needs and conditions.

"The freedom of maintaining our own form of Government, which

we demand for ourselves, requires as its corollary a policy of non-interference in the domestic arrangements of other nations. The doctrine of live and let live in respect of social philosophies and forms of Government is, we believe, an indispensable condition of international comity and co-operation."

#### Third Factor Cited By Prime Minister

There was also a third factor: The experience which Canada shared in common with other members of the League. It was, Mr. King thought, the belief of the peoples of a great majority of the states represented at the Assembly that the League served a world-wide need for affording a rallying point for the world's hopes of peace and a permanent, insistent reminder of the necessity of adjusting political institutions and ideas to new conditions in the world of industry and scientific progress.

In bringing together periodically the representatives of half a hundred states the League had built up barriers against war by developing a spirit of conciliation, an acceptance of publicity in international affairs, the habit of co-operation to common ends, a permanently available machinery for the adjustment of differences and for the cultivation of informed public opinion. If the League did not exist some such world organization would have been invented.

#### Says Emphasis Should Be Placed On Conciliation

"But there is today," Mr. King went on, "also a widespread conviction, born of experience, that at this stage in the evolution of the League emphasis should be placed upon conciliation rather than upon coercion. There is general unwillingness in peoples to incur obligations which they realize they may not be able in time of crisis to fulfil, obligations to use force and to use it at any time, in circumstances unforeseen and in disputes over whose origin or whose development they had little or no control.

"The difficulty of automatic intervention increases rather than decreases when conflicts tend to become struggles between classes, between economic systems, social philosophies, in some instances between religious faiths as well as between states. Moreover, participation in civil conflict abroad brings the hazard of strain and conflict at home.

#### Dominion Reaffirms Adherence to Covenant

"Canada comes to the League of Nations today with the desire to reaffirm her adherence to the fundamental principles of the covenant. The preservation of peace by the progressive organization of international co-operation within the collective system has been championed in equal measure by members of all political parties in Canada.

"Our attachment to this ideal is as strong today as it was at the inception of the League. At the same time there is general concurrence in the view which has been expressed by leaders of all political parties since the beginning of the League, that automatic commitment to the application of force is not practical policy.

"Successive Canadian Governments have opposed the view that the League's central purpose should be to guarantee the territorial status quo and to rely upon force for the maintenance of peace. Canadian public men irrespective of party opposed or sought to remove the status quo guarantees of Article X.

#### Recalls Rejection of Protocol in 1925

"The Canadian Government in 1925 rejected the Protocol of Geneva because of 'its rigid provisions for the application of economic and military sanctions in practically every future war.'

Mr. King here quoted a statement made by Canada when invited by the United States to sign the Briand-Kellogg pact—Canada always opposed any interpretation of the covenant which would involve the application of sanctions automatically by the decision of other states. The Canadian House of Commons, Mr. King proceeded, by unanimous resolution made the adoption of undertakings to apply either military or economic sanctions subject to the approval of Parliament.

"What I have said and quoted," the Prime Minister declared, "does not mean that in no circumstances would the Canadian people be prepared to share in action against an aggressor; there have been no absolute commitments either for or against participation in war or other forms of force.

#### Reaffirms Parliament Must Study Situation

"It does mean that any decision on the part of Canada to participate in war will have to be taken by the Parliament of the people of Canada in the light of all existing circumstances; circumstances of the day as they exist in Canada as well as in the areas involved.

"The task of the present assembly has been declared to be inquiry into the means of 'strengthening the authority of the League by adapting applications of the principles of the Covenant to the lessons of experience.'

"We believe the only way to strengthen the League's shaken authority is to take heed of that experience, to make the policies of the League conform to realities, to conditions and attitudes of mind that exist in fact in the world of today, without losing sight of the possibility of modifying those policies as facts and national attitudes change in the future."

The Covenant as originally drafted provided alternatively for peace by conciliation and peace by collective coercion. In its original conception the Covenant was predicated upon universal acceptance of its provisions.

Without this assumption of universality it was doubtful if peace by collective coercion would have found a place within its articles.

#### Experience Reveals Difficulty of Sanctions

Experience had revealed the difficulty of applying sanctions within a League of Nations where conditions of practical universality were lacking. The universal acceptance of the principles of the Covenant must be the constant aim of those who hoped for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy.

Coercive punitive provisions of the Covenant had operated in the past as a deterrent to the kind of collaboration which must serve as an intermediate state in the League which would be universal. By emphasizing the mediation and conciliation aspects of the Covenant the League could help transform the collective system from hope to reality. Every vacant seat in the

Assembly was a broken link in the chain of collective security.

The Canadian Government did not believe that formal amendment of the Covenant now was either possible or necessary. What League members would or would not do could be read more clearly from what they had done than from the text of the Covenant.

Many provisions of the Covenant had not been observed. Pledges to reduce armaments had not been honored. Provisions for the revision of treaties had not been applied.

#### Sanctions Recognized As Unworkable

The sanctions provisions of Article XVI had been tacitly recognized at an early stage as unworkable in their entirety. Sanctions against an aggressor had never been tried when the conflict took place in Asia or America. They had been applied once in an Afro-European conflict. They failed and were abandoned because of general unwillingness under conditions of the day to press force to the point of war.

Regional agreements to ensure immediate and definite military assistance against an aggressor showed a closer approach to reality by linking obligations with definite contingency and direct interest.

"The danger that such agreements might develop in practice into old-fashioned military alliances will doubtless be given careful consideration," Mr. King said.

"It is essential to recognize that areas wherein regional agreements could be worked out are under present conditions restricted almost wholly to parts of Europe.

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**No Reasonable  
Objection Foreseen**

"League members in other parts of the world where this device is impracticable cannot reasonably object to formation of such agreements by countries which consider them essential to their own security and the stability of their neighborhood.

"If, however, it is proposed that they should undertake to apply automatically economic sanctions to supplement military action of the regional group, it must be observed that such an arrangement would strengthen and perpetuate the existing one way tendency in the application of sanctions; it would impose on adherents to European regional pacts no obligations in Asia or America while calling for action in the European pact areas by outside members."

Canada was in full sympathy with proposals in regard to Article XI which shift emphasis to inquiry and mediation at the early stage of disputes.

**Transformation  
Seen As Difficult**

It would, however, be a different matter if the proposal were to transform Article XI into a second sanctions article applicable before war had broken out and brought into operation by action of the League Council alone.

The process of trial and error whereby the League had proceeded indicated that it was now desirable to emphasize the task of mediation and conciliation rather than punishment; that full inquiry should be made into definite complaints and political and economic grievance, that the duty and necessity of halting the race in armaments emphasized by the representative of France should be faced.

"It is encouraging," Mr. King proceeded, "to see growing recognition of the necessity of action to combat economic nationalism and the endless devices of control which are strangling international trade, making political co-operation and confidence difficult to establish. Canada is wholly in sympathy with these efforts. We have no embargoes, no exchange or quota and have demonstrated our readiness to negotiate for tariff reductions with any country prepared to take this action."

**Wants No Hindrance  
to Goodwill Efforts**

This, Mr. King added, was not the time to accentuate differences of opinion but rather the time to see that nothing was permitted to stand in the way of European nations in their efforts to construct the foundations of goodwill and confidence.

"If goodwill and confidence go in Europe, the League will go with them; if they are re-established there is no necessary readjustment in the League machinery or organization which cannot readily be effected."

How confidence and goodwill were to be restored between the nations of Europe was something which Canada believed could best be decided by the nations immediately concerned. Obviously the necessary first step was a conference. Its aim should be to bring into the comity of other European powers the nation or nations which lie without it. That aim accomplished, the League might well consider how best the original purpose of universality of membership might be achieved.

**Deplores Absence of  
Nations From League**

"The purpose of its founders,"

Mr. King concluded, "and the hope of the signatories of the covenant was certainly not a League without the United States, Japan, Germany, Brazil or other great or lesser powers. Certainly it was not the League of Nations against any country or group of countries. Nor was it a league to promote or combat particular theories of social philosophy or economic organization.

"It was to be a league to further the ideals of peace and good-will among all nations and between all classes. Only as member states continue to give their allegiance to this high conception of its functions can the League of Nations fulfil its mission to mankind."

# CANADA'S WAR POLICIES EXPLAINED TO LEAGUE BY CANADIAN PREMIER

**Decision of Dominion to Participate in War Seen Resting with Parliament**

**NO OTHER MEANS**

**Tells League Canada Doesn't Approve Changing Covenant at This Time**

By **GEORGE HAMBLETON**  
Canadian Press Staff Writer

GENEVA, Sept. 29.—Prime Minister Mackenzie King today told the League of Nations assembly that the Canadian parliament would have to take any decision as to whether the Dominion would participate in war "in the light of all existing circumstances."

Viewpoints of two other British Dominions were laid before the assembly in the afternoon session.

W. J. Jordan, New Zealand's representative, said collective security should be made effective and demanded swift action against an aggressor.

Stanley Bruce, representing Australia, said care must be taken to see that regional pacts did not become mere military alliances and a menace to the world.

Other speakers at this morning's assembly session were Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese delegate, and Guido Schmidt, Austrian secretary of state for foreign affairs. Koo sounded a solemn warning of the "veritable danger of explosion" in the Far East. He asserted developments in that area might have "serious repercussions in Europe."

Schmidt declared the Austrian government was "unshaken in its determination to maintain its independence." Austria desires openly to reaffirm its desire for cordial relations with "all civilized states," particularly its neighbors, Schmidt said. He felt the present was an inopportune time for considering changes in the league covenant.

Mr. King made clear the reasons for Canada's consistent opposition to automatic obligation to use military or economic force. He said that it was for parliament or the people of Canada to decide to what extent if at all Canada would participate in wars in which other nations might be involved.

"What I have said and quoted," Mr. King declared after reviewing the position taken by successive Canadian governments in regard to the league covenant, "does not mean that in no circumstances would the Canadian people be prepared to share in action against the aggressor; there have been no absolute commitments either for or against participation in war or other forms of force."

"It does mean that any decision on the part of Canada to participate in war will have to be taken by the parliament of the people of Canada in the light of all existing circumstances; the circumstances of the day as they exist in Canada as well as in the areas involved."

**EACH COUNTRY DECIDES**  
Points from the prime minister's speech:

Canada stands by her democratic institutions, but holds that it is for each country to decide its own form of government or economic organization. "We have profound faith that the way of freedom is also the path to peace."

In the evolution of the league emphasis should be placed on conciliation rather than upon coercion.

Canada reaffirms her adherence to the fundamental principles of the covenant.

Automatic commitments to the application of force are not practical policy.

**CHANGES NOT NECESSARY**  
The Canadian government does not believe that formal amendment to the covenant now is either possible or necessary.

Regional pact proposals show a closer approach to reality by linking obligation with definite contingency and direct interest.

Canada is in full sympathy (as regards proposals for amending Article xi) with the shifting of emphasis to league inquiry and mediation at an early stage of disputes.

Canada is wholly in sympathy with efforts to move barriers from international trade and has demonstrated her readiness to negotiate for tariff reductions with any country prepared to take like action.

Canada approves of the suggestion that the league covenant should be detached from the treaty of Versailles.

Without the restoration of confidence and goodwill among nations, Europe and the league cannot possibly begin to perform their tasks. The first step necessary is a conference.

In opening his speech, Mr. King said the Canadian government shared the view that this was a critical time in the affairs of the world, but particularly and immediately in the affairs of Europe. The means of solving the problems were, Canada believed, best known to the nations of Europe themselves and were likely at this juncture to be most effective if applied by direct negotiations.

No country should be satisfied with appearances or professions. It was a time when the reality and effectiveness of whatever was being considered should as completely as possible be known and disclosed. Undertakings were meaningless apart from the will and capacity to meet the obligations assumed.

**VIOLENT PROPAGANDA**

Canadians viewing conditions in Europe from their own country were struck by the violent nature of the propaganda and recriminations hurled incessantly across frontiers, the endeavors to draw all countries into one or the other extreme's camp in the feverish race for rearmament, the hurrying to and fro of diplomats, the ceaseless weaving and unravelling of understandings and alliances and the consequent fear of peoples."

"We approach consideration of the existing situation with the fullest sympathy for the difficulties and policies of other members of the league," Mr. King declared. "We recognize that the special conditions that face a great part of Europe — crowded populations, scores of dividing frontiers, bitter memories which the zealots of nationalism will not let die—are a heritage of ancient privilege and of the class division and unrest resulting from the redrawing of political boundaries and the upheaval of the social structure which the Great War brought in its train."

"We recognize that we in Canada are particularly fortunate, both in our neighbors and in our lack of neighbors, and we agree that we cannot reasonably expect our relations and our attitude to be wholly duplicated elsewhere."

**TRUE OF CONTINENTS**

The representative of the United Kingdom had declared that one country could not impose its social system or political faith upon another country with different backgrounds. That was equally true of the relations between one continent and another. It was a truth which worked both ways. It would be equally unreasonable to expect a North American state to have the same international outlook and the same conception of interest or duty as a European state facing widely different conditions.

"Perhaps it would be helpful all round if we would recognize that differences in policy where they exist do not represent a superior or inferior outlook, but in the main correspond to the differences in circumstances that we face," the prime minister continued.

"There is another factor which inevitably influences Canadian opinion on many league policies, particularly on the question of automatic obligations to the use of force in international disputes. I have in mind our experience as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

"Nations of the British commonwealth are held together by ties of friendship, by similar political institutions and by a common attachment to democratic ideals rather than by commitments to join together in war."

**RESERVES RIGHT.**

"The Canadian parliament reserves to itself the right to declare in the light of circumstances existing at the time to what extent, if at all, Canada will participate in conflicts wherein other members of the commonwealth may be engaged."

"It is true that there are special factors in this relationship which make it impossible to draw a complete parallel between league and commonwealth relations. But these factors also work in both directions. Certainly this experience has had an effect in convincing Canadians of the possibility of reserving close and friendly co-operation without the existence of central authority or military commitments."

"This respect for the full autonomy of each of the self-governing members of the British commonwealth, I may add, is not confined to questions of participation in war. It applies to all relationships. It is for each part to decide what political or economic policies it may wish to adopt. Recognition of the same principle, we believe, should govern the action of all members of the League of Nations."

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"The Canadian tradition is one of inherited and developed freedom. Repression of criticism is alien to that tradition. Our political institutions are grounded upon democratic principle and are subject to modification by democratic methods. We have profound faith that the way of freedom is also the path to peace."

**CONCUR IN VIEW**

"Holding that conviction ourselves, we do not assume that we have a mission to impose our beliefs and institutions on other states. We concur in the faith expressed by the United Kingdom representative in the soundness and indispensable value of democratic institutions and individual freedom, but we concur also in the view that it is for each country, whether a member of the League or not, to decide for itself what form of government or economic organization is best suited to its own needs and conditions."

"The freedom of maintaining our own form of government, which we demand for ourselves, requires as its corollary a policy of non-interference in the domestic arrangements of other nations. The doctrine of live and let live in respect to social philosophies and forms of government is, we believe, an indispensable condition of international comity and co-operation."

There was also a third factor: The experience which Canada shared in common with other members of the League. It was, Mr. King thought, the belief of the peoples of a great majority of the states represented at the assembly that the League served a worldwide need for affording a rallying point for the world's hopes of peace and a permanent, insistent reminder of the necessity of adjusting political institutions and ideas to new conditions in the world of industry and scientific progress.

**ENDS ACHIEVED**

In bringing together periodically the representatives of half a hundred states the League had built up barriers against war by developing a spirit of conciliation, an acceptance of publicity in international affairs, the habit of co-operation to common ends, a permanently available machinery for the adjustment of differences and for the cultivation of informed public opinion. If the League did not exist some such world organization would have been invented.

"But there is today," Mr. King

went on, "also a widespread conviction, born of experience, that at this stage in the evolution of the League emphasis should be placed upon conciliation rather than upon coercion. There is general unwillingness in peoples to incur obligations which they realize they may not be able in time of crisis to fulfill, obligations to use force and to use it at any time, in circumstances unforeseen and in disputes over whose origin or whose development they had little or no control."

"The difficulty of automatic intervention increases rather than decreases when conflicts tend to become struggles between classes, between economic systems, social philosophies, in some instances between religious faiths as well as between states. Moreover, participation in civil conflict abroad brings the hazard of strain and conflict at home."

**CANADA'S DESIRE**

"Canada comes to the League of Nations today with the desire to reaffirm her adherence to the fundamental principles of the covenant. The preservation of peace by the progressive organization of international co-operation within the collective system has been championed in equal measure by members of all political parties in Canada."

"Our attachment to this ideal is as strong today as it was at the inception of the League. At the same time, there is general concurrence in the view which has been expressed by leaders of all political parties since the beginning of the League, that automatic commitment to the application of force is not practical policy."

"Successive Canadian governments have opposed the view that the League's central purpose should be to guarantee the territorial status quo and to rely upon force for the maintenance of peace. Canadian public men irrespective of party opposed or sought to remove the status quo guarantees of Article X. The Canadian government in 1925 rejected the protocol of Geneva because of its rigid provisions for the application of economic and military sanctions in practically every future war."

## SEE ISOLATION TREND IN OTTAWA ATTITUDE

### Dominion's Participation in Future War Rests on Circumstances

### Plain Talking By Prime Minister King at Geneva—Gives Reasons

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#### Sounds Solemn Warning

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Koo sounded a solemn warning of the "veritable danger of explosion" in the Far East. He asserted developments in that area might have "serious repercussions in Europe."

Schmidt declared the Austrian government was "unshaken in its determination to maintain its independence." Austria desires openly to reaffirm its desire for cordial relations with "all civilized states," particularly its neighbours, Schmidt said.

He felt the present was an inopportune time for considering changes in the league covenant.

Mr. King made clear the reasons for Canada's consistent opposition to automatic obligation to use military or economic force. He said that it was for parliament or the people of Canada to decide to what extent, if at all, Canada would participate in wars in which other nations might be involved.

#### No Commitments

"What I have said and quoted," Mr. King declared after reviewing the position taken by successive Canadian governments in regard to the league covenant, "does not mean that in no circumstances would the Canadian people be prepared to share in action against an aggressor; there have been no absolute commitments either for or against participation in war or other forms of force.

"It does mean that any decision on the part of Canada to participate in war will have to be taken by the parliament of the people of Canada in the light of all existing circumstances; the circumstances of the day as they exist in Canada as well as in the areas involved."

Points from the Prime Minister's speech:

Canada stands by her democratic institutions, but holds that it is for each country to decide its own form of government or economic organization. "We have profound faith that the way of freedom is also the path to peace."

#### Conciliation First

In the evolution of the league emphasis should be placed on conciliation rather than upon coercion.

Canada reaffirms her adherence to the fundamental principles of the covenant.

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Canada is in full sympathy (as regards proposals for amending article XI) with the shifting of emphasis to league inquiry and mediation at an early stage of disputes.

#### Canada Sympathetic

Canada is wholly in sympathy with efforts to move barriers from international trade and has demonstrated her readiness to negotiate for tariff reductions with any country prepared to take like action.

Canada approves of the suggestion that the league covenant should be detached from the Treaty of Versailles.

Without the restoration of confidence and good will among nations, Europe and the league cannot possibly begin to perform their tasks. The first step necessary is a conference.

In opening his speech, Mr. King said the Canadian government shared the view that this was a critical time in the affairs of the world, particularly and immediately in the affairs of Europe.

#### Violent Propaganda

Canadians viewing conditions in Europe from their own country were struck by the violent nature of the propaganda and recriminations hurled incessantly across the frontiers, the endeavours to draw all countries into one or the other extreme's camp in the feverish race for rearmament, the hurrying to and fro of diplomats, the ceaseless weaving and unravelling of understandings and alliances and the consequent fear of peoples.

"We recognize that we in Canada are particularly fortunate, both in our neighbours and in our lack of neighbours, and we agree that we cannot reasonably expect our relations and our attitude to be wholly duplicated elsewhere."

The representative of the United Kingdom had declared that one country could not impose its social system or political faith upon another country with different backgrounds. That was equally true of the relations between one continent and another. It was a truth which worked both ways. It would be equally unreasonable to expect a North American state to have the same international outlook and the same conception of interest or duty as a European state facing widely different conditions.

#### British Nations

There is another factor which inevitably influences Canadian opinion on many league policies, particularly on the question of automatic obligations to the use of force in international disputes. I have in mind our experience as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

"Nations of the British commonwealth are held together by ties of friendship, by similar political institutions and by a common attachment to democratic ideals, rather than by commitments to join together in war.

"The Canadian parliament reserves to itself the right to declare in the light of circumstances existing at the time to what extent, if at all, Canada will participate in conflicts wherein other members of the commonwealth may be engaged.

"Certainly this experience has had an effect in convincing Canadians of the possibility of reserving close and friendly co-operation without the existence of central authority or military commitments.

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"We do not assume that we have a mission to impose our beliefs and institutions on other states. We concur in the faith expressed by the United Kingdom representative in the soundness and indispensable value of democratic institutions and individual freedom, but we concur also in the view that it is for each country, whether a member of the league or not, to decide for itself what form of government or economic organization is best suited to its own needs and conditions."

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"But there is to-day," Mr. King went on, "also a widespread conviction, born of experience, that at this stage in the evolution of the league emphasis should be placed upon conciliation rather than upon coercion. There is general unwillingness in peoples to incur obligations which they realize they may not be able in time of crisis to fulfil, obligations to use force and to use it at any time, in circumstances unforeseen and in disputes over whose origin or whose development they had little or no control."

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REPETITION

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

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"The difficulty of automatic intervention increases rather than decreases when conflicts tend to become struggles between classes, between economic systems, social philosophies, in some instances between religious faiths as well as between states. Moreover, participation in civil conflict abroad brings the hazard of strain and conflict at home.

**Standing Firm**

"Canada comes to the League of Nations to-day with the desire to reaffirm her adherence to the fundamental principles of the covenant. The preservation of peace by the progressive organization of international co-operation within the collective system has been championed in equal measure by members of all political parties in Canada.

"Our attachment to this ideal is as strong to-day as it was at the inception of the league. At the same time, there is general concurrence in the view which has been expressed by leaders of all political parties since the beginning of the league, that automatic commitment to the application of force is not practical policy.

"Successive Canadian governments have opposed the view that the league's central purpose should be to guarantee the territorial status quo and to rely upon force for the maintenance of peace. Canadian public men irrespective of party opposed or sought to remove the status quo guarantees of Article X.

**Rigid Provisions**

"The Canadian government in 1925 rejected the protocol of Geneva because of its rigid provisions for the application of economic and military sanctions in practically every future war."

Mr. King here quoted a statement made by Canada when invited by the United States to sign the Briand-Kellogg pact—Canada always opposed any interpretation of the covenant which would involve the application of sanctions automatically by the decision of other states. The Canadian house of commons, Mr. King proceeded, by unanimous resolution made the adoption of undertakings to apply either military or economic sanctions subject to the approval of parliament.

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"It does mean that any decision on the part of Canada to participate in war will have to be taken by the parliament of the people of Canada in the light of all existing circumstances; circumstances of the day as they exist in Canada as well as in the areas involved.

**Sanctions Recognized**

The sanctions provisions of article XVI had been tacitly recognized at an early stage as unworkable in their entirety. Sanctions against an aggressor had never been tried when the conflict took place in Asia or America. They had been applied once in an Afro-European conflict. They failed and were abandoned because of general unwillingness under conditions of the day to press force to the point of war.

Regional agreements to ensure immediate and definite military assistance against an aggressor showed a closer approach to reality by linking obligations with definite contingency and direct interest.

"The danger that such agreements might develop in practice into old-fashioned military alliances will doubtless be given careful consideration," Mr. King said. "It is essential to recognize that areas wherein regional agreements could be worked out are under present conditions restricted almost wholly to parts of Europe.

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"It would, however, be a different matter if the proposal were to transform article XI into a second sanctions article applicable before war had broken out and brought into operation by action of the league council alone."

"This," Mr. King added, "was not the time to accentuate differences of opinion but rather the time to see that nothing was permitted to stand in the way of European nations in their efforts to construct the foundations of good will and confidence.

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**Varying Comment**

Geneva, Sept. 29.—(CP Cable)—Prime Minister Mackenzie King's speech to the League of Nations assembly to-day aroused varying comment among the delegations represented in the assembly.

Some were strongly in approval of the plain words of the head of the Canadian delegation. Others criticized what they termed its pronounced trend towards isolation.

One feature was particularly noted—the wide difference in the viewpoint of collective security which distinguished it from the speech yesterday of Maxim Litvinoff, soviet foreign commissar.

# Mr. King Denies Commitments Made For War

Tells Geneva That Parliament Must Sanction Entry  
Of This Country Into Conflict in "Light  
Of Existing Circumstances"

## Places Faith in Covenant

Prime Minister Declares "Way of Freedom Is Also Path  
To Peace;" Says Government Favors Removal  
Of Barriers to International Trade

By Canadian Press

GENEVA, Sept. 29.—Prime Minister Mackenzie King laid Canada's case frankly and squarely before the League of Nations Assembly today.

Mr. King made clear the reasons for Canada's consistent opposition to automatic obligation to use military or economic force. He said that it was for Parliament or the people of Canada to decide to what extent if at all Canada would participate in wars in which other nations might be involved.

"What I have said and quoted," Mr. King declared after reviewing the position taken by successive Canadian governments in regard to the League Covenant, "does not mean that in no circumstances would the Canadian people be prepared to share in action against an aggressor; there have been no absolute commitments either for or against participation in war or other forms of force."

Mr. King told the Assembly the Canadian Parliament would have to take any decision as to whether the Dominion would participate in war "in the light of all existing circumstances."

### Points in Speech

POINTS from the prime minister's speech:

Canada stands by her democratic institutions, but holds that it is for each country to decide its own form of government or economic organization.

"We have profound faith that the way of freedom is also the path to peace," he said.

In the evolution of the League emphasis should be placed on conciliation rather than upon coercion.

Canada reaffirms her adherence to the fundamental principles of the covenant.

Automatic commitments to the application of force are not practical policy.

### Pins Hope on Covenant

Universal acceptance of the Covenant must be the constant aim of those who hope for renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy.

The Canadian Government does not believe that formal amendment to the Covenant now is either possible or necessary.

Regional pact proposals shows a closer approach to reality by linking obligation with definite contingency and direct interest.

Canada is in full sympathy (as regards proposals for amending Article XI) with the shifting of emphasis to League inquiry and mediation at an early stage of disputes.

Canada is wholly in sympathy with efforts to move barriers from international trade and has demonstrated her readiness to negotiate for tariff reductions with any country prepared to take like action.

Canada approves the suggestion that the League Covenant should be detached from the Treaty of Versailles.

Without the restoration of confidence and goodwill among nations, Europe and the League cannot possibly begin to perform their tasks. The first step necessary is a conference.

### Other Viewpoints

Viewpoints of two other British dominions were laid before the assembly in the afternoon session.

W. J. Jordan, New Zealand's representative, said collective security should be made effective and demanded swift action against an aggressor.

Stanley Bruce, representing Australia, said care must be taken to see that regional pacts did not become mere military alliances and a menace to the world.

### Critical Time

In opening his speech, Mr. King said the Canadian government shares the view that this is a critical time in the affairs of the world, but particularly and immediately in the affairs of Europe. The means of solving the problems are, Canada believes, best known to the nations of Europe themselves and are likely at this juncture to be most effective if applied by direct negotiations.

No country should be satisfied with appearances or professions, he continued. It is a time when the reality and effectiveness of whatever is being considered should as completely as possible be known and disclosed. Undertakings are meaningless apart from the will and capacity to meet the obligations assumed.

Canadians viewing conditions in Europe from their own country are struck by the violent nature of the propaganda and recriminations hurled incessantly across frontiers, the endeavors to draw all countries into one or the other extreme's camp in the feverish race for rearmament, the hurrying to and fro of diplomats, the ceaseless weaving and unravelling of understandings and alliances and the consequent fear of peoples.

"We approach consideration of the existing situation with the fullest sympathy for the difficulties and policies of other members of the League," Mr. King declared. "We recognize that the special conditions that face a great part of Europe—crowded populations, scores of dividing frontiers, bitter memories which the zealots of nationalism will not let die—are a heritage of ancient privilege and of the class division and unrest resulting from the redrawing of political boundaries and the upheaval of the social structure which the Great War brought in its train."

PUBLICATION.....

DATE.....

**Fortunate in Canada**

We recognize that we in Canada are particularly fortunate, both in our neighbors and in our lack of neighbors, and we agree that we cannot reasonably expect our relations and our attitude to be wholly duplicated elsewhere."

The representative of the United Kingdom has declared that one country should not impose its social system or political faith upon another country with different backgrounds, he commented. That is equally true of the relations between one continent and another. It is a truth which works both ways. It would be equally unreasonable to expect a North American state to have the same international outlook and the same conception of interest or duty as a European state facing widely different conditions.

"Perhaps it would be helpful all round if we would recognize that differences in policy where they exist do not represent a superior or inferior outlook, but in the main correspond to the differences in circumstances

that we face," the prime minister continued.

**Empire Status**

"There is another factor which inevitably influences Canadian opinion on many League policies, particularly on the question of automatic obligations to the use of force in international disputes. I have in mind our experience as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

"Nations of the British Commonwealth are held together by ties of friendship, by similar political institutions and by a common attachment to democratic ideals rather than by commitments to join together in war.

The Canadian Parliament reserves to itself the right to declare in the light of circumstances existing at the time to what extent, if at all, Canada will participate in conflicts wherein other members of the Commonwealth may be engaged.

"It is true that there are special factors in this relationship which make it impossible to draw a complete parallel between League and Commonwealth relations. But these factors also work in both directions. Certainly this experience has had an effect in convincing Canadians of the possibility of reserving close and friendly co-operation without the existence of central authority or military commitments.

**General Application**

"This respect for the full autonomy of each of the self-governing members of the British Commonwealth, I may add, is not confined to questions of participation in war. It applies to all relationships. It is for each part to decide what political or economic policies it may wish to adopt. Recognition of the same principle, we believe, should govern the action of all members of the League of Nations.

"The Canadian tradition is one of inherited and developed freedom. Repression of criticism is alien to that tradition. Our political institutions are grounded upon democratic principles and are subject to modification by democratic methods. We have profound faith that the way of freedom is also the path to peace.

"Holding that conviction ourselves, we do not assume that we have a mission to impose our beliefs and institutions on other states. We concur in the faith expressed by the United Kingdom representative in the soundness and indispensable value of democratic institutions and individual freedom, but we concur also in the view that it is for each country, whether a member of the League or not, to decide for itself what form of government or economic organization is best suited to its own needs and conditions.

**For Non-Interference**

"The freedom of maintaining our own form of government, which we demand for ourselves, requires as its corollary a policy of non-interference in the domestic arrangements of other nations. The doctrine of live and let live in respect to social philosophies and forms of government is, we believe, an indispensable condition of international amity and co-operation."

There is, he said, also a third factor: the experience which Canada shares in common with other members of the League. It is, Mr. King held, the belief of the peoples of a great majority of the states represented at the Assembly that the League serves a worldwide need for affording a rallying point for the world's hopes of peace and a permanent, insistent reminder of the necessity of adjusting political institutions and ideas to new conditions in the world of industry and scientific progress.

In bringing together periodically the representatives of half a hundred states the League had built up barriers against war by developing a spirit of conciliation, an acceptance of publicity in international affairs, the habit of co-operation to common ends, a permanently available machinery for the adjustment of differences and for the cultivation of informed public opinion. If the League did not exist some such world organization would have been invented.

**Conciliation First**

"But there is today," Mr. King went on, "also a widespread conviction, born of experience, that at

this stage in the evolution of the League emphasis should be placed upon conciliation rather than upon coercion.

"There is general unwillingness in peoples to incur obligations which they realize they may not be able in time of crisis to fulfill, obligations to use force and to use it any time, in circumstances unforeseen and in disputes over whose origin or whose development they had little or no control.

"The difficulty of automatic intervention increases rather than decreases when conflicts tend to become struggles between classes, between economic systems, social philosophies, in some instances between religious faiths as well as between states. Moreover, participation in civil conflict abroad brings the hazard of strain and conflict at home.

"Canada comes to the League of Nations today with the desire to reaffirm her adherence to the fundamental principles of the Covenant. The preservation of peace by the progressive organization of international co-operation within the collective system has been championed in equal measure by members of all political parties in Canada.

**Force Not Favored**

"Our attachment to this ideal is as strong today as it was at the inception of the League. At the same time, there is general concurrence in the view which has been expressed by leaders of all political parties since the beginning of the League, that automatic commitment to the application of force is not practical policy.

"Successive Canadian governments have opposed the view that the League's central purpose should be to guarantee the territorial status quo and to rely upon force for the maintenance of peace. Canadian public men irrespective of party opposed or sought to remove the status quo guarantees of Article X. The Canadian government in 1925 rejected the protocol of Geneva because of 'its rigid provisions for the application of economic and military sanctions in practically every future war.'"

Mr. King here quoted a statement made by Canada when invited by the United States to sign the Briand-Kellogg Pact—Canada always opposed any interpretation of the Covenant which would involve the application of sanctions automatically by the decision of other states. The Canadian House of Commons, Mr. King proceeded, by unanimous resolution made the adoption of undertakings to apply either military or economic sanctions subject to the approval of Parliament.

**Dominion's Policy**

"What I have said and quoted," the prime minister declared, "does not mean that in no circumstances would the Canadian people be prepared to share in action against an aggressor; there have been no absolute commitments either for or against participation in war or other forms of force.

"It does mean that any decision on the part of Canada to participate in war will have to be taken by the Parliament of the people of Canada in the light of all existing circumstances; circumstances of the day as they exist in Canada as well as in the areas involved.

"The task of the present Assembly has been declared to be inquiry into the means of 'strengthening the authority of the League by adapting applications of the principles of the Covenant to the lessons of experience.'"

"We believe the only way to strengthen the League's shaken authority is to take heed of that experience, to make the policies of the League conform to realities, to conditions and attitudes of mind that exist in fact in the world of today, without losing sight the possibility of modifying those policies as facts and national attitudes change in the future."

**Terms of Covenant**

The Covenant as originally drafted provided alternatively for peace by conciliation and peace by collective coercion, he pointed out. In its original conception the Covenant was predicated upon universal acceptance of its provisions. Without this assumption of universality it is doubtful if peace by collective coercion would have found a place within its articles.

Experience has revealed the difficulty of applying sanctions within a League of Nations where conditions of practical universality are lacking. The universal acceptance of the principles of the covenant must be the constant aim of those who hope for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy.

Coercive punitive provisions of the Covenant have operated in the past as a deterrent to the kind of collaboration which must serve as an intermediate state in the League which would be universal. Emphasis on the mediation and conciliation aspects of the covenant, he said, could help transform the collective system from hope to reality. Every vacant seat in the assembly is a broken link in the chain of collective security.

**View On Amendment**

The Canadian Government does not believe that formal amendment of the

PUBLICATION.....

DATE.....

Covenant now is either possible or necessary. What League members will or will not do can be read more clearly from what they have done than from the text of the Covenant. Many provisions of the covenant have not been observed. Pledges to reduce armaments have not been honored. Provisions for the revision of treaties have not been applied.

The sanctions provision of Article XVI have been tacitly recognized at an early stage as unworkable in their entirety. Sanctions against an aggressor have never been tried when the conflict took place in Asia or America. They were applied once in an Afro-European conflict. They failed and were abandoned because of general unwillingness under conditions of the day to press force to the point of war.

Regional agreements to ensure immediate and definite military assistance against an aggressor show a closer approach to reality by linking obligations with definite contingency and direct interest, he asserted.

#### Military Alliances

"The danger that such agreements might develop in practice into old fashioned military alliances will doubtless be given careful consideration," Mr. King said. "It is essential to recognize that areas wherein regional agreements could be worked out are under present conditions restricted almost wholly to parts of Europe.

"League members in other parts of the world where this device is impracticable cannot reasonably object to formation of such agreements by countries which consider them essential to their own security and the stability of their neighborhood.

"If, however, it is proposed that they should undertake to apply automatically economic sanctions to supplement military action of the regional group it must be observed that such an arrangement would strengthen and perpetuate the existing one way tendency in the application of sanctions; it would impose on adherents to European regional pacts no obligations in Asia or America while calling for action in the European pact areas by outside members."

Canada is in full sympathy with proposals in regard to Article XI which shift emphasis to inquiry and mediation at the early stage of disputes. It would, however, be a different matter if the proposal were to transform Article XI into a second sanctions article applicable before war had broken out and brought into operation by action of the League Council alone.

#### Trial and Error

The process of trial and error whereby the League has proceeded, indicates that it is now desirable to emphasize the task of mediation and conciliation rather than punishment; that full inquiry should be made into definite complaints and political and economic grievance, that the duty and necessity of halting the race in armaments emphasized by the representative of France should be faced.

"It is encouraging," Mr. King proceeded, "to see growing recognition of the necessity of action to combat economic nationalism and the endless devices of control which are strangling international trade, making political co-operation and confidence difficult to establish. Canada is wholly in sympathy with these efforts. We have no embargoes, no exchange or quota

and have demonstrated our readiness to negotiate for tariff reductions with any country prepared to take this action."

This, Mr. King added, is not the time to accentuate differences of opinion but rather the time to see that nothing is permitted to stand in the way of European nations in their efforts to construct the foundations of goodwill and confidence.

"If goodwill and confidence go in Europe, the League will go with them; if they are re-established there is no necessary readjustment in the League machinery or organization which cannot readily be effected."

#### Restoration of Goodwill

How confidence and goodwill are to be restored between the nations of Europe is something which Canada believes can best be decided by the nations immediately concerned. Obviously the necessary first step is a conference. Its aim should be to bring into the comity of other European powers the nation or nations which lie without it. That aim accomplished, the League might well consider how best the original purpose of universality of membership might be achieved.

"The purpose of its founders," Mr. King concluded, "and the hope of the signatories of the Covenant was certainly not a League without the United States, Japan, Germany, Brazil or other great or lesser powers. Certainly it was not the League of Nations against any country or group of countries. Nor was it a League to promote or combat particular theories of social philosophy or economic organization.

"It was to be a League to further the ideals of peace and goodwill among all nations and between all classes. Only as member states continue to give their allegiance to this high conception of its functions can the League of Nations fulfil its mission to mankind."

#### Comment on Speech

GENEVA, Sept. 29.—Prime Minister Mackenzie King's speech to the League of Nations Assembly today aroused varying comment among the delegations represented in the Assembly.

Some were strongly in approval of the plain words of the head of the Canadian delegation. Others criticized what they termed its pronounced trend towards isolation.

One feature was particularly noted—the wide difference in the viewpoint of collective security which distinguished it from the speech yesterday of Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet foreign commissar.

The resolution of the House of Commons referred to by Premier Mackenzie King in his speech in Geneva today to make the adoption of undertakings to apply either military or economic sanctions subject to the approval of Parliament is believed here to refer to the resolution he moved as prime minister on June 21, 1926.

The resolution brought before the House the recommendation of the Imperial Conference of 1923 as to uniform procedure among the various commonwealths of the Empire to be observed in the negotiation, signature and ratification of international agreements.

Adopted by the House without a division the resolution concluded: "The House approves of the procedure proposed for the negotiation, signature and ratification of treaties and con-

ventions, and considers further that before His Majesty's Canadian ministers advise ratification of a treaty or convention affecting Canada, or signify acceptance of any treaty, convention or agreement involving military or economic sanctions, the approval of the Parliament of Canada should be secured."

## PREMIER KING RAPS SANCTIONS SAYS CANADA WON'T BE BOUND TO AUTOMATIC ARMED ACTION

Must Consult People Before  
Acting, He Main-  
tains

TREND TO ISOLATION  
IS SEEN IN SPEECH

Far Better Than Sonorous  
Platitudes, Says British  
Official

ROUSES PRAISE, IRE

League Collection of Nations  
Ready to Take Risk for  
Peace, Critics Reply

By M. H. HALTON

Geneva, Sept. 29—Every type of comment, from the highest praise to the bitterest criticism, was expressed to me in the assembly lobby following Premier King's plain-spoken speech to the league to-day. On one side are the great league idealists, like Viscount Cecil. He hadn't heard the speech and found the digest I gave him almost impossible to believe. At the other extreme are the advocates of what is called hard-headed reality. "It is far better that Mr. King should face the facts of Canadian attitude than fill the assembly hall with sonorous platitudes about Canada's devotion to the league," said a British observer whose views might nearly be said to represent the foreign office. C. T. de Water of South Africa agreed. If isolation is growing by leaps in Canada, as in the United States, it is well to have the fact laid on the table, he said.

The speech is definitely regarded as moving further toward isolation from European and even commonwealth affairs than any previous Canadian declaration.

League enthusiasts naturally are bitterly disappointed. "If world problems could be settled by conciliation and goodwill, as stressed so much by Mr. King," agreed almost a score of league enthusiasts, from Cecil down, "there would be no necessity for the league. Mr. King said collective coercion or sanctions would be impossible to work without universality, but surely the league is nothing if not an aggregation of those nations prepared to take risks for peace. He placed all states, even those known to have aggressive designs, on the same level."

But that's just what the premier set out to do. What Eden said he repeated—democracy is good enough for us but the world situation becomes intolerable if we discriminate between those nations who believe as we do and those who have systems of their own. This, of course, is a question on which the world will be bitterly divided in the coming years.

"An excellent speech," said one member of the British delegation here. "Talk all you like about the ideal of imposing peace but it won't be done. Mr. King faced realities. We know for good or ill Canada won't and can't be expected to bind herself in advance to enter a war which is none of her doing."

British opinion on the whole has two sides. They appreciate Mr. King's following Britain's lead in saying this is no time for league reform, but naturally they can't be happy at what is almost unanimously interpreted here as an isolationist tendency. The nearest of all to a unanimous view is the opinion that what Mr. King said needed saying, if it actually represented the majority opinion of Canadians.

**Criticizes Failure to Keep Word**

Leading statesmen of fifty nations leaned forward with interest as Mr. King mounted the tribune to make Canada's contribution to international policy at the most critical moment since the war. Criticizing the league for its failure to honor such covenant pledges as disarmament and treaty revision and strongly opposing the opinion held by many league supporters

that peace, if it is ever to come, must be imposed, the burden of Mr. King's address, repeated several times, was that mediation and conciliation, not coercion, is the only proper function for the league; and it went further than any previous statement of Canadian policy in declaring Canada's unwillingness to be bound to automatic league action without first consulting the people and parliament at home.

Mr. King's ideal for the League of Nations, as expressed in the speech on which he and his entourage had worked until midnight for several days, and which they had revised many times, was diametrically opposed to that set forth here yesterday by Maxim Litvinoff, Russian commissar of foreign affairs, who claimed that unless the league was strengthened immediately the world would go down to war.

**Struck By Recriminations**

Mr. King began by stating as his main thesis that the league can do nothing effective until Europe is pacified by her own efforts.

He then pictured Europe as seen by the people of far off, happy Canada. "Canadians," he said, "are struck by the violent nature of the propaganda and recriminations hurled incessantly across the frontiers in endeavors to draw all countries into one or another of the extremist camps, the feverish race for rearmament, the hurrying to and fro of diplomats, the ceaseless weaving and unravelling of understandings and alliances, and the consequent fear and uncertainty of peoples."

Mr. King anticipated critics who might accuse Canada of preaching smugly from her North American haven by recognizing Europe's difficulties: "The special conditions facing a great part of Europe, crowded populations, scores of frontiers, bitter memories which the zealots of nationalism will not let die, the heritage of ancient privilege and class division and social upheaval following the war."

Yet was it reasonable, he asked, to expect Canada to be automatically drawn into a league war when she isn't even automatically bound to enter a war in which the British commonwealth is engaged.

PUBLICATION.....

DATE.....

**Defends Democracy**

Following the example of Blum, Eden, Churchill and Simon, all of whom have defended democratic institutions within the past week, Mr. King emphasized "the soundness and indispensable value of democratic institutions and individual freedom," but more than once throughout his address he declared our conduct in international affairs must be based on complete toleration of other nations' forms of government and society, no matter what they were.

He repeatedly stated his conviction that, conditions being what they are in Europe, the league can't do anything but "afford a rallying point for the world's hopes of peace."

"Emphasis should be placed on conciliation rather than on coercion," he said. "There is a general unwillingness of peoples to incur obligations which they realize they may be unable to fulfil in a crisis . . . this difficulty increases when the conflicts tend to become struggles between classes, economic systems and social philosophies as well as between states."

**Opposes League Reform**

This brought him to the eagerly awaited body of his address—the statement of Canada's policy at the moment when the world is awaiting suggestions for league reform. He opposed league reform. Canada's adherence to the fundamental principles of the covenant, he declared, was as strong to-day as at the league's inception, but he insisted the fundamental principle of the covenant is conciliation, not force.

Believing as Mr. King does that any government which committed Canada to automatic military sanctions would split the country into two camps, he reaffirmed more strongly than ever the traditional Canadian policy that our country must consider on its merits every case of aggression which Canada may be called upon to resist.

Referring to the fact that some nations are not in the league, but that these nations were out because they had aggressive ambitions, Litvinoff said yesterday: "It is better to have a league without universality than universality without the principles of the league." Mr. King totally opposed such a stand. Collective action is impossible without universality, he said. He hoped universality would eventually be achieved as humanity's conscience quickened.

**Condemns Sanctions**

He went further and condemned sanctions in themselves. "The coercive and punitive provisions of the covenant," he said, "have operated in the past as a deterrent to that kind of collaboration which must serve as an intermediate stage to a league which will be universal." He said it was too much to expect the world to support a policy of automatic sanctions when its league itself has failed to honor various covenant provisions such as treaty revision and disarmament.

Though believing the time is not ripe for reform of the league the premier cautiously supported proposals for regional pacts in Europe as showing "a nearer approach to reality" than the idea of concerted action by the whole league, but he opposed obligations regarding such pacts being undertaken by Asia and America, where regional pacts don't exist.

"League members in other parts of the world cannot reasonably object to formation of such agreements," he said, "but if it is proposed that they should undertake to apply automatic sanctions to supplement the military action of regional groups, it must be observed that such an arrangement would strengthen and perpetuate the existing one-way tendency in the application of sanctions; it would impose on the adherents of European regional pacts no obligations in Asia or America, while calling for action in European areas by outside members."

**Ready for Trade Negotiations**

As predicted, Mr. King told the assembly Canada is ready to negotiate for tariff reductions with any country who wished. Owing to the fact that the franc's devaluation has created a new situation in world economics he didn't go into more concrete proposals, as had been expected and planned.

Alluding to the devaluation of the franc, which had been made possible by Anglo-American co-operation, he said "it is encouraging to see the growing recognition of the necessity for action to combat economic nationalism and the endless devices which were strangling international trade and making political co-operation and confidence difficult to establish. Canada wholly sympathizes with these efforts. We have no embargoes, no exchange or quota controls," he asserted.

"If goodwill and confidence go in Europe," said the premier after repeating that conciliation, not coercion, is the league's only hope, "the league will go with them; if they are re-established, there is no necessity for readjustment in the league machinery which cannot speedily be effected."

He concluded by repeating his warnings that no league could succeed which wasn't universal and which might be accused of taking sides in the quarrel of fascism versus democracy, now cutting horizontally across the boundaries of Europe and the world.

## 'LIVE AND LET LIVE,' KING TELLS LEAGUE ASSEMBLY

Asserts Canadian Reservations of Right to War Even Within Empire

"EUROPE FEVERISH"

Geneva, Sept. 29.—Prime Minister Mackenzie King laid Canada's case frankly and squarely before the League of Nations assembly to-day.

"What I have said and quoted," Mr. King declared after reviewing the position taken by successive Canadian governments in regard to the league covenant, "does not mean that in no circumstances would the Canadian people be prepared to share in action against an aggressor, there have been no absolute commitments either for, or against participation in war or other forms of force.

"It does mean that any decision on the part of Canada to participate in war will have to be taken by the parliament of the people of Canada in the light of all existing circumstances; the circumstances of the day as they exist in Canada as well as in the areas involved."

In opening his speech, Mr. King said the Canadian government

shared the view that this was a critical time in the affairs of the world, but particularly and immediately in the affairs of Europe. The means of solving the problems were, Canada believed, best known to the nations of Europe themselves and were likely at this juncture to be most effective if applied by direct negotiations.

No country should be satisfied with appearances or professions. It was a time when the reality and effectiveness of whatever was being considered should as completely as possible be known and disclosed. Undertakings were meaningless apart from the will and capacity to meet the obligations assumed.

### Propaganda Amazes

Canadians viewing conditions in Europe from their own country were struck by the violent nature of the propaganda and recriminations hurled incessantly across frontiers, the endeavors to draw all countries into one or the other extreme's camp in the feverish race for rearmament, the hurrying to and fro of diplomats, the ceaseless weaving and unravelling of understandings and alliances and the consequent fear of peoples.

"We approach consideration of the existing situation with the fullest sympathy for the difficulties and policies of other members of the league," Mr. King declared. "We recognize that the special conditions that face a great part of Europe—crowded populations, scores of dividing frontiers, bitter memories which the zealots of nationalism will not let die—are a heritage of ancient privilege and of the class division and unrest resulting from the redrawing of political boundaries and the upheaval of the social structure which the great war brought in its train.

"We recognize that we in Canada are particularly fortunate, both in our neighbors and in our lack of neighbors, and we agree that we cannot reasonably expect our relations and our attitude to be wholly duplicated elsewhere."

### Difference Isn't Superiority

The representative of the United Kingdom had declared that one country could not impose its social system or political faith upon another country with different backgrounds. That was equally true of the relations between one continent and another. It was a truth which worked both ways. It would be equally unreasonable to expect a North American state to have the same international outlook and the same conception of interest or duty as a European state facing widely different conditions.

"Perhaps it would be helpful all round if we would recognize that differences in policy where they exist do not represent a superior or inferior outlook, but in the main correspond to the differences in circumstances that we face," the prime minister continued.

"There is another factor which inevitably influences Canadian opinion on many league policies, particularly on the question of automatic obligations to the use of force in international disputes. I have in mind our experience as a member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

"Nations of the British commonwealth are held together by ties of friendship, by a similar political institutions and by a common attachment to democratic ideals rather than by commitments to join together in war.

### Right to War Reserved

"The Canadian parliament reserves to itself the right to declare, in the light of circumstances existing at the time, to what extent, if at all, Canada will participate in conflicts wherein other members of the commonwealth may be engaged.

"It is true that there are special factors in this relationship which make it impossible to draw a complete parallel between league and commonwealth relations. But these factors also work in both directions.

"Certainly this experience has had an effect in convincing Canadians of the possibility of reserving close and friendly co-operation without the existence of central authority or military commitments.

"This respect for the full autonomy of each of the self-governing members of the British commonwealth, I may add, is not confined to questions of participation in war. It applies to all relationships. It is for each part to decide what political or economic policies it may wish to adopt. Recognition of the same principle, we believe, should govern the action of all members of the League of Nations.

### Repression Is Alien

"The Canadian tradition is one of inherited and developed freedom. Repression of criticism is alien to that tradition. Our political institutions are grounded upon democratic principle, and are subject to modification by democratic methods. We have profound faith that the way of freedom is also the path to peace.

"Holding that conviction ourselves, we do not assume that we have a mission to impose our beliefs and institutions on other states. We concur in the faith expressed by the United Kingdom representative in the soundness and indispensable value of democratic institutions and individual freedom, but we concur also in the view that it is for each

country, whether a member of the league or not, to decide for itself what form of government or economic organization is best suited to its own needs and conditions.

### "Live and Let Live"

"The freedom of maintaining our own form of government, which we demand for ourselves, requires as its corollary a policy of non-interference in the domestic arrangements of other nations. The doctrine of live and let live in respect to social philosophies and forms of government is, we believe, an indispensable condition of international comity and co-operation."

There was also a third factor: the experience which Canada shared in common with other members of the league. It was, Mr. King thought, the belief of the peoples of a great majority of the states represented at the assembly that the league served a world-wide need for affording a rallying point for the world's hopes of peace and a permanent, insistent reminder of the necessity of adjusting political institutions and ideas to new conditions in the world of industry and scientific progress.

In bringing together periodically the representatives of half a hundred states the league had built up barriers against war by developing a spirit of conciliation, an acceptance of publicity in international affairs, the habit of co-operation to common ends, a permanently available machinery for the adjustment of differences and for the cultivation of informed public opinion. If the league did not exist some such world organization would have been invented.

"But there is to-day," Mr. King went on, "also a widespread conviction, born of experience, that at this stage in the evolution of the league emphasis should be placed upon conciliation rather than upon coercion. There is general unwillingness in peoples to incur obligations which they realize they may not be able in time of crisis to fulfill, obligations to use force and to use it at any time, in circumstances unforeseen and in disputes over whose origin or whose development they have little or no control.

"The difficulty of automatic intervention increases rather than decreases when conflicts tend to become struggles between classes, between economic systems, social philosophies, in some instances between religious faiths as well as between states. Moreover, participation in civil conflict abroad brings the hazard of strain and conflict at home.

"Canada comes to the League of Nations to-day with the desire to reaffirm her adherence to the fundamental principles of the covenant. The preservation of peace by the progressive organization of international co-operation within the collective system has been championed in equal measure by members of all political parties in Canada.

### "Automatic Force"

"Our attachment to this ideal is as strong to-day as it was at the inception of the league. At the same time, there is general concurrence in the view which has been expressed by leaders of all political parties since the beginning of the league, that automatic commitment to the application of force is not practical policy.

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"Successive Canadian governments have opposed the view that the league's central purpose should be to guarantee the territorial status quo and to rely upon force for the maintenance of peace. Canadian public men irrespective of party opposed or sought to remove the status quo guarantees of article X. The Canadian government in 1925 rejected the protocol of Geneva because of its rigid provisions for the application of economic and military sanctions in practically every future war."

Mr. King here quoted a statement made by Canada when invited by the United States to sign the Briand-Kellogg pact—Canada always opposed any interpretation of the covenant which would involve the application of sanctions automatically by the decision of other states. The Canadian House of Commons, Mr. King proceeded, by unanimous resolution made the adoption of undertakings to apply either military or economic sanctions subject to the approval of parliament.

"What I have said and quoted," the prime minister declared, "does not mean that in no circumstances would the Canadian people be prepared to share in action against an aggressor; there have been no absolute commitments either for or against participation in war or other forms of force."

#### Parliament Must Decide

"It does mean that any decision on the part of Canada to participate in war will have to be taken by the parliament of the people of Canada in the light of all existing circumstances; circumstances of the day as they exist in Canada as well as in the areas involved."

"The task of the present assembly has been declared to be inquiry into the means of strengthening the authority of the league by adapting applications of the principles of the covenant to the lessons of experience."

"We believe the only way to strengthen the league's shaken authority is to take heed of that experience, to make the policies of the league conform to realities, to conditions and attitudes of mind that exist in fact in the world of to-day, without losing sight of the possibility of modifying those policies as facts and national attitudes change in the future."

The covenant as originally drafted provided alternatively for peace by conciliation and peace by collective coercion. In its original conception the covenant was predicated upon universal acceptance of its provisions.

Without this assumption of universality it was doubtful if peace by

collective coercion would have found a place within its articles.

Experience had revealed the difficulty of applying sanctions within a League of Nations where conditions of practical universality were lacking. The universal acceptance of the principles of the covenant must be the constant aim of those who hoped for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy.

Coercive punitive provisions of the covenant had operated in the past as a deterrent to the kind of collaboration which must serve as an intermediate state in the league which would be universal. By emphasizing the mediation and conciliation aspects of the covenant we could help transform the collective system from hope to reality. Every

vacant seat in the assembly was a broken link in the chain of collective security.

#### Actions Louder Than Text

The Canadian government did not believe that formal amendment of the covenant now was either possible or necessary. What league members would or would not do, could be read more clearly from what they had done than from the text of the covenant.

Many provisions of the covenant had not been observed. Pledges to reduce armaments had not been honored. Provisions for the revision of treaties had not been applied.

The sanctions provisions of article XVI had been tacitly recognized at an early stage as unworkable in their entirety. Sanctions against an aggressor had never been tried when the conflict took place in Asia or America. They had been applied once in an Afro-European conflict. They failed and were abandoned because of general unwillingness under conditions of the day to press force to the point of war.

Regional agreements to insure immediate and definite military assistance against an aggressor showed a closer approach to reality by linking obligations with definite contingency and direct interest.

"The danger that such agreements might develop in practice into old fashioned military alliances will doubtless be given careful consideration," Mr. King said.

"It is essential to recognize that areas wherein regional agreements could be worked out are under present conditions restricted almost wholly to parts of Europe."

"League members in other parts of the world where this device is impracticable cannot reasonably object to formation of such agreements by countries which consider them essential to their own security and the stability of their neighborhood."

#### Might Work One Way

"If, however, it is proposed that they should undertake to apply automatically economic sanctions to supplement military action of the regional group it must be observed that such an arrangement would strengthen and perpetuate the existing one-way tendency in the

application of sanctions; it would impose on adherents to European regional pacts no obligations in Asia or America while calling for action in the European pact areas by outside members."

Canada was in full sympathy with proposals in regard to Article XI which shift emphasis to inquiry and mediation at the early stage of disputes.

It would, however, be a different matter if the proposal were to transform Article XI into a second sanctions article applicable before war had broken out and brought into operation by action of the league council alone.

The process of trial and error whereby the league had proceeded indicated that it was now desirable to emphasize the task of mediation and conciliation rather than punishment; that full inquiry should be made into definite complaints and political and economic grievance, that the duty and necessity of halting the race in armaments emphasized by the representative of France should be faced.

#### Canada Will Trade

"It is encouraging," Mr. King pro-

ceeded, "to see growing recognition of the necessity of action to combat economic nationalism and the endless devices of control which are strangling international trade, making political co-operation and confidence difficult to establish. Canada is wholly in sympathy with these efforts. We have no embargoes, no exchange or quota and have demonstrated our readiness to negotiate tariff reductions with any country prepared to take this action."

This, Mr. King added, was not the time to accentuate differences of opinion but rather the time to see that nothing was permitted to stand in the way of European nations in their efforts to construct the foundations of good will and confidence.

"If good will and confidence go in Europe, the league will go with them; if they are re-established there is no necessary readjustment in the league machinery or organization which cannot readily be effected."

How confidence and good will were to be restored between the nations of Europe was something which Canada believed could best be decided by the nations immediately concerned. Obviously the

necessary first step was a conference. Its aim should be to bring into the comity of other European powers the nation or nations which lie without it. That aim accomplished, the league might well consider how best the original purpose of universality of membership might be achieved.

#### Peaceful as Members Are

"The purpose of its founders," Mr. King continued, "and the hope of the signatories of the covenant, was certainly not a league without the United States, Japan, Germany, Brazil or other great or lesser powers. Certainly it was not the League of Nations against any country or group of countries. Nor was it a league to promote or combat particular theories of social philosophy or economic organization."

"It was to be a league to further the ideals of peace and good will among all nations and between all classes. Only as member states continue to give their allegiance to this high conception of its functions can the League of Nations fulfil its mission to mankind."

## ***Freedom's Path is Peace Declares King at Geneva***

Geneva, Sept. 29.—Points from the speech of Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King, prime minister of Canada, to the assembly of the League of Nations today were:

Canada stands by her democratic institutions, but holds that it is for each country to decide its own form of government or economic organization. "We have profound faith that the way of freedom is also the path to peace," he said.

In the evolution of the league, emphasis should be placed on conciliation rather than upon coercion.

Canada reaffirms her adherence to the fundamental principles of the covenant.

Automatic commitments to the application of force are not practical policy.

Universal acceptance of the covenant must be the constant aim of those who hope for renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy.

The Canadian government does not believe that formal amendment to the covenant now is either possible or necessary.

Regional pact proposals show a closer approach to reality by linking obligations with definite contingency and direct interest.

Canada is in full sympathy (as regard proposals for amending Article XI) with the shifting of emphasis to league inquiry and mediation at an early stage of disputes.

Canada is wholly in sympathy with efforts to move barriers from international trade and has demonstrated her readiness to negotiate for tariff reductions with any country prepared to take like action.

Canada approves of the suggestion that the league covenant should be detached from the treaty of Versailles.

Without the restoration of confidence and goodwill among nations, Europe and the league cannot possibly begin to perform their tasks. The first step necessary is a conference.

**VIMY RIDGE VISITED  
BY MACKENZIE KING**

Wreaths Laid by Party  
Which Includes Dandurand,  
Rogers and Others

**ARE WELCOMED AT ARRAS**

Rumors of Vandalism at Can-  
ada's Memorial Proven to Be  
Unfounded—Old Trenches  
Are Inspected

Arras, France, October 11.—(C.P. Cable)—In reverent pilgrimage, Prime Minister Mackenzie King, Senator Raoul Dandurand, Minister of Labor Rogers and other members of the Canadian delegation to the League of Nations Assembly today visited Vimy Ridge.

Both at the foot of the towering pylons of the Canadian Memorial and at the foot of the more modest memorial to those sons of Arras who fell in the war, Prime Minister King laid wreaths of Canadian maple leaves and poppies.

The Canadian visitors had a crowded day, by invitation they travelled to Arras by the special train which took Premier Leon Blum and members of his Cabinet on to Lens. At the Gare du Nord M. Blum welcomed Mr. King and his party; at Arras Mayor Deslansonne, with Major Simpson representing the Canadian Battlefields Memorial Commission, was at the station to give greetings.

"Canadians are always welcome to Arras," said Mayor Deslansonne in grave old-world courtesy, "for I realize that it is largely due to the valor of Canadian soldiers that I am still a Frenchman."

Then, guided by the mayor, the Canadian party saw how from the destruction of war Arras had re-created its treasures of history, building anew yet preserving the appeal of the past. From yellowed archives Mayor Deslansonne produced the baptismal entry of Robespierre, whose Arras birthplace was struck by a German shell.

While in Geneva reports reached Prime Minister King of vandalism at Vimy Ridge. It was rumored that tourists visiting the Ridge were damaging the Memorial. Inquiry showed the reports to be without foundation, but at the request of the Canadian authorities French gendarmes were stationed near the Memorial.

These reports were an additional reason for today's visit. When Mr. King and his party arrived at the Memorial gendarmes were on duty to prevent damage. Tourists from neighboring French towns wandered about the Ridge in small groups, but there was no sign of vandalism. Examination of the Memorial itself failed to reveal any markings or damage. Since the official unveiling, Vimy Ridge until last week had been visited by huge crowds of tourists. They left behind them large masses of litter, but that has since all been cleared away.

Along the old front-line trenches by the tangled desolation of No Man's Land Mr. King and members of his party wandered thence through underground workings still bearing on their chalk walls names cut by men who fought and died. "The Memorial is splendid," Mr. King commented afterwards. "Yet if I had to choose between the Memorial and the underground galleries as something to preserve I should choose the galleries. They are the real Vimy memorial, for they are the work of the men themselves."

PUBLICATION... Montreal Gazette

DATE... Oct 12/36

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5

**REPEAT  
REPETITION**

## Wreath Placed On Memorial At Vimy By Premier King

By GEORGE HAMBLETON,  
(Canadian Press Staff Writer.)

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### Welcomed By Premier Blum.

The Canadian visitors had a crowded day. By invitation they travelled to Arras by the special train which took Premier Leon Blum and members of his cabinet on to Lens. At the Gare du Nord, M. Blum welcomed Mr. King and his party; at Arras Mayor Deslansonne, with Major Simpson representing the Canadian Battlefields Memorial Commission, was at the station to give greetings.

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### Reports Unfounded.

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"The memorial is splendid," Mr. King commented afterwards. "Yet if I had to choose between the memorial and the underground galleries as something to preserve I should choose the galleries. They are the real Vimy memorial, for they are the work of the men themselves."

## Mr. King Refutes Rumor Of Vandalism at Vimy

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OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER **D21817**

PUBLICATION.....Ottawa Citizen.....

DATE...Oct 16/36.....

**Sees Strengthening of  
Franco-Canadian Ties**

(Canadian Press via Havas.)

PARIS, Oct. 15. — Prime Minister Mackenzie King left tonight for London after a five-day stay in the French capital.

"I am extremely satisfied with the negotiations conducted in Paris during my brief stay. I consider the result will contribute to the maintenance and strengthening of the ties of friendship between the two countries," he told Havas.

PUBLICATION Montreal Gazette

DATE Oct 16/36

**MACKENZIE KING LEAVES**

**Concludes 5-Day Stay in  
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PUBLICATION Ottawa Journal

DATE Oct. 16/36

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### HASN'T 'DISCUSSED' DEFENCE, SAYS KING

Not "At Any Time" Since  
Reaching Europe, De-  
clares Premier

London, Oct. 22.—"Since arriving in Europe I have not discussed a defence plan with any person at any time," declared Prime Minister King when asked whether Canada's national defence was being considered.

#### Reluctant to Talk

New York, Oct. 22.—"The question of coastal defence has been discussed for months," stated Canadian Defence Minister Ian Mackenzie, in a statement indicating reluctance to discuss the question of Canada's defence. "When something definite is decided the government's plans will be disclosed to parliament."

4

### Mackenzie King's Future

By A. C. CUMMINGS.

From The Daily Province London Bureau.  
(Copyright by Southam Publishing Co. Ltd.)

A WHIMSICAL picture of Premier Mackenzie King as the future Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, lording it in state in Downing street, was sketched for the Canada Club recently at its banquet to the Lord Mayor of London, by Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, the minister of transport.

Mr. Hore-Belisha, once a Fleet street newspaperman, then a barrister, then a Liberal M.P. and now a member of Premier Baldwin's government, is the man responsible for covering the streets of English cities with glorified oranges—Belisha beacons they are called, whose purpose is to provide more or less safe crossings for pedestrians.

He was speaking to the toast of the guests and explained that when he first entered politics the United Kingdom was governed by a Prime Minister from New Brunswick, "except for a small portion handed over to the care of Lord Greenwood." Lord Greenwood who was present, smiled broadly at this reference to his strenuous tenure of office as chief secretary for Ireland.

"It would not be altogether incredible after a suitable lapse of time," went on Mr. Hore-Belisha, "if Mr. Mackenzie King entered Downing street not as the welcome visitor as he is now, but as host."

The diners greeted the suggestion with laughter in which the Prime Minister joined. The laughter increased to a roar when Mr. Hore-Belisha added slyly—"May these few kind words stand me in good stead in the eventuality I have indicated. Perhaps then the postmaster-general (Major Tryon who was also present) and myself will come into our own."

Another sally of the minister's in calling Sir Percy Vincent, the Lord Mayor, a "neo-Elizabethan navigator," worthy to rival Captain Cook because he had travelled so widely, was equally hilariously received.

Mr. Mackenzie King, who regarded his visit to London as a private one, had arranged not to speak, but the demand for a few words from him grew with such insistence throughout the dinner that he was driven to consent. He humorously refused the promotion to the British premiership offered him.

"Canada has been described here," he said, "as a land inspiring the imagination. But the minister of transport's flight of imagination this evening must be one of the greatest long-distance flights of the kind ever undertaken."

+ + +

He went on to say that the Lord Mayor's tour of Canada reminded the communities of the British family of the greatness of the heritage which had come to them from the past. It was well that they should be reminded of the struggle by which their freedom had come down to them. As the Lord Mayor presented the mace to the new City of Vancouver one could not but feel that he was giving Canada a symbol of what the British Isles, and the old City of London in particular, had given to the Empire as a whole—the love of order, liberty, and freedom. The symbol of authority was also the symbol of liberty. In that mace was epitomized the freedom of speech, the freedom of assembly, the freedom of the press, the freedom of the individual.

The Premier recalled in a tribute to the guests present, how with Mayor McGeer he had fought on the same election platform not so long ago.

"I did not imagine then," added Mr. King, "that a little later we would be both attending this banquet in the heart of London, holding the respective positions we hold."

The mayor of Vancouver, Mr. G. G. McGeer, K.C., M.P., said that the success of the Lord Mayor's visit was due to the fact that in Vancouver they believed in the scriptural injunction: "Ask and it shall be given unto you."

"Of course," said the mayor, "we do not get everything we ask for in Vancouver"—an allusion to his financial mission which was not lost on the company—"but those portions of our requests that are granted are quite sufficient to leave our belief in the Scriptures both firm and secure."

Mr. McGeer went on to give credit to the numerous people who had made the Lord Mayor's visit possible, paying a particular tribute to the acting agent-general, Mr. W. A. McAdam.

## Pictures Mr. King as Downing Street Chief

By A. C. CUMMINGS

From The Evening Citizen's London News Bureau; Copyright by Southam Publishing Co.

LONDON (By Mail)—A whimsical picture of Premier Mackenzie King as the future Prime Minister of the United Kingdom lording it in state in Downing street, was sketched for the Canada Club the other night at its banquet to the Lord Mayor of London, by Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, the British minister of transport. Mr. Hore-Belisha, once a Fleet street newspaperman, then a barrister, then a Liberal M.P., now a member of Premier Baldwin's government, is the man responsible for covering the streets of English cities with glorified oranges—Belisha beacons they are called, whose purpose is to provide more or less safe crossings for pedestrians.

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### Refuses "Promotion"

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be reminded of the struggle by which their freedom had come down to them. As the Lord Mayor presented the mace to the new City of Vancouver one could not but feel that he was giving to Canada a symbol of what the British Isles, and the old City of London in particular, had given to the Empire as a whole—the love of order, liberty, and freedom. The symbol of authority was also the symbol of liberty. In that mace was epitomized the freedom of speech, the freedom of assembly, the freedom of the Press, the freedom of the individual.

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"I did not imagine then," added Mr. King, "that a little later we would be both attending this banquet in the heart of London, holding the respective positions we hold."

### Vancouver's Belief

The Mayor of Vancouver, Mr. G. G. McKeer, K.C., M.P., said that the success of the Lord Mayor's visit was due to the fact that in Vancouver they believed in the scriptural injunction: "Ask and it shall be given unto you."

"Of course," said the Mayor, "we do not get everything we ask for in Vancouver"—an allusion to his financial mission which was not lost on the company—"but those portions of our requests that are granted are quite sufficient to leave our belief in the Scriptures both firm and secure."

Mr. McGeer went on to give credit to the numerous people who had made the Lord Mayor's visit possible, paying a particular tribute to the acting agent general, Mr. W. A. McAdam, and described how he in his turn had so greatly enjoyed his visit to London. He had been able to make it clear to at least one leading financial man in "The City," that Vancouver was the name of a man, a fact which he had never known before.

The traditions of the city of London, he said, would become an inspiration for the work of the younger cities in Canada. Those overseas and those at home, by co-operating in the same spirit in which Captain Vancouver went forth to take possession of the Empire that was theirs today and in the same spirit that the Lord Mayor went to Vancouver, could do much more for the Empire than they were already doing.

The High Commissioner, Mr. Vincent Massey, who proposed the health of the Lord Mayor, happily added that all Canadians now regarded him "in the fullest sense of

the word as an honorary Canadian elected for life."

### For Closer Contacts

The Lord Mayor hoped his visit might mean ever closer contacts between Canadian cities and the cities of the Old Land.

"I have been given a new standard of measurement," he said. "Canadians will never blaze a trail of obsolete ideas."

He found, he said, everywhere in Canada an abiding faith in the future of the Dominion, a great devotion among all classes. Canadians were determined to preserve natural forests and tracts of countryside. He adjured Canada to guard its loveliness, and to feel that, in spite of great natural wealth and the gold of its resources, it would regard its natural beauty as its most cherished possession. It was the prayer of all of them in the British Commonwealth of Nations that the Dominion of Canada would press forward on the path of its destiny from success to success.

The Lord Mayor concluded: "Tonight, for my last thought, I will say to all those who love Canada, all those who live and work for Canada, all you here who have her welfare at heart—'On, Canada, on.'"

Sir Campbell Stuart, the chairman, read messages from the King and from Prince Arthur of Connaught, who referred to the Vancouver celebrations. Sir Campbell referred appreciatively to Sir George McLaren Brown on his retirement from the service of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and to Major Gladstone Murray on his appointment as general manager of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Many former lord mayors of London were among the guests and nearly a dozen of the Masters of the great city Livery Companies, or Guilds.

## Premier King At Dinner In Honor Of Sir P. Vincent

(Canadian Press Cable.)

LONDON, Oct. 19.—Prime Minister Mackenzie King tonight attended a dinner at the Canada Club in honor of Sir Percy Vincent, lord mayor of London. Sir Campbell Stuart, a native of Montreal, presided.

After repeated calls for a speech, Mr. King expressed the privilege of joining in the tribute to the lord mayor, who recently returned from a visit to Canada. The Canadian Prime Minister also paid tribute to the services of Sir George McLaren Brown, of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who is retiring shortly.

A message of greeting from the Duke of Connaught, former governor general of Canada, was read. Sir Campbell Stuart reminded the company that the duke was now in his 87th year, but his Canadian memories never grew dim.

The toast to the lord mayor was supported by Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian high commissioner to the United Kingdom. Other speakers included Mayor G. G. McGeer of Vancouver, Leslie Hore-Belisha, minister of transport, and Field Marshal the Earl of Cavan, who was aide-de-camp to Lord Stanley of Preston, one-time governor general of Canada.

## London Mayor Lauds Canada

### The King Sends Message to Dominion Club in Empire Heart

London, Oct. 20—Canadians today had a message of tribute and greetings from Sir Percy Vincent, Lord Mayor of London.

Speaking at a banquet in his honor last night, Sir Percy, who recently visited Canada, said "In Canada we found everywhere an abiding faith in the future of the Dominion and great devotion among all classes that love a country which can strengthen the bent back of the toiler in the field.

"To-night, for my last thought," Sir Percy said, "I will paraphrase these words and say to all those who love Canada, all those who live and work for Canada, all of you here who have her welfare at heart—on, Canada, on!"

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King declared that "We in Canada realize the source of freedom in the British Empire to be as old as the city of London. Vancouver and other parts of Canada know what the city has done for liberty and freedom."

Sir Campbell Stuart, native of Montreal, who presided, read the following message to the guests from the King:

"The King, as a patron, is glad to know that the Canada Club is entertaining the Lord Mayor of London after Sir Percy's successful visit to the Dominion and His Majesty sends sincere thanks to all members for their loyal assurances, which he much appreciated."

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## Premier Attends London Dinner

### Mr. King Pays Tribute to Retiring Mayor.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—(C)—Prime Minister King tonight attended a dinner at the Canada Club in honor of Sir Percy Vincent, retiring Lord Mayor of London. Sir Campbell Stuart presided.

Mr. King expressed the privilege of joining in the tribute to Sir Percy, who recently returned from a visit to Canada. The Prime Minister also paid tribute to the services of Sir George McLaren Brown of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who is retiring shortly.

A message of greeting from the Duke of Connaught, former Governor General of Canada, was read. Sir Campbell Stuart reminded the company that the Duke was now in his 87th year, but his Canadian memories never grew dim.

The toast to Sir Percy was supported by Hon. Vincent Massey, Canadian High Commissioner to the United Kingdom. Other speakers included Mayor G. G. McGeer of Vancouver, Leslie Hore-Belisha, Minister of Transport, and Field Marshal the Earl of Cavan, who was aide-de-camp to Lord Stanley of Preston, one-time Governor General of Canada.

## **Premier King Turns Home**

### **Well Pleased by Talks in Britain Over Trade Treaty**

Southampton, Oct. 31—In an interview to-day prior to sailing for Canada aboard the liner Empress of Britain, Prime Minister Mackenzie King expressed keen appreciation of the cordial conversations he had had with British ministers.

He said the conversations concerning the Ottawa Trade Agreements had progressed favorably. He left England pleased with the progress made.

During his stay Mr. King said he had the advantage of long conversations with Prime Minister Baldwin at Chequers, when he was made acquainted with details of the European situation.

Mr. King looked forward to his return to Britain for the Coronation celebrations next May and the meeting of the Imperial Conference.

## KING TO VISIT CANADA AFTER HIS CORONATION

Premier King Announces Pro-  
jected Visit on His Return  
From England  
TO INDIA FIRST

Aboard S.S. Empress of Britain, Nov. 6.—(By Wireless)—The King expects to visit Canada in 1937 it was indicated by Premier King, who returned to Canada from Europe to-day.

The King will come to Canada as soon as it can be conveniently arranged after his coronation next May, the prime minister indicated to newspapermen who boarded the Empress of Britain as she steamed up the St. Lawrence river.

Under present plans the King will journey to India almost immediately after his coronation. The prime minister said his majesty was looking forward to visiting Canada as soon as possible after the trip to India. The prime minister had no details of the King's projected visit.

It will be the King's fifth trip to the Dominion of Canada, but the first time a reigning British monarch has travelled Canadian soil.

Mr. King returning from a League of Nations assembly meeting in Geneva, followed by a sojourn in

London, told newspapermen reports Canada planned a large defence program were "quite misleading."

### Peace Prospect Bright

Defence matters in general were discussed in London but Canada was not committed to anything, the prime minister declared. Prospects for peace, he felt, were brighter now than for some time.

He dealt mainly with his discussions abroad and said that in London, defence of Canada, or imperial defence, was not discussed as such.

Mr. King said he returned to Canada convinced each nation should mind its own affairs, meanwhile exerting good will for peace which, he added, seemed to be a brighter prospect now.

All phases of national life are being watched by the Canadian government, the prime minister said. One of these was defence, which was fully discussed before his departure for Geneva, Mr. King added.

The prime minister said he was convinced the League of Nations was doing great work and would try to draw all nations into its membership.

### Quite Misleading

The prime minister said he had read reports in Canadian newspapers of enlarged defence force plans for Canada and described them as "quite misleading."

While in London, said Mr. King, he had discussed defence matters from the world-wide angle, but had not taken up particularly the question of either Canadian or empire defence.

Canadian defence had been fully discussed among his colleagues before he left for Europe, the prime minister told newspapermen to-day.

"I want to make it clear that as far as the government is concerned, it is watching all phases of our national economy," the prime minister declared. "That includes unemployment, agriculture and many other problems, including defence. It is wholly incorrect to say that I

have discussed abroad the matter of Canadian defence as such."

Apparently well and refreshed by his visit abroad, the prime minister declared himself more than ever convinced that democracy was the best form of government.

### Canada Fortunate

"The countries with democratic governments are the ones that are maintaining liberty and freedom," he said. "We in Canada are a fortunate people—fortunate in our neighbors and in our lack of neighbors."

In Europe, Mr. King said, he found an apparent move away from economic nationalism and a growing belief the best way to peace among nations was by means of freer intercourse. He was convinced each nation should mind its own affairs, meanwhile exerting goodwill for peace.

The prime minister said he found defence and warlike preparations were not the paramount interest in

England and "their minds seem quite comfortable in that respect."

His meeting with King Edward VIII and with all members of the British government left the Canadian prime minister convinced Great Britain at least was determined to keep peace if at all possible. Increasing prosperity was evident in Great Britain, Mr. King said.

### Profitable Visit

The prime minister said he had expressed the hope to King Edward that his majesty visit Canada and the King had assured him he was looking forward to again coming to the Dominion as soon as his offi-

cial duties would permit. He must first visit India.

"My visit was most interesting and profitable in every way," Mr. King told reporters. "Europe is so filled with confusion and uncertainty that one cannot get a real understanding of the situation without going there."

At Geneva the prime minister met and talked with the foreign ministers of 27 nations. It was the feeling of the League of Nations, he said, that it should get every country represented if possible.

The prime minister headed Canada's delegation to the League of Nations assembly which opened Sept. 23.

"I came away from Geneva convinced it is a good thing for each country to mind its own affairs," said Mr. King. "It is very unwise for one country to set itself up in judgment of the actions of another. I think the policy adopted among the countries of the empire in that respect might well be followed by the world at large."

### Tension Seems Less

"I don't think any country wants war and I am certain Great Britain will keep out of war if it is at all possible. That was the feeling expressed by the King, the prime minister and all members of the government."

"The tension in Europe seemed less when I left than when the league assembly opened in September. There are many hopeful signs and I see no reason to fear the forces working for peace will not prevail."

Not only did he find a marked tendency away from economic nationalism among European nations, the prime minister said, but there was an apparent move to lower tariff barriers and gradually get rid of other forms of trade restrictions.

"There is a growing recognition that such restrictions are harmful and that the way out of present difficulties is through more intercourse between nations," he said.

In France Mr. King was entertained by Premier Blum and the French foreign minister.

### Found France Friendly

"They are very friendly toward Canada and immensely appreciative of the Vimy visit," said the prime minister. "That pilgrimage left a more favorable impression everywhere. King Edward spoke to me about it and also Queen Mary, and they seemed immensely pleased."

With respect to the trade agreement between Canada and the United Kingdom, the prime minister said progress toward its revision had been made by Finance Minister Dunning, Trade Minister Euler and Agriculture Minister Gardiner during their visit to London last summer.

Mr. King said he also had gone into the matter but could not say when agreements would be reached. It might not be discussed at the next session of parliament. The agreement does not expire until the fall of 1937.

France, said Mr. King, was having her own difficulties with respect to markets and using, as far as possible, local products, but he was convinced that if any additional imports of wheat were required by that country, Canada would share in the market.

The prime minister planned to entrain immediately after leaving the Empress of Britain and expected to reach Ottawa by early afternoon.

The Dominion parliament will be called early in the new year, the prime minister stated. The date, he said, would be one of the matters he would take up soon with his colleagues.

The prime minister said he hoped to attend the coronation of King Edward VIII next May and added he would shortly announce details of the plans for a Canadian delegation to the ceremonies.

The prime minister's message was the first official indication of the King's projected trip to Canada, following his coronation as Emperor of India's millions.

The King first came to Canada in 1919. Other visits followed in 1923, 1924 and 1927.

## King Edward Plans Visit To Dominion Next Year, Prime Minister Reveals

### Monarch Expects to Come to Canada After Coronation and Indian Durbar Rites

Aboard S.S. Empress of Britain, Nov. 6—King Edward VIII. expects to visit Canada in 1937, it was indicated by Prime Minister Mackenzie King, who returned to Canada from Europe to-day.

The King will come to Canada as soon as it can be conveniently arranged after his coronation next May, the Prime Minister indicated to newspaper men who boarded the Empress of Britain as she steamed up the St. Lawrence River.

Under present plans, the King will journey to India, immediately after his coronation in London. The Prime Minister said His Majesty was looking forward to visiting Canada as soon as possible after the Durbar at Delhi, at which he will be crowned emperor of India.

#### TOUR OF EMPIRE

If the King comes to Canada it is expected that the visit necessarily will be followed by visits to each of the other Dominions. In such a case, it is believed, the King could not make one long tour which would involve too long an absence from England.

But if plans for a series of Empire visits were made, His Majesty possibly would visit first Canada, then South Africa on a second tour and thirdly Australia and New Zealand.

It will be King Edward's fifth trip to the Dominion of Canada but the first time a reigning British monarch has travelled Canadian soil.

The Prime Minister's message was the first official indication of King Edward's projected trip to Canada.

King Edward first came to Canada in 1919. Other visits followed in 1923, 1924 and 1927, but these were unofficial journeys. His father, King George V., also visited the Dominion, though his trips, too, were made before becoming King.

#### CAPTURED HEARTS

The present monarch captured the hearts of his Canadian subjects when he came to the Dominion as a youth of 25 just after the Great War.

Everywhere he went, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, he was cheered by thousands. He danced. He played golf. And he won the admiration and devotion of his Canadian subjects.

A strike was in progress in the mining district of Northern Ontario at the time and his staff decided it would be safer for him not to visit certain districts. When the prince learned this, he insisted on touring the Porcupine mining country.

The result was that the residents gave him a roaring welcome. At Timmins a streamer of bunting straddled a great square outside the station bearing the legend: "This is your town; paint it red or any dam color you like."

The King's famous E.P. Ranch at High River, Alta., drew the then Earl of Renfrew to Canada in 1923. He came again in an unofficial capacity in 1924, also visiting the United States, and he accompanied Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin to Canada in 1927.

#### RODE ON SUBWAYS

He purchased his Alberta ranch soon after his first Canadian visit and it has since become famous for prize livestock. On his 1923 trip to America the King attended polo matches between England and the United States and while in New York did almost everything any ordinary vacationist would do.

He even rode on subways.

In 1927 he was also accompanied by his youngest brother, Prince George, and spent most of the time at the ranch. In Ottawa he attended the Confederation jubilee celebration and dedicated Canada's memorial to her 60,000 soldier dead.

The Prime Minister had no details of King Edward's projected visit.

## King Edward is to Visit Canada Soon After Coronation in May

**His Majesty Looks Forward to Dominion  
Tour Following Trip to India,  
Prime Minister Reveals on Return.**

ABOARD S.S. EMPRESS OF BRITAIN, Nov. 5. — (C.P.-by Wireless)—King Edward VIII is planning a visit to Canada soon after his coronation next May, Prime Minister King indicated tonight as he came back from a European visit.

The Prime Minister said the King was looking forward to a visit to Canada as soon as possible after his trip to India, which is planned for almost immediately after the May coronation.

Mr. King said no more about the Monarch's proposed visit to the Dominion. It was the first official

indication King Edward expected to visit this country next year.

King Edward's trip will mark the first time in history that a reigning British Monarch has visited Canada. He has travelled through the Dominion four times, but before he came to the Throne.

His father, King George V, also visited Canada, but it was prior to his accession.

King Edward's visit to India, preceding the journey to Canada, will be for the purpose of being crowned Emperor of India. A ceremonial durbar will see him vested as ruler of India's millions.

## ARMS REPORT IS MISLEADING MR. KING SAYS

Prime Minister Reaches  
Canada After Geneva  
Trip.

**ADMITS DEFENCE  
HAS BEEN TALKED**

Asserts Only Matters in  
General Have Been  
Discussed.

ABOARD S. S. \*EMPRESS OF BRITAIN, Nov. 5. — (C.P. by Wireless)—Reports that Canada is planning a large defence program are "quite misleading," Prime Minister Mackenzie King told newspapermen tonight as he returned to Canada from Geneva where he attended a meeting of the League of Nations, followed by a sojourn in the United Kingdom.

The Prime Minister, met by newspapermen who boarded the Empress of Britain off Father Point, said defence matters in general were discussed in London but defence of Canada, or Imperial defence, was not discussed as such. Canada, he said, was not committed to anything.

### **A Brighter Prospect.**

Mr. King said he returned to Canada convinced each nation should mind its own affairs, meanwhile exerting good will for peace which, he added, seemed to be a brighter prospect now.

All phases of national life are being watched by the Canadian Government, the Prime Minister said. One of these was defence, which was fully discussed before his departure for Geneva, Mr. King added.

The Prime Minister said he was convinced the League of Nations was doing great work and would try to draw all nations into membership.

### **Arrives at Noon.**

Mr. King appeared well after his trip and said he would be glad to be back in Ottawa. He is to arrive in the Capital at noon tomorrow.

## Query Left Unanswered By Premier

Not Known if Parliament to Consider Larger Defence Policy

By NORMAN MacLEOD  
Special to The Herald

QUEBEC, Nov. 6.—In the course of almost an hour of intimate conference with political correspondents who boarded the Empress of Britain last night off Father Point, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King indicated a determination to keep Canada aloof from Europe's intermecine quarrels, emphasized anew he had made no imperial defence commitments on behalf of the Dominion, broadly presented Canada's foreign policy as one of being "a good neighbor" to all the world, and expressed as his own belief that while the immediate European situation is anxious and threatening the forces working strongly for peace will prevail.

### LEFT UNANSWERED

IT was a thoroughly comprehensive and informative interview, with the prime minister apparently in the best of health and spirits, despite the strenuous schedule he is understood to have followed daily throughout his Geneva, Paris and London mission.

It left unanswered only one question, namely, is Canada, when Parliament assembles, to consider an enlarged defence policy, and, if so, what is its scope to be?

There would be nothing inconsistent with what Mr. King told his interviewers last night in the gov-

ernment bringing down an enlarged defense policy at the approaching session.

### TWO POINTS

WHAT the Prime Minister emphasized particularly were two points, viz:

1.—That the government, long before he went overseas, had discussed the defence needs of the country, just as it had discussed unemployment, trade, or any other national question; in other words, it had neither been indifferent to it, ignored it, nor neglected it.

2.—That no discussions of a possible Canadian contribution to Imperial defence had been held by him with anyone on his overseas mission and that no commitments of any kind had been made on the Dominion's behalf.

When an interviewer suggested neither of these propositions ruled out the possibility of the Prime Minister, without necessarily taking part in formal conversations, forming a personal judgment upon the importance of the defence issue, Rt. Hon. Mr. King replied it was impossible for anyone to enter the atmosphere of Europe today without the defence question intruding itself upon his consciousness wherever he moved.

Interviewer — "Did you find the Imperial defence question particularly uppermost in the minds of the British?"

Rt. Hon. Mr. King—"Not particularly. I think the British are resting fairly easy in their minds. They are quite confident in the situation."

### SHEDS NO LIGHT

HE could throw no light on the mystery of the Dexter cable, a despatch filed to the Sifton press of western Canada recently by its widely experienced London correspondent, Grant Dexter, only lately transferred from the Ottawa press gallery.

Mr. Dexter, whose record for reliability has always been of the highest, wrote as almost his first despatch from London that Mr. King would submit a naval building program to Parliament projecting the construction of fleets of destroyers on both the Atlantic and the Pacific.

The Prime Minister could offer no explanation of the origin of the report. He had "not had the pleasure" of seeing Mr. Dexter in England. He only knew there was no basis for the cable.

At the same time, it was apparent Rt. Hon. Mr. King was strongly interested in the reactions the despatch had aroused for he questioned the correspondents on the editorial views leading Canadian taxpayers had expressed.

That was, broadly, if not in detail, the extent of the discussion on the defence issue. If the Prime Minister did not evade discussion of any question, neither were his remarks conclusive. The only interpretation they can possibly justify is that the government is not committed, but that it is yet free to act. But on the point of whether or not it will act Rt. Hon. Mr. King has not yet spoken.

## THE KING HAS SET NO DATE FOR VISIT

May Possibly Visit Canada  
After Trip To India  
Next Year

### SERIES OF TOURS

One Long Empire Journey  
Would Involve Too Long  
An Absence

LONDON, Nov. 6—(C.P. Cable)—Authoritative quarters, recalling that Premier Mackenzie King had an audience with the King during his visit here, considered it probable today that during the talk a visit by His Majesty to Canada at some future time had been discussed.

But it was learned that no definite plans have been made up to the present for a visit to the Dominion next year.

Mr. King, returning to Canada aboard the Empress of Britain, indicated the King was planning a visit to Canada soon after his coronation next May.

#### FOLLOW TRIP TO INDIA

Authoritative sources said any visit to Canada would be made after His Majesty's visit to India, which will take place following the coronation. Also it was said if the King went to Canada the visit necessarily would be followed by visits to each of the other Dominions.

In such a case, it was said, the King would not make one long tour, which would involve too long an absence from England. But if plans for a series of Empire visits were made, His Majesty possibly would visit first Canada, then South Africa on a second tour and thirdly Australia and New Zealand.

#### PREMIER'S STATEMENT

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The King will come to Canada as soon as it can be conveniently arranged after his Coronation next May, the Prime Minister indicated to newspapermen who boarded the Empress of Britain as she steamed up the St. Lawrence River.

Under present plans the King will journey to India almost immediately after his Coronation. The Prime Minister said His Majesty was looking forward to visiting Canada as soon as possible after the trip to India.

It will be the King's fifth trip to the Dominion of Canada, but the first time a reigning British monarch has travelled on Canadian soil.

#### REPORTS MISLEADING

Mr. King, returning from a League of Nations Assembly meeting in Geneva, followed by a sojourn in London, told newspapermen reports that Canada planned a large defence program were "quite misleading."

Defence matters in general were discussed in London, but Canada was not committed to anything, the Prime Minister declared. Prospects for peace, he felt, were brighter now than for some time.

The Prime Minister's message was the first official indication of King Edward's projected trip to Canada, following his coronation as Emperor of India's millions.

King Edward first came to Canada in 1919. Other visits followed in 1923, 1924 and 1927, but these were unofficial journeys. His father, King George V., also visited the Dominion though his trips too were made before becoming King.

The present monarch captured the hearts of his Canadian subjects when he came to the Dominion as a youth of 25 just after the Great War.

Everywhere he went, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, he was cheered by thousands. He danced. He played golf. And he won the admiration and devotion of his Canadian subjects.

#### ALSO VISITED U.S.

The King's famous EP Ranch at High River, Alta., drew the then Earl of Renfrew to Canada in 1923. He came again in an unofficial capacity in 1924, also visiting the United States, and he accompanied Premier Stanley Baldwin to Canada in 1927.

He purchased his Alberta ranch soon after his first Canadian visit and it has since become famous for prize livestock. On his 1923 trip to America the King attended polo matches between England and the United States and while in New York did almost everything any ordinary vacationist would do.

The King played polo, danced, attended theatres, witnessed ball games and attended private parties. The King even rode on subways. He went to his foothills ranch from New York.

In 1927 he was also accompanied by his youngest brother, Prince George, and spent most of his time at the EP Ranch, though in Ottawa he attended the Confederation jubilee celebration and dedicated Canada's memorial to her 60,000 soldier dead.

The Prime Minister had no details of King Edward's projected visit for newspapermen. He dealt mainly with his discussions abroad and said that in London, defence of Canada, or Imperial defence, was not discussed as such.

# Canadian Defence Issue Still Dark; Premier is Silent

**Declares Faith in Ability of Peace Forces to Win Out in Europe.**

**QUESTIONS PRESS**

**Mackenzie King Keen to Know Reaction to Naval Program Story.**

By **NORMAN M. MacLEOD**,  
Mail and Empire Staff Writer.

Quebec, Nov. 6. — In the course of almost an hour of intimate conference with political correspondents who boarded the Empress of Britain last night off Father Point, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King indicated a determination to keep Canada aloof from Europe's internecine quarrels, emphasized anew that he had made no imperial defence commitments on behalf of the Dominion, broadly presented Canada's foreign policy as one of "being a good neighbor" to all the world—and expressed as his own belief that, while the immediate European situation is anxious and threatening, the forces working strongly for peace will prevail.

It was a thoroughly comprehensive and informative interview, with the Prime Minister apparently in the best of health and spirits, despite the strenuous schedule which he is understood to have followed daily throughout his Geneva, Paris and London mission.

It left unanswered only one question, namely, is Canada, when Parliament assembles, to consider an enlarged defence policy and, if so, what is its scope to be?

There would be nothing inconsistent with what Mr. King told his interviewers last night in the Government bringing down an enlarged defence policy at the approaching session. What the Prime Minister emphasized particularly were two points, viz.:

**Needs Previously Discussed.**

(1) That the Government long before he went overseas, had discussed the defence needs of the country, just as it had discussed unemployment, trade, or any other national question; in other words, it had neither been indifferent to it, ignored it, nor neglected it.

(2) That no discussions of a possible Canadian contribution to Imperial defence had been held by him with anyone on his present overseas mission, and that no commitments of any kind had been made on the Dominion's behalf.

When an interviewer suggested that neither of these propositions ruled out the possibility of the Prime Minister without necessarily taking part in formal conversations, forming a personal judgment upon the importance of the defence issue, Rt. Hon. Mr. King replied that it was impossible for anyone to enter the atmosphere of Europe to-day without the defence question intruding itself upon his consciousness wherever he moved.

Interviewer—"Did you find the imperial defence question particularly uppermost in the minds of the British?"

Rt. Hon. Mr. King—"Not particu-

larly. I think the British are resting fairly easy in their minds. They are quite confident in the situation."

He could throw no light on the mystery of the Dexter cable, a despatch filed to the Sifton press of Western Canada recently by its widely-experienced London correspondent, Grant Dexter, only lately transferred from the Ottawa press gallery.

**Record of Reliability.**

Mr. Dexter, whose record for reliability has always been of the highest, wrote as almost his first despatch from London that Mr. King would submit a naval building program to Parliament projecting the construction of fleets of destroyers on both the Atlantic and the Pacific.

The Prime Minister could offer no explanation of the origin of the report. He had "not had the pleasure" of seeing Mr. Dexter in England. He only knew that there was no basis for the cable.

At the same time, it was apparent that Mr. King was strongly interested in the reactions which the despatch had aroused, for he questioned the correspondents on the editorial views which leading Canadian newspapers have expressed.

That was broadly if not in detail, the extent of the discussion on the defence issue. If the Prime Minister did not evade discussion of any question, neither were his remarks conclusive. The only interpretation that they can possibly justify is that the Government is not committed, but that it is yet free to act. But on the point of whether or not it will act, Mr. King has not spoken.

On the broader question of foreign policy, the Prime Minister was wholly explicit. He believed that the policy which a nation should follow in the present chaotic international situation was to attend strictly to its own affairs, to refrain from "sitting in judgment" upon any other people, and to promote good feelings in every way possible.

**Example of Canada.**

In this latter respect he believed that the example which Canada was setting was proving of tangible influence in the old world. The nations of Europe, he said, were watching with high interest the reciprocal trade treaty between Canada and the United States, and were impressed with the atmosphere of amity in which relations between the two countries were conducted. It had been his greatest source of pride at Geneva, the Prime Minister declared, to be able to say that there was not a single country in the world with which Canada was involved in any dispute, whether trade or otherwise.

The attitude was regarded by Mr. King as of fundamental importance. The basic question which was in process of being settled in the world to-day was whether the principle of good will towards all or its converse of international ill will was to prevail. The forces threatening war were undeniable but the influences determined to keep the peace, among which Britain ranked foremost, were strong. The Prime Minister saw no reason to believe that the latter would not ultimately triumph.

Mr. King knew of no plans of the British Government to buy munitions on an extensive scale in Canada.

One of the most interesting disclosures of the Prime Minister was the hope of His Majesty to visit Canada. While the date could not be forecast as yet, Mr. King believed that such a visit was likely as soon as the details could be arranged feasibly. King Edward was going to

India after the coronation. His Canadian tour would not likely be possible until after these events.

**Welcomed at Ottawa.**

Ottawa, Nov. 6.—(CP) — Arriving home from his official duties as head of the Canadian delegation at Geneva, and after lengthy discussions with members of the Governments to France and Great Britain, Prime Minister Mackenzie King was given a warm welcome by a large group of people here to-day, including members of his Government and the diplomatic corps stationed in the capital.

Of the League of Nations assembly Mr. King said he would give a detailed account of his reactions when he addresses a banquet Monday night tendered by the League of Nations Society of Canada. The feeling of the assembly, he said, was that an energetic campaign should be launched to get every nation represented there. It was a most profitable experience, he said, to have the opportunity of meeting and exchanging views with the foreign ministers of 27 leading nations at Geneva.

The Prime Minister will give early consideration to the make-up of the Canadian delegation to the coronation of King Edward VIII next May. He will attend personally and the Canadian non-partisan delegation will be supplemented by a composite detachment of military, naval and air services.

During his audience with King Edward while in England Mr. Mackenzie King expressed the wish that His Majesty visit Canada at the earliest opportunity and was assured that the King would do so and that he was looking forward with keen anticipation to resume his associations made during his previous visits as Prince of Wales. It was considered likely that the visit would not be possible until 1938 because of the necessity of the sovereign attending the durbar in India almost immediately after the coronation in May.

## M. King n'a pris aucun engagement, en Europe

**Le Premier Ministre affirme qu'à Genève comme à Londres, il n'a engagé en rien le Canada au sujet de la défense de l'Empire. — Démenti à une rumeur. — Le Roi Edouard viendrait au pays en 1937.**

### IMPORTANTE INTERVIEW

De retour d'un voyage de deux mois en Europe, le T. H. M. W.-L. Mackenzie King, Premier Ministre du Canada, a déclaré, à son arrivée à Québec hier matin, qu'il n'a pris, au nom du Dominion, aucun engagement pour assurer la défense de l'Empire. De plus, le premier ministre a qualifié d'erronées (*quite misleading*) certaines nouvelles de la presse canadienne annonçant un plan de défense nationale plus élaboré pour le Canada.

"Aux réunions du conseil de la S.D.N. et lors des entrevues que j'eus avec les membres du gouvernement anglais," expliqua M. King, "nous avons discuté de la paix mondiale et des questions de défense internationale, mais nous n'avons jamais causé en particulier de la défense de l'Empire et du Canada."

"Je tiens à ce qu'il soit clairement compris", affirma le Premier Ministre, "que le gouvernement suit attentivement toutes les phases de l'économie nationale. Et cela veut dire le chômage, l'agriculture, et plusieurs autres choses dont la défense de notre pays. Il est tout à fait incorrect cependant de dire que j'ai discuté en Europe des problèmes de défense nationale".

Passant ensuite à d'autres considérations, le chef du gouvernement déclara "que la démocratie est, en fait, la forme idéale de gouvernement et que les pays démocratiques sont ceux qui maintiennent la liberté".

"En Europe," ajouta-t-il, "on semble avoir des tendances à l'abandon du nationalisme économique et l'on comprend que le meilleur moyen de promouvoir la paix, c'est encore de faciliter les relations commerciales entre les pays. Malheureusement, les nations européennes sont remplies d'incertitude et de confusion. Toutefois, l'Angleterre est déterminée à maintenir la paix, si possible. D'ailleurs je ne crois pas qu'au-

un pays désire la guerre et je ne vois pas pourquoi les forces de paix ne prévaudraient. Au Canada, nous sommes contents des voisins que nous avons, et surtout du fait que nous n'en avons pas trop".

"Je suis revenu de Genève", déclara encore M. King, "avec la ferme conviction que c'est une excellente chose que de nous occuper chacun de nos propres affaires. Il est souverainement imprudent pour un pays de juger les actes et les décisions de ses voisins. Je crois que la politique suivie, à cet égard, par les pays de l'Empire, pourrait servir d'exemple au reste du monde".

"La France a beaucoup d'amitié pour nous", ajouta le Premier Ministre. "Les Français ont immensément apprécié le pèlerinage à Vimy qui a laissé partout une belle impression. Le roi et la reine-mère m'en ont parlé et en semblaient enchantés. Quant à ce qui concerne le commerce avec ce pays, je suis convaincu que nous aurons notre part si la France est obligée d'importer du blé. J'ai également de grandes espérances au sujet du nouveau traité de commerce avec l'Angleterre. Toutefois, je ne peux dire quand sera conclue la nouvelle entente. Il est possible qu'on n'en discute pas à la prochaine session, car les accords n'expirent pas avant l'automne de 1937".

En terminant, l'hon. M. King déclara qu'il avait exprimé au Roi l'espoir que celui-ci visiterait encore une fois le Canada. "Et le Roi songe sérieusement à venir dans notre pays dès que ses devoirs officiels le lui permettront, probablement en 1937", affirma-t-il.

Immédiatement à la suite de cette entrevue accordée à la presse, le premier ministre est monté dans son wagon particulier, en route pour Ottawa. L'hon. M. King a fait le voyage de retour à bord de l'"Empress of Britain".

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## No Defense Commitments Made, Says Premier King

Reports of Plans For  
Enlarged Canadian  
Force Are Called 'Quite  
Misleading'

Quebec, Nov. 6—Canada has made no commitments for Empire defense, Prime Minister Mackenzie King declared on his arrival here to-day aboard the Empress of Britain after nearly two months abroad. In that time he attended the League of Nations Assembly in Geneva and conferred with British Government officials in London.

The Prime Minister said he had read reports in Canadian newspapers of enlarged defense force plans for Canada and described them as "quite misleading."

While in London, said Mr. King, he had discussed defense matters from the world-wide angle but had not taken up particularly the question of either Canadian or Empire defense.

Canadian defense had been fully discussed among his colleagues before he left for Europe, the Prime Minister told newspapermen who travelled up the St. Lawrence River from Father Point, Que., with him.

Mr. King's conviction that "each nation should mind its own affairs" is reported on Page Twenty-two.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

D21836

PUBLICATION.....Toronto Telegram.....

DATE.....Nov 6/36.....

**Premier King Back  
Plans Session Date**

Quebec, Nov. 6--Parliament will be called early in the new year, Premier Mackenzie King said to-day on his arrival here after a two-month trip abroad. The date, he said, would be one of the matters he would take up soon.

He hoped to attend the coronation of King Edward VIII., and added he would shortly announce details of the plans for a Canadian delegation to the ceremonies.

# KING EDWARD TO VISIT CANADA NEXT YEAR SAYS PRIME MINISTER KING

**Announcement Is Made by Prime Minister on Arrival Here This Morning on Empress of Britain — No Commitments Made For Empire Defence.**

**Convinced Democracy Is The Best System**

Important announcements, to the effect that His Majesty King Edward VIII was planning to pay a visit to Canada after the coronation next June, that Canada had made no commitments of any kind for Empire defence so far, and that the federal government was not planning a large-scale defence programme, were the high lights of a statement made to the press by Prime Minister the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King on arriving at Quebec this morning on the liner Empress of Britain. The Prime Minister was returning from attending the League of Nations sessions in Geneva, and while overseas, had had conferences on many subjects with British statesmen and officials. In conversation with the Chronicle-Telegraph, Mr. King was somewhat guarded in his statements, reserving much for the address which he is to deliver to the people of Canada by radio on Monday. He was, however, in a cheerful and friendly mood, and, in spite of rough weather on the Atlantic, had thoroughly enjoyed the crossing, and was looking and feeling very fit.

#### Canada After India

While he could give no details of the proposed visit to Canada of King Edward, Mr. King indicated that His Majesty was making his plans for a visit to Canada as soon as possible after he had made his official visit to India, which will be immediately after his coronation. This was the first official announcement that the King proposed to visit Canada next year, and will mark the first time in history that a reigning British monarch has visited Canada. It will be the first trip of His Majesty to this country, however, as four previous visits were made while he was Prince of Wales.

#### Empire Defence

Questioned as to various phases of his activities overseas, Mr. King declared emphatically that Canada has made no commitments for Empire defence. He had read reports, he said, that Canada was making plans for enlarged defence forces, and he described them as "quite misleading. While in London, he said, he had discussed defence matters from the world-wide angle, but had not taken up particularly the question of either Canadian or Empire defence,

which had been fully discussed among his colleagues before he left for Europe.

"I want to make it clear," said the Prime Minister, "that as far as the government is concerned, it is watching all phases of our national economy. That includes unemployment, agriculture and many other problems, including defence, but it is wholly incorrect to say

that I have discussed abroad the matter of Canadian defence in such."

#### Democracy Best

Declaring that he had returned from Europe more than ever convinced that democracy was the best form of government, Premier King said:—

"The countries with democratic governments are the ones that maintain liberty and freedom. We in Canada are a fortunate people—fortunate in our neighbours and in our lack of neighbours. In Europe, however, there is an apparent move away from economic nationalism, and a growing belief that the best way to peace among nations is by means of freer intercourse.

"I came away from Geneva convinced," the Prime Minister said, "that it is a good thing for each country to mind its own affairs. It is very unwise for any one country to set itself up in judgment of the actions of another. I think the policy adopted among the countries of the Empire in that respect might well be followed by the world at large.

"I don't think any country wants war and I am certain Great Britain will keep out of war if it is at all possible. That was the feeling expressed by the King, the Prime Minister and all members of the government. The tension in Europe seemed less when I left than when the League of Assembly opened in September. There are many hopeful signs and I see no reasons to fear the forces working for peace will not prevail."

#### Move to Lower Barriers

Not only did he find a marked tendency away from economic nationalism among European nations the Prime Minister said, but there was an apparent move to lower tariff barriers and gradually get rid of other forms of trade restrictions. "There is a growing recognition that such restrictions are harmful and that the way out of present difficulties is through more intercourse between nations.

#### British Prosperity

In England, defence and war-like preparations were not the paramount interest. "Their minds seem quite comfortable in that respect," Mr. Mackenzie King said. In his contact with King Edward and with all members of the British Government he was convinced that Great Britain at least was determined to keep peace if at all possible. Increasing prosperity was evident in Great Britain.

With respect to the trade agree-

ment between Canada and the United Kingdom the Prime Minister said progress toward its revision had been made by Finance Minister Dunning, Trade Minister Euler and Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, during their visit to London last summer. He had also gone into the matter but could not say when agreement would be reached. It might not be discussed at the next session of parliament. The agreement does not expire until the fall of 1937.

He had found the British ministers most friendly, the Prime Minister said, and discussions on the trade agreement had been useful. But there were many considerations and he could not say when agreement would be reached on renewal conditions. Although the pact had a year to run much could be gained by early consideration.

#### France Friendly

In France Mr. Mackenzie King was entertained by Premier Blum and the French foreign minister. "They are very friendly toward Canada," he said, "and immensely appreciative of the Vimy visit. That pilgrimage left a most favorable impression everywhere. King Edward spoke to me about it and also Queen Mary, and they seemed immensely pleased.

#### Delegation For Coronation

Parliament would be called early in the new year, the Prime Minister said, and settlement upon a date would be one of the matters he would take up soon with his colleagues. He hoped to attend the coronation next May and would announce shortly details of the plans for a Canadian delegation.

It had been a pleasure for him at Geneva, Mr. Mackenzie King said, Canada was on friendly relations with every nation represented there. That was made possible by the removal, just before his departure for Europe, of the restrictions against Russian imports in effect since 1931.

France was having her own difficulties with respect to markets and the use as far as possible of local products, but he was convinced, the Prime Minister said, that if any additional imports of wheat were required by that country Canada would share in the market.

## Canada Not Committed To Any Defence Policy

*Question Discussed in London in General Way Only,  
Says Premier King — Considers European Internal  
Strains Definitely Eased*

QUEBEC, Nov. 6—(C.P.)—Canada has made no commitments for Empire defence, Premier Mackenzie King declared on his arrival here today aboard the Empress of Britain, after nearly two months abroad where he attended the League of Nations Assembly in Geneva and conferred with British Government officials in London.

The Prime Minister said he had read reports in Canadian newspapers of enlarged defence force plans for Canada and described them as "quite misleading."

While in London, said Mr. King, he had discussed defence matters from the world wide angle, but had not taken up particularly the question of either Canadian or Empire defence.

Canadian defence had been fully discussed among his colleagues before he left for Europe, the Prime Minister told newspapermen who travelled up the St. Lawrence river from Father Point, Que., with him.

### NOT CONFERENCE TOPIC

"I want to make it clear that as far as the Government is concerned, it is watching all phases of our national economy," the Prime Minister declared. "That includes unemployment, agriculture, and many other problems, including defence. It is wholly incorrect to say that I have discussed abroad the matter of Canadian defence as such."

Apparently well and refreshed by his visit abroad, the Prime Minister declared himself more than ever convinced that democracy was the best form of government.

"The countries with Democratic Governments are the ones that are maintaining liberty and freedom," he said. "We in Canada are a fortunate people — fortunate in our neighbors and in our lack of neighbors."

### BRITAIN UNDISTURBED

The Prime Minister said he found that defence and warlike preparations were not the paramount interest in England and "their minds seem quite comfortable in that respect."

His meeting with the King and with all members of the British Government left the Canadian Prime Minister convinced that Great Britain at least was determined to keep peace if at all possible. Increasing prosperity was evident in Great Britain Mr. King said.

"My visit was most interesting and profitable in every way," Mr. King told reporters. "Europe is so filled with confusion and uncertainty that one cannot get a real understanding of the situation without going there."

At Geneva the Prime Minister met and talked with the foreign ministers of 27 nations. It was the feeling of the League of Nations, he said, that it should get every country represented if possible.

The Prime Minister headed Canada's delegation to the League of Nations Assembly which opened September 23. He was accompanied to Geneva by Hon. Raoul Dandurand, the Labor Minister, Hon. Norman Rogers and Dr. O. D. Skelton, Under-Secretary for External Affairs. Mr. Rogers returned last week, while Senator Dandurand remained aboard. Dr. Skelton returned with the Prime Minister.

### TREATY BEING REVISED

With respect to the trade agreement between Canada and the United Kingdom, the Prime Minister said progress toward its revision had been made by the Finance Minister Hon. Charles Dunning, the Minister of Trade Hon. W. D. Euler and the Minister of Agriculture Hon. J. G. Gardiner, during their visit to London last summer.

Mr. King said he also had gone into the matter but could not say when agreements would be reached. It might not be discussed at the next session of Parliament.

### STATED CANADA'S CONDITION

In Geneva, speaking to the League Assembly September 29, Mr. King said: "any decision on the part of Canada to participate in war will have to be taken by the Parliament of the people of Canada in the light of existing circumstances; the circumstances of the day as they exist in Canada as well as in the areas involved."

"I came away from Geneva convinced that it is a good thing for each country to mind its own affairs," said Mr. King. "It is very unwise for one country to set itself up in judgment of the actions of another. I think the policy adopted among the countries of the Empire in that respect might well be followed by the world at large."

### TRADE OBSTACLES FALLING

"The tension in Europe seemed less when I left than when the League Assembly opened in September. There are many hopeful signs, and I see no reason to fear that the forces working for peace will not prevail."

Not only did I find a marked tendency away from economic nationalism among European nations, the Prime Minister said, but there was an apparent move to lower tariff barriers and gradually get rid of other forms of trade restrictions.

"There is a growing recognition that such restrictions are harmful and that the way out of present difficulties is through more intercourse between nations," he said.

In France Mr. King was entertained by Premier Blum and the French Foreign Minister.

"They are very friendly toward Canada and immensely appreciative of the Vimy visit," said the Prime Minister. "That pilgrimage left a most favorable impression everywhere. King Edward spoke to me about it, and also Queen Mary, and they seemed immensely pleased."

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

D21839

PUBLICATION.....Toronto Star.....

DATE...Nov. 6/36.....

**RECIPROCITY TREATY  
MAY BE EXTENDED**

**King Sees Possible Result in  
Roosevelt Election**

Montreal, Nov. 6.—Endorsation of the Canadian United States trade reciprocity agreement by the people of the republic and its definite extension in the near future was seen here to-day by Prime Minister Mackenzie King as a result of the overwhelming majority obtained by Roosevelt, a party to the pact in the recent elections, as the premier passed through the city en route to the capital this morning.

## KING SEES TRIUMPH FOR PEACE ABROAD DESPITE CONFUSION

Premier Thinks Forces  
Working for Order Will  
Win Through

### TENSION IS LESSENERD

Tendency to Lower Trade  
Barriers Considered a Help  
—England Fighting to  
Avert War

Hopeful of the European situation without minimizing its gravity, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King returned yesterday from a two months' stay abroad, during which he attended the League of Nations Assembly at Geneva and held talks with government officials in London and Paris.

The Premier reached Montreal in the boat train from the Empress of Britain, and was greeted here by Defence Minister Ian Mackenzie and a party of friends. He left later for Ottawa.

Premier King, looking well and fit, spent nearly an hour with newspapermen aboard ship en route from Father Point to Quebec. As reported in wireless despatches from the liner, he declared that Canada had made no commitments on Imperial defence, and announced that King Edward looked forward to visiting Canada, probably after the Indian Durbar.

In the interview Premier King spoke at length on European matters. To the newsmen he said: "Admittedly there are forces for destruction at work in Europe today, but there are also forces for peace, and it is the opinion—it's my opinion, anyway—that the latter will ultimately triumph."

The tension was less than when the League opened its sessions, the Premier stated, and there were a good many hopeful signs. At the same time he made it clear that he considered the European situation difficult. Mentioning Spain he said: "What has taken place there demonstrates that, in cases, there are forces within a country which are more difficult to control than the international conflicts and which make the situation all the more baffling."

### ENGLAND SEEKS PEACE.

As for England—"I know, certainly, that the King, the Government and the people of Great Britain are anxious to do everything to keep out of war and to stop it happening in Europe."

In his opinion it was a good idea for a country to mind its own affairs, and unwise for it to pass judgment on another country, or to interfere in that nation's domestic policy.

The world, he believed, might well take up the idea of the British Empire, in which each part managed its own affairs.

Premier King told reporters that he comes back to Canada with a firmer belief in democracy than ever before, realizing that the democratic countries were the ones that were keeping freedom and liberty alive.

"We in Canada are fortunate in our neighbors and our lack of neighbors," he said.

The Prime Minister found a lessening of economic nationalistic policy in some countries in Europe. "The tendency, I think, is to lower trade barriers and get rid of other restrictions in trade. There is a growing move to eliminate the restrictions in the way of intercourse between nations. The freer trade on our continent has had a helpful effect in Europe," he added.

He believed that gatherings like the recent one at Geneva were helpful to all concerned, and there was a strong effort being made to get all the nations in the League.

The Prime Minister had talks in Paris with Premier Blum and the French foreign minister. "There is a friendly attitude toward Canada on the part of France, and a desire to express it in as many ways as possible," he said.

### REVISING TRADE PACT.

In London Mr. King talked with leading Government officials, and, asked about the trade agreement between Canada and the United Kingdom, he said that progress toward its revision had been made by Finance Minister Dunning, Trade and Commerce Minister Euler and Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture. The Premier's meeting with the British Government leaders helped to advance negotiations, he said.

At Geneva he had found the British and Canadian delegations "as one" on almost every point under discussion. Canada, he added, was on friendly terms with every nation represented at the League Assembly, made possible by removal of the last embargo against foreign goods—that against Russia—just prior to his leaving Canada for Geneva.

He was questioned on the possibility of selling more wheat to France, and replied that France was having her own difficulties with regard to her rural-areas, but believed that, should additional imports be required, Canada would share in the market.

He had high praise for Malcolm MacDonald, Dominions secretary, and said that the Dominions office of the British Government could not be better represented.

Returning with Premier King was Dr. O. D. Skelton, Under-secretary of State for External Affairs.

## PREMIER KING IS GIVEN WARM GREETING HERE

Large Crowd Present for  
His Arival at Union  
Station.

HOPE HIS MAJESTY  
TO COME IN 1938

Prime Minister Confident  
of Increasing Trade  
with U.S.

When Prime Minister Mackenzie King stepped from his car at the Union Station at 7.15 Friday evening, home after two months abroad, he was kept busy receiving the greetings of the diplomatic and official set for fully 10 minutes. Then in the concourse of the station another reception awaited him, that of the general public welcoming home a distinguished fellow-citizen. Mr. King liked this and seemed very happy at the cheer that went up when he walked through lines of people accompanied by his colleague, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice.

The Prime Minister looked well and appeared glad to be back. There is much of official importance awaiting his attention and he will be kept busy in his office for the next few weeks. Already necessary work for the session of Parliament opening in January is well under way.

### Platform Crowded.

The platform was quite crowded when the train arrived and in the groups which gathered around the Prime Minister's car as he disembarked were noticed in addition to Mr. Lapointe:

Colonel Eric Mackenzie, D.S.O., comptroller from Government House, and F. L. C. Pereira, secretary to the Governor General; the Minister from Japan, Mr. Kato; the Minister from the United States, Mr. Armour; the Minister from France, Mr. Brugere; the British High Commissioner, Sir Francis Floud; the Minister of Finance, Mr. Dunning; the Minister of Labor, Mr. Rogers; the Secretary of State, Mr. Rinfret; the Minister of Fisheries, Mr. Michaud; the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Gardiner; the Minister of National Revenue, Mr. Hsley; Laurent Beaudry, K.C.; E. J. Lemaire, Clerk of the Privy Council; Dr. Arthur Beaudesne, Clerk of the House of Commons, and many others.

Mr. King was accompanied by Dr. O. D. Skelton, K.C., Under Secretary of State for External Affairs, also his private secretary, H. R. L. Henry. Members of the press who had travelled with the Prime Minister from Father Point were on the train.

### Trade Prospects Bright.

To those who pressed the Prime Minister for some comment on the outcome of the United States presidential elections, he refused to say anything that would constitute a discussion of another country's domestic affairs. He did say, however, since the Canada-United States trade agreement was completed under the Roosevelt administration the prospect for continued reciprocal dealings would seem bright.

Of the League of Nations Assembly, Mr. King said he would give a detailed account of his reactions when he addresses a banquet Monday night tendered by the League of Nations' Society of Canada. The feeling of the Assembly, he said, was that an energetic campaign should be launched to get every nation represented there. It was a most profitable experience, he said, to have the opportunity of meeting and exchanging views with the foreign ministers of 27 leading nations at Geneva.

The Prime Minister will give early consideration to the make-

up of the Canadian delegation to the Coronation of King Edward VIII next May. He will attend personally and the Canadian non-partisan delegation will be supplemented by a composite detachment of military, naval and air services.

During his audience with King Edward while in England, Mr. King expressed the wish that His Majesty visit Canada at the earliest opportunity and was assured that the King would do so and that he was looking forward with keen anticipation to resume his associations made during his previous visits as Prince of Wales. It was considered likely that the visit would not be possible until 1938 because of the necessity of the sovereign attending the Durbar in India almost immediately after the Coronation in May.

## Prime Minister Is Received At Depot By Many Citizens

Hundreds of Ottawa citizens gathered at Union Station at 7.15 o'clock last night to welcome home Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, from his five weeks' trip to the Old Country. Among those who greeted the Prime Minister as he stepped from the C.P.R. train from Quebec were members of the diplomatic corps, cabinet ministers and government officials.

Looking in splendid health and his face wreathed in smiles, the Prime Minister stood on the platform of the coach in which he travelled to Ottawa, and doffing his black soft hat, spoke his thanks to the words of welcome expressed by the cabinet ministers who went down the station platform to meet him. As he stepped from the train, Mr. King was first greeted by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, K.C., acting prime minister while Mr. King was in Europe.

### Crowd Applauds.

When the Prime Minister, accompanied by Mr. Lapointe, walked to the station concourse, the large crowd assembled there applauded and cheered. The Prime Minister went directly to Laurier House from the station. He will remain at Laurier House for the week-end. On Monday evening he will speak at the Peace Action Week dinner at the Chateau.

Returning with Mr. King were Dr. O. D. Skelton, under-secretary of state for external affairs, and R. H. L. Henry, Mr. King's secretary.

Among those in the party which greeted Mr. King were Hon. Raymond Brugere, French minister; Hon. Norman Armour, United States minister; Hon. Sotomatsu Kato, Japanese minister; Sir Francis Ploud, British high commissioner; Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Hon. C. A. Dunning, Hon. Norman Rogers, Hon. Fernand Rinfret, Hon. James G. Gardiner, Hon. J. E. Michaud, Hon. J. L. Usley, Marc Lavoie, secretary to Hon. C. G. Power; Ernest J. Lemaire, K.C., clerk of the Privy Council; Dr. Ernest Beuchesne, K.C., clerk of the House of Commons; F. L. C. Periera, of the Governor General's office; Col. Eric Mackenzie, comptroller of Government House; Laurent Beaudry, acting under-secretary of state for external affairs during the absence of Dr. Skelton; and A. B. McNaughton, C.N.R. divisional superintendent, who had charge of arrangements at the station.

## PREMIER GIVEN WELCOME HOME

### Warm Greetings Given Mackenzie King on Arrival From Europe

BY THOS. WAYLING  
(The Albertan Correspondent)

OTTAWA, Nov. 7.—The Prime Minister returned from Europe Friday to be accorded a rousing welcome as his train arrived in the Union depot.

A big crowd of people waited to see him and cheered him. A small boy pushed through the crowd and held up his hand. "He wants to shake hands with you, Mr. King," called out his father in the background.

The Prime Minister shook hands with the little chap and was immediately engulfed in a round of handshaking.

Mr. King looked exceptionally fit.

"Never felt better in my life," he said. The Governor-General's comptroller and secretary were down to represent His Excellency. The American minister, the Japanese minister, the French minister to Canada and the British High Commissioner also welcomed the Premier. Half a dozen members of the cabinet were also present.

Mr. King faces a heavy round of governmental duties. His first public engagement is an address to the League of Nations Society on Monday. He will discuss European affairs, the assembly of the League which he attended and international relations generally.

(By The Canadian Press)

To questioners who interviewed him on board the Empress of Britain Thursday night, at Quebec Friday morning and at Montreal Friday afternoon, the Prime Minister reiterated his declaration Canada was not committed to any elaborate defence policies. He declared Canada was the happiest, and most fortunate country in the world and he was happy to be home.

The Prime Minister will give early consideration to the makeup of the Canadian delegation to the coronation of King Edward VIII next May. He will attend personally and the Canadian non-partisan delegation will be supplemented by a composite detachment of military, naval and air services.

Premier King said Friday it was considered the visit to Canada by the King would not be possible until 1938 because of the necessity of the Sovereign attending the Durbar in India almost immediately after the coronation in May.

Vol	File/Dossier	Subject/Sujet	Dates	Pages	Reel\Bobine
36	135	Chronological Files	Mar.-Sept. 1935	D 20842 - D 20920	
36	136	Chronological Files	Jan.-Sept. 1935	D 20921 - D 21063	
36	137	Chronological Files	July-Sept. 1935	D 21064 - D 21226	
37	138	Chronological Files	Aug.-Sept. 1935	D 21227 - D 21339	
37	139	Chronological Files	Sept.-Oct. 1935	D 21340 - D 21483	
37	140	Chronological Files	Nov.-May 1935-1936	D 21484 - D 21639	
38	141	Chronological Files	Sept.-May 1935-1937	D 21640 - D 21792	
38	142	Chronological Files	Sept.-Nov. 1936	D 21793 - D 21843	
38	143	Chronological Files	Apr.-May 1937	D 21844 - D 22001	



D 21844

1937

Speeches - OUTSIDE PARLIAMENT  
Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King  
Prime Minister of Canada.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Occasion</u>	<u>Subject</u>	
April 10	Ottawa	Cavalier de la Salle Luncheon.	Franco-British bonds tighten every day in footsteps of the Franco-English alliance in Canada.	1.
May 3	London, England	Canada Club Dinner	Reference to Coronation ceremonies.	2.
May 6	"	Opening of Chelsea Bridge.	Waters of Thames witnessed the great struggles for freedom that had brought the British race to its present proud position in the world; the bridge, linked as it was with the life of Chelsea, recalled the names of men famous in Chelsea's history; in the building of bridges there was a symbolism which represented the cement of the British Empire; the race had been building bridges over the difficulties of the British Empire, and over the difficulties of many races; that symbolism represented the path of progress and of peace, of good will within the British Empire and good will to the rest of mankind.	3.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Occasion</u>	<u>Subject</u>	
May 11	London, England	Coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.	Address of Loyalty	4.
May 12	"	" (Empire's Homage Broadcast)	Coronation expresses unity of Nations of British Commonwealth, secured by their free political institutions, their free association one with the other and their common allegiance to the Crown.	5.
May 14	"	Opening of Imperial Conference.	Reference to His late Majesty King George V. Reference to the late Sir Austen Chamberlain; to the Coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth and form of Oath; problems of special concern to Canada; in- ternational situation; trade.	6.
May 24	"	Empire Societies Dinner. (The Secret of Empire Unity)	Expression of thanks to Joint Committee of Com- bined Empire Societies; to Prime Minister Baldwin; The Secret of Empire Unity; Influence of Colo- nization; Constitutional Development; Spirit of Freedom; Common Faith.	7.

D21846

- 3 -

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Occasion</u>	<u>Subject</u>	
June 15	London, England.	Closing of Imperial Conference.	Expression of appreciation to Prime Minister Chamber- lain; reference to Coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth; task of an Im- perial Conference; method for dealing with international problems; requirement for success of a conference; European situation; expression of appreciation to His Majesty's Government; work performed by the Conference Secretariat.	8.
June 19 <sup>18<sup>th</sup></sup>	Dundee, Scotland.	Luncheon by Corpora- tion at Royal Hotel.	Expression of warm apprecia- tion for welcome extended to Canadians; Bond of Union; Dundee a great commercial and industrial city; reference to ancestors; King and Mackenzie.	9.
June 19	Aberdeen, Scotland.	Freedom of City of Aberdeen.	Tribute to Lady Aberdeen and late Lord Aberdeen; reference to ancestors; United Empire.	10.
June 19	"	Luncheon, Aberdeen Scotland.	Expression of gratitude for hospitality extended to Dominion visitors; world in a very troubled condition; unity and strength.	11.

D 21847

- 4 -

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Occasion</u>	<u>Subject</u>	
July 2	Paris, France.	Opening of Canadian Pavilion.	Freedom the essence of life within the British Commonwealth of Nations.	12.
July 19	Ottawa	Radio Address on Coronation, Imperial Conference and Visit to Europe.	The Crown in Commonwealth relations; Ideals of people represented by Throne; Stability of Monarchy; Imperial Conference, 1937; True Nature of a Conference; International Affairs; Statement of Con- clusions; Discussions on Defence; No military commit- ments; Empire Trade; Importance of International Trade; The Commonwealth and World Peace; Visit to France, Germany and Belgium; Need for good-will; Rebuilding of international friendship; Our inheritance; The maintenance of national unity.	13.
Aug. 3	Ottawa	Overseas League Luncheon.	Welcome to 180 members of Overseas League; world contacts; need of co-operation to solve problems.	14.
Aug. 10	Ottawa	Laying of Corner Stone of Bank of Canada Building.	Significance of ceremony in relation to nation; history of Bank; relation to de- velopment and national capital; suitability of site of building to environment; a federal thoroughfare of national im- portance and international prominence; changes now going on; suitability of style and architecture of building to purposes to be served; congra- tulations.	15.

D 21848

- 5 -

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Occasion</u>	<u>Subject</u>	
Aug. 22	Ottawa	Opening of Central Canada Exhibition - Golden Jubilee.	Contrast of Exhibition and Ottawa 50 years ago; town planning and further development in beautification of Ottawa as Capital.	16.
Aug. 26	Ottawa	Opening of British Section of Canadian National Exhibition. (Electrical Transcription)	Exhibition holds important position in our national life; also come to occupy recognized place among great fairs and expositions of the world; Trade.	17.
Sept.19	Ottawa (Radio)	World Economic Cooperation Campaign, Inauguration of.	Campaign for world economic cooperation should have been commenced years ago; civil and international strife; peace; relations between members of British Commonwealth of Nations; relations between two countries which make up greater part of North America; relations between many other countries; international commerce; reciprocal agreements; quotas, exchange restrictions, embargoes, traffic in arms.	18.
Sept.25.	Quebec	Marriage of Miss Odette Lapointe to Mr. Roger Guimet.	Propose bride's health.	19.

D 21849

- 6 -

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Occasion</u>	<u>Subject</u>	
Oct. 12	Montreal	Canadian Institute of International Affairs - Dinner by.	Foreign Affairs; Departments of Labour and External Affairs; Peace.	20.
Oct. 20	Ottawa (Country Club)	Government Dinner in honour of Hon. Cordell Hull.	Relations between Canada and United States; establishment of International Joint Commission; Canadian Legation at Washington and U.S. Legation at Ottawa; welcome to Mr. Hull.	21.
Oct. 22	Toronto	University of Toronto Luncheon in honour of Hon. Cordell Hull.	Ideal of public service; Position of Mr. Hull among contemporary statesmen; record of achievement; strengthening of ties between U.S. and British Commonwealth of Nations; Mr. Hull's part in world affairs; President's speech; Teachings of "Prince of Peace"; principles of Peace practically applied; Brussels Conference; issue today.	22.
Oct. 26	Ottawa	Pinard Banquet	Democracy and Dictatorship; maintenance of two old political parties; trade agreement with United States; war; peace; citizenship of British Commonwealth of Nations.	23.

D 21850

- 7 -

Nov. 11	Ottawa	Canadian Legion Remembrance Day Broadcast: Dinner, Chateau Laurier.	International Fellowship and Peace; war on two Continents.	24.
Nov. 11	"	Canadian Legion Remembrance Day Dinner, Chateau Laurier.	Allward; thanks to Canadian Legion for care of needy veterans; commemoration of Remembrance Day; situation in Europe and Orient; war never settled anything satisfactorily.	25.

**D21351**

Translation of Mr. King's Speech

at the Cavalier de la Salle Luncheon, April 10th, 1937.

(Le Droit, April 12th, 1937)

The Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, also addressed the gathering. He alluded briefly to the pleasure he felt in welcoming and in meeting the delegates of "La Mission Nationale", insisting particularly on the alliance of the French and English in Canada, recalling the historic ties which bind a large part of the Dominion's population to our first Mother-country, ties which the Prime Minister considers as most precious to the glorious intellectual heritage of our country.

Mr. King expressed satisfaction at seeing the Franco-British bonds tighten every day, in the footsteps of the Franco-English alliance in Canada. "Had you arrived a few minutes earlier at the House of Commons this morning", Mr. King added to the Delegates, "you might have realized for yourself the manner in which the bilingual character of Canada is safeguarded. We proposed to the members of Parliament the adoption of the English text of an Address to the King, on the occasion of his Coronation. The adoption of the English text was immediately followed by the adoption of the French Address."

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21852

Office of  
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....Canada's Weekly.....

Date.....May 7th, 1937.....

Subject.....Mr. King's Speech, Canada Club Dinner, London, England, May 3, 1937.....

Mr. Mackenzie King (who was loudly cheered on rising to speak) expressed pleasure at the outset at the fact that Lord Greenwood should be chairman that evening, since they had been friends over many years; indeed, since their days together in the same class at the University of Toronto. He would like on behalf of Lord Greenwood's many friends in Canada, and, in particular, on behalf of the members of the class of 1895, to say how delighted they had all been to see the increasing recognition which the years had brought of his abilities and public service. (Cheers.)

"There have been, I should think," continued the Prime Minister, "few, if any, dinners previously held in London which have been so splendidly representative of the national life of Canada as this gathering to-night. There are here gentlemen identified with all phases of our national life—representatives of the Crown in Canada, of both Houses of Parliament, of Governments, Federal and Provincial, of our great municipalities, of the defence forces, and, in addition, representatives of the learned professions and of education, journalism, business, finance and the public service. The national character of Canada's representation in London at this time is indicative of the place the Dominion has come to hold in the British Family of Nations, and of the importance which we attach to the Crown as the visible tie which binds together the peoples of the Commonwealth.

**Back to the Homeland**

"In the great pilgrimage to London of those who have come to pay homage to the King and Queen on the occasion of Their Majesties' Coronation, there is a counterpart of the expansion of Britain from these islands through all parts of the earth in the years gone by. For centuries ships and men, principles of government, love of freedom, traditions of law and order, the wealth of letters—all have gone out from Britain across the Seven Seas, to aid in the work of commerce, settlement and government in every corner of the globe. At this Coronation time there is a significant return in the flow of the tide of British influence. Men and women from all parts of the Empire are taking part in a great voluntary migration back to these islands. Bread has been cast from these isles upon the waters; it is now returning in abundance to their shores.

"It is not without significance that, of this large company and other like gatherings, all have come of our own free will and of our own desire. There is no suggestion of compulsion or regimentation in the coming back to their Homeland of the members of our great family. Our journeys have been a free and spontaneous expression of goodwill towards the Throne and what it symbolises. In our attachment to the heritage and hopes we share in common, we find our true bond of union—the real cement of Empire. Our common traditions, our loyalties, our love of freedom, our belief in tolerance and devotion to the concepts of justice and peace—these are the things of the heart and of the mind which unite us all, through the Crown, in a great Commonwealth.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21853 Office of the Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

Significance of the Coronation

" The Coronation is not without its significance to countries outside the British Family of Nations. In this great expression of the heart, this demonstration of goodwill, this community of interest in things of the spirit, there is a lesson of moment to a world in which mistrust and ill-will plays all too large a part.

" May I now say a word of the special significance which the Coronation has for Canada? To do so, it is well, for a moment, to glance into the past. We cannot do better for this purpose than to go back over the century which is completed this year—the centenary year of the accession of Queen Victoria.

" When Sir Wilfrid Laurier represented Canada at Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1897, he spoke of the contrast between the Canada of that day and the Canada of the time of Victoria's accession to the Throne. There were, in 1837, the scattered Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and of Upper and Lower Canada. The latter Provinces were in a condition of revolt. In both Upper and Lower Canada a fierce controversy had been going on for some time between the executive and the legislative branches of government. In one Province, racial differences helped to lend their note of bitterness; and in the other, what would correspond to 'privilege' to-day, and bitter party differences. The issue was, however, in both Provinces, more in the nature of a spurt of civil war than a conflict arising out of any desire for severance of British connection. Indeed, the rebellion of 1837-38 was essentially a struggle for responsible government—an effort to obtain from British citizens in Canada rights, liberties and control in government similar to that with which many of them had become familiar in these Isles. What had taken place in the 60 years between 1837 and 1897? Responsible Government had been achieved; a new nation, the Dominion of Canada, had been created, a united nation, politically free, enjoying liberty, justice and prosperity.

" Marked as was the contrast between 1837 and 1897, the contrast is still more marked to-day. Perhaps I may be pardoned for a personal reference. It was thought at the time most significant that one, who was himself of the French race, of the minority in race in religion, a descendent of those whose country had fallen into the hands of the British a century and a third before, should have been the one to represent Canada as First Minister at that great event, the one to be given the Freedom of London, to proclaim the freedom of British Institutions, to sit in conference with British Ministers to see how the bounds of freedom might be made 'wider yet.'

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of  
The Prime Minister

D 21854

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject .....

### Fact Stranger than Fiction

" If that was significant, what must be thought of the fact that the one who is being accorded similar honours and privileges to-day—who enjoys the Freedom of London, who rejoices in the opportunity to proclaim the freedom of British Institutions, and whose privilege it is, along with his colleagues, to sit in conference with Ministers not only of the British Isles, but of the British Dominions as well, is himself the grandson of the leader, in Upper Canada in 1837, of the so-called 'rebels.'

" That is strange enough—but, if you are interested in verifying the old saying that 'fact is stranger than fiction,' I may perhaps be pardoned for reminding you that, whereas Mackenzie was the head of a provisional Government which asserted Canada's independence—a Government which was short-lived—and, while he had a bounty of £1,000 placed on his head in the name of the Crown—a bounty which many a good Tory of the day went out of his way not to accept—and a bounty which (fortunately for me, I may say in parenthesis) was never claimed or paid, his grandson has been head of a Government which has held office off and on for a period of 10 years, and which, I am happy to say, is far from being a provisional Government, and is in London to-day, in company with other Ministers of the Crown—to do honour, in the name of all Canada, to Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth on the occasion of their Coronation, and to wish them God's richest blessings in a long and illustrious reign. (Cheers.)

" Apart from the purely personal aspect of these circumstances, there must be something splendidly significant in all this. What it amounts to, I believe, is that instinct of self-government is a true instinct—true in the lives of individuals and true in the lives of nations. It also bespeaks the fact that the British peoples possess a genius for self-government second to none to that of any other peoples on the face of the earth. That genius it is which has made the British Empire what it is to-day.

" The road on which Mackenzie and his followers started out in the early and late thirties was a rough road. The hardships of the early days of settlement had their parallel in the hardships of political pioneering. It was a road of privation and sacrifice, but it was a road which led in the right direction. It was a road which cost my grandfather years of exile, imprisonment, penury, and suffering which must have often reached the level of anguish, but never the loss of the title to an 'unpurchaseable patriot,' which he deemed the best heritage he could bequeath to his children, nor the confidence of his fellow-countrymen, who after his exile and pardon returned him to Parliament again. It was a rough road for the early political pioneers, but it has helped to bring their descendants and those with whom their lives are shared into ways that are ways of pleasantness, and into paths, that are paths, we pray, of peace.

" The corner stone of the British Empire is responsible government, and responsible government, as it was won and established in Canada as the greatest of the then Colonial possessions, stands to-day as the corner stone of that larger and finer and more enduring edifice which we have come to speak of alternatively as the British Empire and the British Commonwealth of Nations.

# PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21855 Office of  
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

## The Coronation Oath

" One last word on the significance of events. It is indeed remarkable that the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI will denote in a singularly striking fashion what I might describe as the ' final word ' in self-government, as that system of government has worked itself out in the course of the century to which I have referred. The British North America Act of 1867 provided that the Sovereign of Canada should be the Queen (or King) of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. It was as one of the dominions (spelt with a small ' d ') ' belonging ' to the United Kingdom that Canada was to be governed. Queen Victoria was Queen of the United Kingdom, *therefore*, she was the Queen in whose name all the executive acts of government in Canada were to be performed.

" The Imperial Conference of 1926 formulated a different kind of relationship; a relationship more in accord with the actual situation as it had developed with the years. It defined the relationship between Great Britain and the Dominions as that of ' autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.' This statement of the recognised position of the Nations of the Commonwealth was given legislative expression and sanction in the Statute of Westminster enacted in 1931.

" In conformity with the provisions of this enactment, the oath to be administered by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury to His Majesty the King on May 12 will be an oath somewhat different in its wording to that which was administered to and taken by any previous Sovereign. When His late Majesty King George V was crowned, he swore to govern ' the people of this United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dominions thereto belonging, according to the statutes in Parliament agreed on.' King George VI will swear ' to govern the peoples of Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, of your possessions and the other territories to any of them belonging or pertaining, and of your Empire of India, according to their respective laws and customs.' The King will swear to govern the autonomous communities of the Commonwealth according to the laws of each. The King's oath will thus set forth the achievement of the final phase of complete self-government.

## The Sovereignty of the Crown

" Add to all this, the fact that, under self-government, the King's representative in the Dominions is no longer appointed on the recommendation of the British Government, but is today appointed upon the recommendation of the Ministry in the Dominion responsible to the electors, and it must be seen that, so far as the affairs of the Dominion itself are concerned, its people have almost as complete sovereignty as it is possible for the human mind to conceive.

" There remains the sovereignty of the Crown, the symbol of the unity of the British peoples. The change in the King's oath reveals that the Sovereign has come to occupy an immediate and direct relationship with each of the Dominions not hitherto expressed. George VI is to-day as much the King of Canada as he is of Great Britain. But there is something more; His Majesty is the head of the Community of free nations which, as I have said, may be alternatively described as the British Empire or the British Commonwealth. It is as our King— ' ours ' in the sense of citizens of Canada, ' ours ' in the larger sense of citizens of the British Commonwealth, the British Empire as a whole—that we rejoice in His Majesty's Coronation on Wednesday next, and as Canadians are proud to honour our King, and to extend to Their Majesties on behalf of all Canadians loyal and heartfelt wishes for a long and illustrious reign." (Cheers.)

SPEECH BY THE RT. HON. W.L. MACKENZIE KING

D 21856

PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

CANADA CLUB DINNER, MAY 4, 1937.

Lord Greenwood, my Lords and Gentlemen:

I appreciate deeply the honour of your invitation and the association of my name with that of Canada in the Toast which Lord Greenwood has just proposed.

May I say to Lord Greenwood how much pleasure it affords me that he should be our Chairman this evening. He and I have been friends over many years; indeed, since our days together in the same class at the University of Toronto. I should like, if I may, on behalf of Lord Greenwood's many friends in Canada, and, in particular, on behalf of the members of the Class of 1895, to say how delighted we have all been to see the increasing recognition which the years have brought of his abilities and public service.

There have been, I should think, few, if any, dinners previously held in London which have been so splendidly representative of the national life of Canada as this gathering to-night. There are here, gentlemen identified with all phases of our national life - representatives of the Crown in Canada, of both Houses of Parliament, of governments, federal and provincial, of our great municipalities, of the defence forces, and, in addition, representatives

of the learned professions and of education, journalism, business, finance and the public service. The national character of Canada's representation in London at this time, is indicative of the place the Dominion has come to hold in the British Family of Nations, and of the importance which we attach to the Crown as the visible tie which binds together the peoples of the Commonwealth.

In the great pilgrimage to London of those who have come to pay homage to the King and Queen on the occasion of Their Majesties' Coronation, there is a counterpart of the expansion of Britain from these Islands through all parts of the earth in the years gone by. For centuries, ships and men, principles of government, love of freedom, traditions of law and order, the wealth of letters - all have gone out from Britain across the Seven Seas, to aid in the work of commerce, settlement and government in every corner of the globe. At this Coronation time, there is a significant return in the flow of the tide of British influence. Men and women from all parts of the Empire are taking part in a great voluntary migration back to these Islands. Bread has been cast from these isles upon the waters; it is now returning in abundance to their shores.

It is not without significance that, of this large company and other like gatherings, all have come of our own free will and of our own desire. There is no suggestion of compulsion or regimentation in the coming back to their home-land of the members of our great family. Our journeys have been a free and spontaneous expression of good-will towards the Throne and what it symbolizes. In our attachment to the heritage and hopes we share in common, we find our true bond of union; the real cement of Empire. Our common traditions, our loyalties, our love of freedom, our belief in tolerance and devotion to the concepts of justice and peace - these are the things of the heart and of the mind which unite us all, through the Crown, in a great Commonwealth.

The Coronation is not without its significance to countries outside the British family of Nations. In this great expression of the heart, this demonstration of good-will, this community of interest in things of the spirit, there is a lesson of moment to a world in which mistrust and ill-will plays all too large a part.

May I now say a word of the special significance which the Coronation has for Canada. To do so, it is well, for a moment, to glance into the past. We cannot do better for this purpose than to go back over the century which is completed this year, - the centenary year of the accession of Queen Victoria.

When Sir Wilfrid Laurier represented Canada at Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1897, he spoke of the contrast between the Canada of that day and the Canada of the time of Victoria's accession to the Throne. There were, in 1837, the scattered provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and of Upper and Lower Canada. The latter provinces were in a condition of revolt. In both Upper and Lower Canada, a fierce controversy had been going on for some time between the executive and the legislative branches of government. In one province, racial differences helped to lend their note of bitterness; and in the other, what would correspond to "privilege" to-day, and bitter party differences. The issue was, however, in both

D21860

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provinces, more in the nature of a spurt of civil war than a conflict arising out of any desire for severance of British connection. Indeed, the rebellion of 1837-38 was essentially a struggle for responsible Government - an effort to obtain for British citizens in Canada rights, liberties and control in government similar to that, with which many of them had become familiar in these Isles.

What had taken place in the sixty years between 1837 and 1897? Responsible Government had been achieved; a new nation, the Dominion of Canada, had been created, a united nation, politically free, enjoying liberty, justice and prosperity.

Marked as was the contrast between 1837 and 1897, the contrast is still more marked to-day. Perhaps I may be pardoned for a personal reference. It was thought at the time most significant that one, who was himself of the French race, of the minority in race in religion, a descendent of those whose country had fallen into the hands of the British a century and a third before, should have been the one to represent Canada as First Minister at that great event, the one to be given the Freedom of London,

to proclaim the freedom of British Institutions,  
to sit in conference with British Ministers to see  
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and, while he had a bounty of £1,000 placed on his  
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a good Tory of the day went out of his way not to

accept - and a bounty which (fortunately for me, I may say in parenthesis) was never claimed or paid, his grandson has been head of a government which has held office, off and on, for a period of 10 years, and which, I am happy to say, is far from being a provisional government, and is in London to-day, in company with other Ministers of the Crown - to do honour, in the name of all Canada, to Their Majesties King George VI and Queen Elizabeth on the occasion of their Coronation, and to wish them God's richest blessings in a long and illustrious reign.

Apart from the purely personal aspect of these circumstances, there must be something splendidly significant in all this. What it amounts to, I believe, is that the instinct of self-government is a true instinct - true in the lives of individuals and true in the lives of nations. It also bespeaks the fact that the British peoples possess a genius for self-government second to none to that of any other peoples on the face of the earth. That genius it is which has made the British Empire what it is to-day.

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The road on which Mackenzie and his followers started out in the early and late Thirties was a rough road. The hardships of the early days of settlement had their parallel in the hardships of political pioneering. It was a road of privation and sacrifice, but it was a road which led in the right direction. It was a road which cost my grandfather years of exile, imprisonment, penury, and suffering which must have often reached the level of anguish, but never the loss of the title to an "unpurchaseable patriot", which he deemed the best heritage he could bequeath to his children, nor the confidence of his fellow countrymen, who after his exile and pardon returned him to parliament again. It was a rough road for the early political pioneers, but it has helped to bring their descendants, and those with whom their lives are shared, into ways that are ways of pleasantness, and into paths, that are paths, we pray, of peace.

The corner stone of the British Empire is Responsible Government, and Responsible Government, as it was won and established in Canada as the greatest of the then colonial possessions, stands to-day as the corner stone of that larger and finer and more enduring edifice which we have come to speak of alternatively as the British Empire and the British Commonwealth of Nations.

One last word on the significance of events. It is indeed remarkable that the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI will denote in a singularly striking fashion what I might describe as the "final word" in self-government, as that system of government has worked itself out in the course of the century to which I have referred. The British North America Act of 1867 provided that the Sovereign of Canada should be the Queen (or King) of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. It was as one of the dominions, spelt with a small "d", "belonging" to the United Kingdom that Canada was to be governed. Queen Victoria was Queen of the United Kingdom, therefore, she was the Queen in whose name all the executive acts of government in Canada were to be performed.

The Imperial Conference of 1926 formulated a different kind of relationship; a relationship more in accord with the actual situation as it had developed with the years. It defined the relationship between Great Britain and the Dominions as that of "autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British

Commonwealth of Nations." This statement of the recognized position of the Nations of the Commonwealth was given legislative expression and sanction in the Statute of Westminster enacted in 1931.

In conformity with the provisions of this enactment, the oath to be administered by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury to His Majesty the King on May the 12th will be an oath somewhat different in its wording to that which was administered to and taken by any previous sovereign.

When His late Majesty King George V was crowned, he swore "to govern the people of this United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions thereto belonging, according to the statutes in Parliament agreed on". King George VI will swear "to govern the peoples of Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, of your possessions and the other territories to any of them belonging or pertaining, and of your empire of India, according to their respective laws and customs". The King will swear to govern the autonomous communities of the Commonwealth according to the laws of each. The King's oath will thus set forth the achievement of the final phase of complete self-government.

Add to all this, the fact that, under self-government, the King's representative in the Dominions is no longer appointed on the recommendation of the British Government, but is to-day appointed upon the recommendation of the Ministry in the Dominion responsible to the electors, and it must be seen that, so far as the affairs of the Dominion itself are concerned, its people have almost as complete sovereignty as it is possible for the human mind to conceive.

There remains the Sovereignty of the Crown, the Symbol of the unity of the British peoples. The change in the King's oath reveals that the Sovereign has come to occupy an immediate and direct relationship with each of the Dominions not hitherto expressed. George VI is to-day as much the King of Canada as he is of Great Britain. But there is something more; His Majesty is the Head of the Community of free nations which, as I have said, may be alternatively described as the British Empire or the British Commonwealth. It is as our King - "ours" in the sense of citizens of Canada, "ours" in the larger sense of citizens of the British Commonwealth, the British Empire as a whole,- that we rejoice in His Majesty's Coronation on Wednesday

D21867

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next, and as Canadians are proud to honour our King,  
and to extend to their Majesties on behalf of all  
Canadians loyal and heartfelt wishes for a long and  
illustrious reign.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

D21868

Mr. King's Speech at the opening of the Chelsea Bridge, London, E  
May 6, 1937.

PUBLICATION..... London Times

DATE..... May 7/37

**CHELSEA BRIDGE  
OPENED**

**1,000 CHILDREN AT  
CEREMONY**

**MR. MACKENZIE KING ON  
THAMES HISTORY**

Mr. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, formally opened yesterday the new Chelsea Bridge over the Thames, which, like its predecessor, is of the suspension type; it has a carriageway of 40ft. and two footways of 13ft. The new bridge will take four lines of traffic, whereas the old one, opened in 1858, was only 22ft. wide at the towers and had a weight limit for vehicles of five tons.

The Prime Minister of Canada was received by Lord Snell, chairman of the L.C.C., Mr. Herbert Morrison, leader of the Council, Sir Harold Webbe, leader of the Opposition, and other members of the Council, and by Sir Samuel Hoare, M.P. for Chelsea, the Mayor of Chelsea, and others. After cutting the silken tape stretched across the roadway, Mr. Mackenzie King declared the bridge open, and after the band of the London Fire Brigade had sounded a fanfare he headed the official procession across the bridge, amid the cheers of about 1,000 school children assembled on the downstream side of the bridge and the workmen on the other side.

**PRIDE OF THE RACE**

Mr. MACKENZIE KING, acknowledging a toast in his honour at the luncheon held afterwards at the County Hall, said that the Thames might not be able to boast the length or width of the St. Lawrence, but its history was the pride of the British race, its rural beauty was

a pleasure to all, and on its banks were famous cities, including Oxford, the centre of a culture which had spread to all parts of the world, and London, the capital of the Empire. Those associations formed a part of the heritage of the British Commonwealth. He did not forget that the waters of the Thames, moreover, had witnessed the great struggles for freedom that had brought the British race to its present proud position in the world.

The bridge, linked as it was with the life of Chelsea, recalled the names of men famous in Chelsea's history, foremost among which he would place the names of Sir Thomas More, Carlyle, Ruskin, Dickens, Rossetti, and George Eliot, and among painters, Turner and Whistler, whose works were the common heritage of the race. In the building of bridges there was a symbolism which represented the cement of the British Empire itself. The race had been building bridges over the difficulties of the British Empire, and over the difficulties of many races. That symbolism represented the path of progress and of peace, of good will within the British Empire and good will to the rest of mankind.

**£365,000 STRUCTURE**

The new structure is of steel, with river piers and abutments of granite. The central span has a clear waterway of 332ft., side spans of 153ft., there is an overall length between the abutments of 698ft., an overall width of 83ft., and head room at the centre, above Trinity high water, of 24ft. 3in. The wood paving of the carriage way is laid with Douglas fir from British Columbia. The total cost was £365,000, of which 60 per cent. is borne by the Road Fund. The contractors are Holloway Brothers (London), Limited, the engineers Messrs. Rendel, Palmer and Tritton, and the bridge was designed by the responsible engineer in collaboration with the L.C.C. architect and the Royal Fine Arts Commission.

**L21869**

Address as read by Rt. Hon. W.L. M. King  
at Buckingham Palace, May 11, 1937.

Your Majesty:

I have the honour respectfully to present to Your Majesty an address of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, conveying the loyal greetings and heartfelt good wishes of the people of Canada on the occasion of Your Majesty's Coronation. The address is in the following words:-

*To the King's Most Excellent Majesty:*

Most Gracious Sovereign:

We, the members of the House of Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, desire respectfully to renew, on the occasion of Your Majesty's Coronation, the assurance of our united loyalty and support, and to offer our heartfelt good wishes for Your Majesty's Reign.

Since Your Accession, we have not failed to recognize, in Your Majesty's public utterances, the assertion of those principles under which the prerogatives and powers of government, vested in Your Person, are held and exercised only according to law and custom sanctioned by general consent. Justice, civil liberty and ordered freedom, thus secured, constitute a most precious heritage. These time-honoured principles, permeating the relations of Your Peoples and their homelands one with another, have served to create a community of free States, responsible for their own destinies, yet resolved to conserve their common inheritance as one of the treasures of mankind. The solemn form and character of Your Majesty's Coronation, comprehending both the old and the new, will, we believe, afford a more vivid sense of the meaning and value of the Crown, thereby strengthening the bonds of mutual trust and affection between the Sovereign and His Peoples.

D 21870

To Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth we desire also to express our sentiments of loyalty and devotion. We rejoice that the great responsibilities of the Throne are shared by one who already holds a place in the affections of Your Peoples, and whose example fosters those simple and homely virtues which beautify character and enrich family life. The companionship in service thus enjoyed, while ensuring Your personal happiness, will afford to Your Majesty support and strength in the discharge of Your public duties.

Through this stormy and baffling era in human affairs, the Throne has remained broad-based upon the people's will. The Crown, symbolizing the unity and the free association of the Nations of the British Commonwealth, continues to embody the principles of government which they hold most sacred, and their common attachment to the ideals of freedom and of peace. We pray, that under Divine Blessing and Guidance, the foundations of constitutional government may be firmly maintained, and that Your Majesty may be vouchsafed strength and wisdom commensurate with Your exalted and exacting task.

**D21871**

Text of Mr. King's speech in the  
Empire's Homage Broadcast, May 12th, 1937.

This morning, on every continent, and, indeed, on every ocean, the peoples of the British Empire were able to visualize the Coronation, and to hear for themselves the solemn Consecration of their King and Queen.

In this evening's broadcast, which comes at the close of this memorable day, speaking for Canada, I would assure Their Majesties of the fidelity and support of those to whose service they have dedicated their lives.

The Coronation has had its setting in the British Isles. Its significance, however, is as wide as the seven seas. It expresses the unity of the Nations of the British Commonwealth, secured by their free political institutions, their free association one with the other, and their common allegiance to the Crown.

This morning's service was much more than an ancient ceremony. It marked a crowning achievement in government, - the sovereignty of ideas and ideals expressed in the King's sovereignty, held and exercised in accordance with the people's will.

**D21872**

Speech of the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King  
at the Opening of The Imperial Conference,  
St. James's Palace, May 14th, 1937.

It is my happy privilege to express appreciation of the welcome which you, Prime Minister, have extended to the delegations from overseas, a welcome as kindly in feeling as it was felicitous in expression. If any of us felt strangers in this old land, we should now feel more than at home.

I should like to associate the people of Canada, as well as my colleagues and myself, with the sentiments expressed by the Chairman of the Conference in the reference he has made to His late Majesty King George the Fifth.

The late King greatly endeared himself to all his peoples, but to none more than to the people of Canada. We remember with gratitude his unflinching efforts to advance the well-being of all his realm, and to promote friendship and peace among all nations.

In the period of unprecedented conflict and change which coincided with His Reign, the Nations of the British Commonwealth were indeed fortunate in having so wise and so good a king. His essential humanity and the character of all his public utterances, brought us together as members of a great family. His conception of empire was always proclaimed in terms of the loyalties of the home, and the affections of family life.

D21873

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In everything, King George strove for the unity and goodwill of all parts of the Empire. In concord and co-operation, he saw the means of bringing about peace, not only between the nations, but between classes and creeds, and within the economic order. In him, Monarchy and Democracy became united in serving the common needs of man.

Meeting once more in imperial conference, I may be permitted also to refer to the loss the British Empire suffered in the death a few weeks ago of Sir Austen Chamberlain. Many present have listened to him in public and in private, in London and in Geneva, discussing the problems of foreign policy with sureness, simplicity and straightforwardness, and we recognize what a force for international goodwill has been lost to the world.

As I look around this table, I am impressed by the many changes which have come about since I first attended an Imperial Conference in 1923. You, Prime Minister, occupied the chair that year, as well as in 1926. It is a source of particular pleasure to me, as I know it is to all present, that this Conference also is to have the benefit of your wide knowledge and sympathetic understanding of Commonwealth affairs. I recall that the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Secretary of State for Air were present at some of the meetings of the Conference of 1923.

D21874

-3-

But of the delegates on that occasion from India and the Dominions, only Mr. Bruce and I are present to-day. General Hertzog and Mr. Havenga were with us at the Conference of 1926. General Hertzog and Mr. Havenga and Mr. Fourie have attended Conferences since then, but nearly all the other delegates, at least from outside Britain, are to-day sitting in an Imperial Conference for the first time.

It is not only in personnel that change is apparent. The Irish Free State, whose delegates took part in their first Imperial Conference in the year to which I have referred, is not represented here to-day. I am sure we all trust that this is only a temporary situation; and that future Conferences may benefit by the distinctive contribution to their discussions, of the Free State representatives, as did those of 1923 and subsequent years.

The great Empire of India is now entering upon another stage of self-government. It has our warmest good wishes for the achievement of the full success which is to be expected from its own capacities and its association with the other countries under the sovereignty of His Majesty. Newfoundland is now represented by the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, rather than directly; Southern Rhodesia and Burma, which were not directly represented in the Conferences of the twenties, have sent their first ministers as observers to the present Conference.

I have been emphasizing changes in composition and personnel,

**D21875**

-4-

as is perhaps natural in one who looks back fourteen years to his first Conference and who from a much longer period spent in public life has become somewhat familiar with its vicissitudes. Equally striking however, to my mind, is the continuity which distinguishes these Conferences, and not these Conferences alone. For continuity through change; progress through development of proved courses and innate tendencies; permanence and flexibility, are the distinctive mark of the political institutions which are our common heritage.

The great occasion which has given this week its colour and its imperishable place in our memories has appropriately illustrated this quality of British institutions. Those who participated in the Coronation of the King and the Queen - and thanks to the inventions of the years that have passed since the last Coronation it may truly be said that all the King's peoples everywhere took part - must have been impressed by the blending of tradition and adaptability to new needs and new occasions which characterised that impressive service. It was marked by the continuing use of ritual and words and symbols which were ancient when the New World lands represented here were undiscovered and unknown, but it was marked also by the recognition of new political facts and constitutional relationships brought into being by the change and growth of the past generation and recorded in the Imperial Conferences of recent years .

**D21876**

-5-

Particularly significant was the new form of the Oath by which the King solemnly declared the sense in which he has accepted the Crown. For the first time South Africa, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, are expressly named. His Majesty thus records that sovereignty is to be exercised in the interest of the peoples of Canada, and the other countries set forth, according to their own laws and customs. For the first time in this great ceremony it was recognized that the relationship between the King and his people of Canada is direct and immediate. The Oath has long embodied the principles upon which our system of democratic governance is built. It now recognizes that the relationships of the several peoples under the Crown, one with another, as well as with foreign states, have become interpenetrated by the ancient principles of freedom and the rule of law. Thus it may be said that the new Oath, preserving the old and finding place for the new, embodies in simple fashion our political faith, and mirrors the structure of this group of free, equal and autonomous states known as the British Commonwealth of Nations.

The experiment in ordered relationships between free countries, which we call the British Commonwealth of Nations, has, we may venture to hope, value for other countries as well as for our own. We are endeavouring to prove the enduring possibility of establishing peace

**D 21877**

-6-

and sharing the gains of progress among peoples situated in every continent, held together not by centralized control or reliance upon force, but by similarity of political institutions and political ideals, by common interests and common loyalties. Through the past three centuries Britain gave the world an example and a challenge, in the political democracy and the individual liberty it achieved within its own borders. It should be the aim of the members of the wider Commonwealth of Nations which has been built upon that foundation so to order their relations and coordinate their policies that they, in their turn, in the twentieth century, by the success of this experiment, may contribute, in the peaceful ordering of international relations, something of equal value to the common stock of mankind.

The trend of events abroad, to which the Chairman has referred, makes it clear that it will be no easy task to hold these gains of the past, much less to make further advance. Democracy and individual freedom have been challenged and scorned abroad, and questioned and belittled in some quarters at home. Under the driving force of new social gospels, combined with old ambitions for dominance and glory, individual and political liberty have been sacrificed in many lands to the demands of the all-powerful state. In the countries in which liberty had taken deep and firm root, its precious and indispensable quality has been realized afresh, and

D21878

-7-

new bonds of sympathy have been established between democratic states. In nations where the struggle for political freedom and equality had been substantially won, it was perhaps natural that in the wake of war some reaction should have arisen, and that the rights our fathers had won, the institutions they had built up, often came to be taken for granted, or to be regarded as outworn. Sometimes even in this motherland of parliaments it was contended that the institutions of democracy were inadequate to meet the needs of the twentieth century. Sometimes in other members of the Commonwealth, it was contended that insistence upon the full measure of self-government was quibbling about academic constitutional issues of little practical importance. To-day such doubts have passed. Now that the stark contrast between liberty and regimentation have been made manifest to all, the value of freedom as the source of individual self-realization, of national power, of enduring international co-operation, is more fully realized than ever before. In bringing about the realization of the abiding value of freedom and in reinterpreting democracy in relation to new needs, you, Prime Minister, I may venture to observe, have played a foremost part.

I shall not, at this time, make any special reference to the problems which are of special concern to Canada beyond stating that economic conditions are definitely improving, though we are still faced with the aftermath of war and depression in the form

**D21879**

-8-

of a difficult unemployment and relief situation. One outcome of the depression has been to increase sectional stress and strain and to bring to the surface problems which may require some re-adjustment of the financial and constitutional relations between the Dominion and the provinces. Foremost among our present tasks is the careful study and adjustment of the problems which arise from the differences in the economic situation in various parts of the Dominion, and the working of our federal system of government with its division of legislative and administrative authority. The maintenance and extension of national unity is a task of primary importance. It is a task in which progress is being made. Fortunately these problems lie within our own boundaries. Our relations with other members of the Commonwealth present no special difficulties and have, we are glad to state, never been more cordial than they are at the present time.

The international situation will be reviewed in detail at later sessions. I shall, therefore, not make any reference to it at this point, beyond expressing our firm conviction that enduring peace cannot be achieved without economic appeasement, that political tension will not lessen without abatement of the policies of economic nationalism and economic imperialism. The countries here represented have, I feel, a definite responsibility to join with other countries willing to co-operate in a concerted effort to

**D21880**

-9-

avoid increasing tariffs or exchange or quota controls, and to lessen, in every practicable way the barriers to international trade.

In Canada we have endeavoured to open the channels of trade. Negotiations with the United States, and more recently with the United Kingdom, led to substantial reductions in our tariff rates. In no instance were concessions to either country effected by raising duties against any other country. At the same time we have greatly liberalized customs administration. We hope to be able to continue on these lines with countries both within and without the Commonwealth and thus contribute in the measure of our power to the revival of trade and the consequent removal of international friction and conflict.

This Conference and the Coronation are closely linked in more than point of time. It is of interest to recall that every Imperial Conference in the strict sense of that term was held in the reign of George the Fifth, and that these Conferences contributed notably to the recognition of equality and co-operation within the Commonwealth. It is our belief that the series of Conferences beginning under George the Sixth will bring an equal contribution to continuous co-operation among the peoples of the Commonwealth, and, we trust, an enduring contribution to peace and co-operation among all nations of goodwill.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D21881

Office of  
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....Canada's Weekly.....

Date.....June 4, 1937..... "The Secret of Empire Unity"

Subject.....Mr. King's Speech at Empire Societies Dinner, London, Eng. May 24/37

**I**N attempting to respond, on behalf of the Dominions, to the toast to the British Commonwealth, which has just been proposed by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, I should like to make my first word one of thanks to the joint committee of the combined Empire societies, and to the societies themselves, for the hospitality extended to all present. Particularly do I wish to express this word of acknowledgment on behalf of those of our number who have come from beyond the seas, and have been privileged to share with representatives, from all parts of the Commonwealth, in the ceremonies of the Coronation of Their Majesties, and in the proceedings of the Imperial Conference. These isles have been the scene of many patriotic demonstrations, many memorable pageants, many Councils of State, but I doubt if, at any time, patriotism, pageantry and politics have more effectively combined to give full and free expression to the mind and heart of the peoples of the British Commonwealth, or more effectively to demonstrate their essential unity.

**Thanks to Mr. Baldwin**

My next word must be one also of thanks—very deep and heartfelt thanks—to the Prime Minister for honouring this banquet with his presence, and for the inspiring address he has delivered in proposing the toast to the Commonwealth. The presence of the Prime Minister at any time would have made the occasion a memorable one; doubly significant in virtue of the theme to which he has addressed himself. To-night, however, Mr. Baldwin's presence, and his words, have had an impressiveness which are all their own. As we saw him rise, as we listened to what he said of the great experiment of Empire, as we watched him resume his seat, we were conscious of much more than his innate modesty and quiet dignity, the simple directness of his words, and the nobility of his thoughts—to all of these we have long become accustomed. We knew that we were witnessing one of these moments in a great career when all that has contributed to its greatness—character, courage, vision, wisdom, service, sacrifice—were finding expression in utterances which would become a part of our literature and of our history.

**His Services to the State**

We have just listened to what may be one of the last, if not the last, of the speeches which Mr. Baldwin may deliver before asking His Majesty to permit him to be relieved of the office of Prime Minister. Recalling this fact, it is difficult to refrain from speaking at length of Mr. Baldwin's services to the State in the high office he has held, with so true an appreciation of the problems of the people, and so great fidelity to the highest interests of the Crown. Fortunately, Mr. Baldwin's public career is so well known, not only in the United Kingdom, but throughout the Empire, that any attempt at appreciation is quite unnecessary. Notwithstanding, as the one who has been asked to reply to this toast, on behalf of the Dominions, I may, perhaps, be permitted to say to Mr. Baldwin, in public, what I was privileged to say to him personally, as we stood together at St. Stephen's Porch, and recalled the scene in Westminster Hall, where, only a few months ago, he addressed, in deeply

D 21882

moving sentences, the members of the Canadian Legion returning from their pilgrimage to Vimy. I spoke of the profound impression which his words had made, not only upon those who heard them, but upon the people of Canada. I spoke also of the many memories we cherished of his own and Mrs. Baldwin's visits to Canada. I ventured, however, in what I said, to go beyond Canada, and to express a word on behalf of all the self-governing Dominions. I might easily have said what I did on behalf of the Commonwealth as a whole, as I should like to do, and shall do, to-night.

#### **Confidence of the Dominions**

Considerable as have been the contributions made by more than one of the Prime Ministers, and not a few of the statesmen of this Old Land, towards the development of the British Commonwealth, I believe there is not a man in public life to-day who possesses, in equal measure with Mr. Baldwin, an understanding of the Dominions, and of considerations of which they have to take account, in their relations to each other and to the United Kingdom, and who enjoys their confidence in so complete a measure. What I have just said, more particularly on behalf of Canada, will be echoed, I know, by my colleagues from Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, on whose behalf, as well as on that of Canada, I have the honour of speaking to-night, and will, I believe, be confirmed, as respects other parts of the Commonwealth, by the speakers who are to follow me in responding to this toast.

#### **Guiding the Destinies of the Empire**

And this leads me to say one further word, on behalf of us all, to Mr. Baldwin, on the eve of his retirement from office. We should be unhappy, indeed, and conscious of great loss, did his relinquishment of the office of Prime Minister mean Mr. Baldwin's retirement from public life. Fortunately it means nothing of the kind. Rather it gives reason to hope that his years of public service may be greatly prolonged. Mr. Baldwin can hardly look forward to years freed of anxiety. I doubt if serenity is to be found anywhere in the world to-day, especially by those who have to do with public affairs. Of this I am sure, however, that, freed from the trammels of office, Mr. Baldwin will be able to bring to bear upon the problems of industrial and international relations, to which his life has been so singularly devoted, an outlook as sagacious as it is democratic, and an experience unequalled by any of the great men of our times. "The last of life, for which the first was made"—such, we believe, is the character of the opportunity which now awaits him. That for many years to come Mr. Baldwin may be spared further to share in guiding the destinies of the Commonwealth he has already served so well, and, in this painful period of its transition, to minister to the world's need—will be the wish, not of his friends or supporters only, but of members of all parties in this and other lands, and of all who have at heart the well-being of mankind throughout the world.

D21883

#### **The Secret of Empire Unity**

I am afraid that I have left myself but a minute or two in which to conclude what I had most in mind to say. The toast being to the Commonwealth, and this being Empire Day, I had meant—as I am sure was expected of me—to say something about the Empire. Perhaps the most obvious thing that can be said, considering the weight of oratory the Empire has had to support during the past few weeks, is that there can no longer be doubt concerning the soundness of the structure itself, or its powers of endurance. The thought, however, which is uppermost in our minds at this time, and which, I imagine, finds its place in the minds of many in other countries, is the unity which the events associated with the Coronation and the Conference have served so conspicuously to disclose.

What, in a word, is the secret of the unity of the Commonwealth—the secret of Empire unity? That is the question which is being asked in other parts of the world. It is a question which, in times such as the present, we do well to ask ourselves. In what he has said to-night, Mr. Baldwin has been answering that question. It is not material considerations which serve permanently to unite the different parts of the Empire. They may do so in part and for a time but, as Mr. Baldwin has said, they may separate as well as unite. The cohesive powers are non-material and intangible. They lie in the realm of the mind and of the spirit. While much has been said of the diversity that exists within and between its component parts, the secret of Empire unity is to be found, I believe, in what we share and hold in common.

#### **Influence of Colonisation**

At this Coronation period, acorns from oaks in England are being planted in far-off parts of the Empire, a symbol of the way in which peoples of British stock have settled overseas. By a process of natural selection, multitudes of men and women left these islands, in past years and centuries, to settle in lands abroad. They carried with them the British genius for settlement and government. These weeks have witnessed a return of the flow of the tide of British settlement and influence, as bread cast upon the waters returns after many years. Colonisation, however, is not sufficient to explain our unity. The British were not the first in settlement overseas. The Spanish, the Portuguese, the Dutch and the French possessed colonies in the New World before the expansion of England began. It was the common character of their political institutions that, in the course of time, helped to create a common bond between the peoples of these islands and of the newly-formed Dominions overseas.

#### **Constitutional Development**

But common political institutions in outward structure were not enough. The 13 States in America would never have been lost to the British Crown had the outward and visible form been sufficient to maintain the unity of the whole. It required a common outlook and attitude in matters of government, an outlook which viewed the Empire not as a mechanism, but as an organism—a living and growing entity, flexible and adaptable to differing conditions and needs.

The British Constitution has developed through struggles to preserve and extend liberty. It was natural and inevitable that the men and women who built their homes in the wilderness, to give their children opportunities of education and enjoyment which had been denied to themselves, should have sought to win for all a like measure of political and intellectual freedom. They were the pioneers of a political system, based upon responsible government which became the corner stone of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Out of common political institutions has gradually emerged the framework of Empire. From Possessions and Dominions, outlying parts of the Empire have become autonomous communities equal in status, in no way subordinate one to the other, and enjoying complete freedom of association. This evolutionary process is still at work.

D21884

### The Spirit of Freedom

It is the common spirit which underlies British institutions—the law of freedom—which is the real cohesive force, the real

law of attraction, which draws all parts of the Empire to a common centre. The common spirit of freedom is based upon the ideals we share in common—ideals of righteousness, justice and peace, of human personality, of a common belief in the dignity and worth of the individual soul and its right to freedom and self-expression. It is a freedom allied to service—a service whose end is perfect freedom. It is a spirit that cannot abide coercion or regimentation. It will never admit that the individual exists for the sake of the State. The function of the State, it asserts, is to ensure the ever-increasing freedom and well-being of the individual.

The common allegiance to the Crown is another bond—one that greatly and rightly has been much emphasised at this time of Their Majesties' Coronation. It is natural that this bond should be a strong one, for the Crown itself has come to represent those ideals and aims of our personal and national life which we cherish most deeply. It is a symbol of our spiritual heritage. It is, as one of the foremost of British statesmen has said, "the outward embodiment of all that is best in the life and thought of the people." The Throne has never been occupied by a King and Queen more devotedly consecrated to the service of their peoples.

### A Common Faith

Finally, there is our common faith in the reality of the Invisible. We may be an Empire of countless creeds. We do not all approach God in the same way; but we all seek to see or to find and to serve Him in one way or another. We do share a belief in a Divine Providence, a belief in the Spirit, and in the things of the Spirit. With materialistic tendencies asserting themselves so strongly in our day, and gaining the supremacy they are in other lands, this determination of British peoples to hold to the eternal verities is a sheet anchor in a drifting world.

There could have been no more fitting symbol of the ultimate bond of unity of the British peoples than that which found expression on this Empire Day in this morning's service at St. Paul's, where representatives from all parts of the Empire and of all the constituent elements of government were gathered together to express their common faith—and to join in the prayer that the God of their fathers might be the God of their succeeding race.

"That God which ever lives and loves,  
One God, one law, one element,  
And one far-off divine event,  
To which the whole creation moves."

Such was the poet's vision in days gone by. Such is the faith of the British Empire to-day. Such, I believe, is the final secret of its unity.

Mr. King's Speech at Empire Societies Dinner  
London, England, May 24, 1937.

**D21885**

My Lord Chairman, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen -

In attempting to respond, on behalf of the Dominions, to the toast to the British Commonwealth, which has just been proposed by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, I should like to make my first word one of thanks to the Joint Committee of the Combined Empire Societies, and to the Societies themselves, for the hospitality extended to all present.

Particularly, do I wish to express this word of acknowledgement on behalf of those of our number who have come from beyond the seas, and have been privileged to share with representatives, from all parts of the Commonwealth, in the ceremonies of the Coronation of Their Majesties, and in the proceedings of the Imperial Conference.

These Isles have been the scene of many patriotic demonstrations, many memorable pageants, many Councils of State, but I doubt if, at any time, patriotism, pageantry and politics have more effectively combined to give full and free expression to the mind and heart of the peoples of the British Commonwealth, or more

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The presence of the Prime Minister at any time, would have made the occasion a memorable one; doubly significant in virtue of the theme to which he has addressed himself. To-night, however, Mr. Baldwin's presence, and his words, have had an impressiveness which are all their own.

As we saw him rise, as we listened to what he said of the great experiment of Empire, as we watched him resume his seat, we were conscious of much more than his innate modesty and quiet dignity, the simple directness of his words, and the nobility of his thoughts - to all of these we have long become accustomed. We knew that we were witnessing one of those moments in a great career when all that has contributed to

D 21887

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its greatness, - character, courage, vision, wisdom, service, sacrifice, - were finding expression in utterances which would become a part of our literature and of our history.

We have just listened to what may be one of the last, if not the last, of the speeches which Mr. Baldwin may deliver before asking His Majesty to permit him to be relieved of the office of Prime Minister.

Recalling this fact, it is difficult to refrain from speaking at length of Mr. Baldwin's services to the State in the high office he has held, with so true an appreciation of the problems of the people, and so great fidelity to the highest interests of the Crown. Fortunately, Mr. Baldwin's public career is so well known, not only in the United Kingdom, but throughout the Empire, that any attempt at appreciation is quite unnecessary.

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Mr. Baldwin, in public, what I was privileged to say to him personally, as we stood together at St. Stephen's Porch, and recalled the scene in Westminster Hall, where, only a few months ago, he addressed, in deeply moving sentences, the members of the Canadian Legion returning from their pilgrimage to Vimy. I spoke of the profound impression which his words had made, not only upon those who heard them, but upon the people of Canada. I spoke also of the many memories we cherished of his own and Mrs. Baldwin's visits to Canada. I ventured, however, in what I said, to go beyond Canada, and to express a word on behalf of all the self-governing Dominions. I might easily have said what I did on behalf of the Commonwealth as a whole, as I should like to do, and shall do, to-night.

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with Mr. Baldwin, an understanding of the Dominions, and of considerations of which they have to take account, in their relations to each other and to the United Kingdom; and who enjoys their confidence in so complete a measure. What I have just said, more particularly on behalf of Canada, will be echoed, I know, by my colleagues from Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, on whose behalf, as well as on that of Canada, I have the honour of speaking to-night, and will, I believe, be confirmed, as respects other parts of the Commonwealth, by the speakers who are to follow me in responding to this toast.

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found anywhere in the world to-day, especially by those who have to do with public affairs. Of this I am sure, however, that freed from the trammels of office, Mr. Baldwin will be able to bring to bear upon the problems of industrial and international relations, to which his life has been so singularly devoted, an outlook as sagacious as it is democratic, and an experience unequalled by any of the great men of our times.

"The last of life, for which the first was made" - Such, we believe, is the character of the opportunity which now awaits him. That for many years to come, Mr. Baldwin may be spared further to share in guiding the destinies of the Commonwealth he has already served so well, and, in this painful period of its transition, to minister to the world's need, - will be the wish, not of his friends, or supporters only, but of members of all parties in this and other lands, and of all who have at heart the well-being of mankind throughout the world.

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conclude what I had most in mind to say. The toast being to the Commonwealth, and this being Empire Day, I had meant, - as I am sure was expected of me, - to say something about the Empire. Perhaps the most obvious thing that can be said, considering the weight of oratory the Empire has had to support during the past few weeks, is that there can no longer be doubt concerning the soundness of the structure itself, or its powers of endurance.

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in the new world before the expansion of England began. It was the common character of their political institutions that, in the course of time, helped to create a common bond between the peoples of these islands and of the newly formed dominions overseas.

But common political institutions in outward structure were not enough. The thirteen States in America would never have been lost to the British Crown had the outward and visible form been sufficient to maintain the unity of the whole. It required a common outlook and attitude in matters of government, an outlook which viewed the Empire not as a mechanism, but as an organism - a living and growing entity, flexible and adaptable to differing conditions and needs.

The British constitution has developed through struggles to preserve and extend liberty. It was natural and inevitable that the men and women who built their homes in the wilderness, to give their children opportunities of education and enjoyment which had been denied to themselves, should have sought to win for all a like measure of political and intellectual freedom. They were the pioneers of a political system, based upon

responsible government which became the corner stone of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

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The common spirit of freedom is based upon the ideals we share in common - ideals of righteousness, justice and peace, of human personality, of a common belief in the dignity and worth of the individual soul and its right to freedom and self-expression.

It is a freedom allied to service - a service whose end is perfect freedom. It is a spirit

that cannot abide coercion or regimentation. It will never admit that the individual exists for the sake of the State. The function of the State, it asserts, is to ensure the ever-increasing freedom and well-being of the individual.

The common allegiance to the Crown is another bond - one that greatly and rightly has been much emphasized at this time of Their Majesty's Coronation. It is natural that this bond should be a strong one, for the Crown itself has come to represent those ideals and aims of our personal and national life which we cherish most deeply. It is a symbol of our spiritual heritage. It is, as one of the foremost of British statesmen has said, "the outward embodiment of all that is best in the life and thought of the people." The Throne has never been occupied by a King and Queen more devotedly consecrated to the service of their peoples.

Finally, there is our common faith in the reality of the Invisible. We may be an Empire of countless creeds. We do not all approach God in the same way; but we all seek to see or to find and to

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serve Him in one way or another. We do share a belief in a Divine Providence, a belief in the Spirit, and in the things of the Spirit. With materialistic tendencies asserting themselves so strongly in our day, and gaining the supremacy they are in other lands, this determination of British peoples to hold to the eternal verities is a sheet anchor in a drifting world.

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To which the whole creation moves."

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Such is the faith of the British Empire to-day. Such, I believe, is the final secret of its unity.

D21897

Text of Speech of Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,  
Prime Minister of Canada, at the closing of the Imperial  
Conference, London, England, June 15, 1937.

The present Imperial Conference is unique in having had as Chairman, two Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom. We have had an opportunity of expressing to Lord Baldwin, before he relinquished office, our appreciation of what his labours, through the years, have meant to the several Imperial Conferences over which he presided. That his spirit and outlook have come to be identified with that which underlies the free association of the members of the British Commonwealth, is an observation which speaks for itself.

I voice, I know, the feelings of the members when I venture to express to you, Mr. Chamberlain, something of the pleasure it has been to us all to have been so closely associated with you in the work of the Conference. I should like particularly to express our very warm appreciation of the perception, understanding and judgment you have invariably disclosed in conducting its proceedings.

The Imperial Conference of 1937 will always have its association with the historic event which immediately preceded it. Their Majesties' Coronation vividly portrayed a vast Commonwealth, composed of autonomous nations, full-statured and free, united by many ties of sentiment and understanding, and by a common allegiance to the Crown. It has, as well, deepened our convictions in the soundness of our parliamentary institutions, and in the unifying power of freedom.

The unity, of which the Crown is the symbol, and the assurance, has been reflected in the oneness of outlook and in the community of spirit which have pervaded this Conference. Our deliberations have emphasized once more the effectiveness of reason and co-operation as an alternative to force in the conduct of international relations. They have demonstrated anew, how peoples, pursuing common ideals, but preserving the full measure of their independence, can find means of working together for the common good.

The task of an Imperial Conference has been well defined as that of considering whether the several governments represented, while preserving their individual rights of decision and action, can co-ordinate

their various policies in such a way as to assist one another, and help forward the cause of peace. Its function is not to formulate or declare policy. The value of this, as of other Imperial Conferences, lies mainly in the free exchange of information and opinion; in furnishing the representatives of the several governments with more adequate knowledge of the problems, the difficulties, the aspirations, the attitudes of other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations; and in giving that direct and immediate understanding of the national and personal factors in the situation which cannot well be obtained by correspondence or indirect communication. With this further knowledge in their possession, the representatives of each government, in consultation with their colleagues and their respective parliaments, are in the best of positions to formulate policies on questions where co-operation is required.

Doubt has often been expressed of the value of the conference method for dealing with international problems. It is true, that to be of value, there must be in the first place be, not only preliminary preparations, preliminary soundings, but an antecedent and substantial measure of readiness to work toward common ends. In conferences between the members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, these preliminary conditions of success are fortunately fulfilled. There is, in our case, so wide a measure of common background and common interest, of identity in political traditions and in the conceptions of the basis of an enduring world order, that a common approach is readily found.

There is a second requirement for the success of a conference. It is equally essential that there should be frank and explicit expression of the special difficulties, the individual requirements, of each country represented. Without such straightforward expression of the position of each government, no real progress can be made in meeting its difficulties and finding a basis for common effort. In the case of the members of the British Commonwealth this is no less essential. Each Dominion has a distinct geographical position, with all the consequences in differences of neighbours, differences in the nature of the international problems each has to face, differences of emphasis and preoccupation, that follow. Each has its special economic structure, its special racial background, its special constitutional and political problem. These differences must receive full consideration in any responsible and realistic expression of their policies.

There has been, in the present Conference, increasing recognition of these facts, and of the desirability of full statement of the views of the government of each member. In the Imperial Conference, we have enjoyed and exercised the family privilege of free and frank speech. This has contributed not only to a better understanding of the tasks and problems of the other members, but to the attainment of a sound and workable basis of co-operation. Each delegation, I believe, realises more adequately the viewpoint of the others; each will be better able to take this into account in framing policies; each has learned much from the discussions; each is more fully aware of the fundamental sympathies and common aspirations that bind us together.

We have met at a time when events from week to week, sometimes from day to day, have brought vividly home to us the tension of the European situation, the difficulties that beset those who are striving to bring stability out of unrest, and confidence out of fear. Fortunately also, we have seen how patient and unremitting are the efforts to repair the torn fabric of European unity, how widespread is the desire and the determination to ensure peace, how deep the reluctance to incur the incalculable hazards of war. This experience, as well as the help we have gained from our discussions among ourselves, will, I am certain, encourage and enable each of us to strive more effectively for the rebuilding of international friendship, and, beneath diversity, to seek unity, not only in our relations with other members of the Commonwealth, but in our relations with every other country that will work toward the same ends. We are confident that the goodwill that has been marked in our discussions will find opportunity for expression in other fields as well.

At this time of grave international unrest and anxiety, we have sought throughout, to avoid, in phrase or gesture, anything which might add to existing difficulties. Indeed, we have reason to hope that the principles which we have reaffirmed, and the views to which we have given expression, may contribute not a little to a better understanding among all nations, and to a more fruitful collaboration between them. While, naturally, we have given careful study to problems affecting members of the Commonwealth, we have examined them, not in any narrow spirit, but in the light of world need. Above everything, our discussions have disclosed how inseparable is the welfare of each Member, and of the Commonwealth as a whole, from the peace and well-being of mankind.

21900

- 4 -

I should not like the Conference to come to its close without conveying, on behalf of the members of the Canadian Delegation, a word of grateful appreciation to His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of the hospitality so generously extended in the course of our visit; a hospitality which has been extended, not only to members of the Delegation, but to the many Canadians who have journeyed to Britain in this Coronation year. A frequent visitor to these Islands over many years, I have never known a friendlier or more spontaneous reception to those who have come from overseas.

I should like particularly to speak of the exceptional quality of the work performed by the Conference secretariat. We are much indebted to Sir Maurice Hankey, Sir Harry Batterbee, Sir Rupert Howorth, and to their United Kingdom and Dominion associates, for the efficiency and expedition with which they have carried out their all-important duties. The Imperial Conference, as it has developed, would, like Government itself, be impossible without the skill, the knowledge, and the devotion of the officials who serve it so faithfully.

In conclusion, may I say how great a pleasure it has been to my colleagues and myself to have participated, day by day, for over a month, in the proceedings of the Conference, with members of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, and with the representatives of His Majesty's Governments in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, and of the Government of India, as well as the delegates of Southern Rhodesia and Burma. The stimulation which has come from the pursuit of our common interests, a study of each other's problems, and the friendships which we have formed here, are not the least among the fruits of our stay in London. At a time when dissension and disintegration are so destructively at work throughout the world, it has been a wholesome experience to share, with men of good-will, in the task of preserving unity and of furthering peace. As we return to our homes, it will be a source of reassurance to know that there exists that identity of purpose and singleness of aim and aspiration which, in this Conference, we have been happy to find is our joint possession.

Extract of Mr. King's Speech at Dundee, Scotland, June 18?  
taken from the People's Journal, June 19, 1937.

Honouring Canada.

Mr. Mackenzie King, on rising to reply, was warmly received. He said he knew they were honouring him as one who was representing the Dominion of Canada at the Coronation of His Majesty and at the Imperial Conference.

The people of Canada would recognize that in honouring him they were honouring the Dominion.

"I should like to express to the people of the United Kingdom generally the warm appreciation of my colleagues and myself for the manner in which we were received, not only during the period of the conference, but during the time of the Coronation.

When I say 'we' I mean not only those who represented the Government, but that large number of men and women who came across to be present at the Coronation. If ever a country opened their hearts this old country did to us. (Applause.)

I should like the people of this country to know that the warm welcome which was received will touch deeply the hearts of the people of Canada and will remain long in the memory of those who were fortunate to be recipients.

I think what we all felt most at the Coronation was that it was a family affair, no matter where we came from, and that the events were giving us an opportunity to exchange views in a manner which we believe will be helpful to us all in time to come.

A Bond of Union

"A bond of closer and stronger union has been formed between all parts of the British Empire, stronger than it has ever been before." (Applause)

Mr. Mackenzie King went on to comment on his visit to Dundee. He said he was delighted to see something of the industrial side. It

confirmed the impression he had before he came that Dundee was a great commercial and industrial city.

"The view from the top of the Law of the city showed a wonderful resemblance to Ottawa, the capital of Canada. As one looks across the Tay and to the hills beyond it is very like what we see in Ottawa."

Mr. King said that all his ancestors he had been able to trace had come from Scotland. He had two ancestors in particular who had an immediate association with this part of Scotland.

His mother's father, William Lyon Mackenzie, was born in Dundee in 1795. His father's father came from Tiree, in Aberdeenshire. Just a hundred years ago Canada was in the throes of a rebellion, and the leader was his mother's father.

On Opposite Sides.

"My father's father left Aberdeen for Canada with a detachment of Royal Artillery. My ancestor trained a cannon on to a windmill in which he thought William Lyon Mackenzie was with the idea of blowing it and Mackenzie to pieces. (Laughter)

"My mother's father was exiled and was imprisoned for a time. It was during that time that my mother was born. When he was about twenty years of age my grandfather, Mackenzie, left Dundee on a little vessel called Psyche to go to Canada. It took forty days at that time to cross the ocean. Crossing the Atlantic in those days took stamina and purpose for those who made the journey.

"My grandfather's bride, a Miss Baxter, of Dundee, followed him to Canada later on, and they were married there. My grandfather's father and mother were married in Dundee."

Reverting to the career of Wm. Lyon Mackenzie, Mr. King said he saw that the country was being controlled by a group who, he believed, were administering affairs in the interests of patronage, and he began to attack them. To do this he left his business and took up journalism.

He claimed the same rights as were being fought for in this country. He was elected to the legislature by his constituency in York County, later Toronto, seven times. His grandfather, being leader of the people's party, bore the brunt of the struggle and eventually when they could not get redress by constitutional means they adopted force.

The idea was not separation but to secure better government. Mackenzie was pardoned after his exile and returning, he stood for the first constituency that was open to him and was returned. When York Country became Toronto Mackenzie was chosen as the first mayor.

The motto of the city, designed by Mackenzie, was industry, intelligence and integrity. They signified all that was best in the life of the Scottish people.

(Retyped from pencilled copy)

**D21904**

OUTLINE OF MR. KING'S REPLY TO SPEECH OF LORD PROVOST,

ROYAL HOTEL, DUNDEE

JUNE 18, 1937

Expression of words of deep appreciation of great honour felt at being received by City of Dundee as guest. Honour not extended to me personally but as one representing the Dominion of Canada at the Coronation of Their Majesties and the Imperial Conference. Honour to my country, and its association with Scotland - this city in particular. I thank you on behalf of the people of Canada as well as on my own behalf for the cordiality of welcome generously extended.

I take advantage of this first opportunity of speaking in public since the Imperial Conference ended to express through this gathering to the people of the United Kingdom generally, the warm appreciation of my colleagues and myself for the manner in which we were received in Britain during the period of the Conference, and during the time of the Coronation. When I say "we" I do not mean only those of our number who as members of the Government represented Canada, but the large number of men and women who came across from the Dominion to be present at the Coronation. If ever a country has not only opened its homes but its

D 21905

-2-

hearts, this Old Land has done so. Thanks to peoples of England and Scotland for warm welcome. Touched deeply. Difficult to say what hospitality meant - expression of family feeling. (one family). Events gave us opportunity to exchange views in manner helpful to all of us through years to come.

Outcome of Conference, a bond of closer and stronger union formed in all parts of the British Empire.

Impressions of City of Dundee. Word of thanks for honour Lord Provost has done me in giving up the entire morning to visit parts of the City and opportunity to form impressions in very quick way. Visit appeals to one who enters Dundee by train. Reference to visit to new Mill - saw something of industrial life of City. Dundee known from distance as great commercial and industrial City of this part of Scotland which means one of the great industrial and commercial cities of the world.

Link between this City and country, and Canada through commerce. Many men have gone out from Dundee who have played a great part in the commercial and transportation life of Canada, and in the various professions; law, medicine, journalism, work and affairs of State, Church, educational work; all these activities have been and are today well represented throughout the Dominion by those who can trace immediate association with the City of Dundee.

**D21906**

-3-

Reference to view of City from Law Hill. Striking resemblance between City of Dundee and surroundings of Capital of Canada. I think that Lady Aberdeen will agree with me that the view from there (Law Hill) across the Tay and beyond is very like what one gets in Ottawa from Parliament Hill looking out towards the Laurentian Hills and beyond. Many other resemblances - shall make no mention of them.

Kind enough to welcome me to Dundee, not merely as Prime Minister of Canada, but to extend welcome in personal and intimate way. The Lord Provost has referred to one of my ancestors coming from this City to Canada. I must tell you that all my immediate ancestors, so far as I have been able to trace them, came from Scotland, both on my mother's and on my father's side. Two of my ancestors, in particular, have an immediate association with this part of Scotland. William Lyon Mackenzie, my mother's father, is one. Born in Springfield, Dundee, in 1795. My father's father, John King, came from Tyrie, Aberdeenshire. I hope to have the privilege tomorrow of visiting the place of his birth. Today I was privileged to see the surroundings of the old home where my mother's father was born. I shall speak today of my mother's father, and tomorrow may say a few words about my father's father.

D 21907

-4-

Reference to struggle in Canada just one hundred years ago this year. Canada in throes of rebellion; my mother's father leader of rebellion in Upper Canada. So tomorrow in Aberdeen, I shall refer to my father's father, who left Aberdeen for Canada with the Detachment of Royal Artillery a short time before the rebellion. True Scottish tradition.

Our country is essentially a land of reconciliation. Differences of race, of religion, of political creed are reconciled. Personal animosities of the early struggles of those days is now forgotten. In the City of Toronto, there is to be erected this year, in the grounds of the Parliament Buildings, a monument to William Lyon Mackenzie, by Allward, the Sculptor who made the great monument of Vimy.

The Lord Provost has been kind enough to say that what lies deepest in my heart was the memory of my mother. As a result of the political struggle of 1837, my mother's father was exiled. Was in prison for a time, and it was while he was in exile that my mother was born. This helps to explain my feelings in political matters. Love for principles is part of my life.

Story of William Lyon Mackenzie. At 20 years of age, left Dundee on "Psyche" to go to Canada. 40 days to cross the Ocean. This required something of stamina and purpose of those

D 21908

-5-

who made the journey. Isabel Baxter, who later became his wife, also left Dundee, and two years later, they were married in Montreal. After reaching Canada, Mackenzie went into business there for a time. The country he found to be controlled by a group administering its affairs pretty much in the interests of privilege. Attacked some of their views. Gave up business and entered the field of journalism. Published one of first papers in Upper Canada (now Ontario) - "Colonial Advocate". Was elected to Legislature for York County - most populous constituency in Upper Canada. Considerable support from public at the time - returned for this constituency 7 times. 5 times by acclamation. A long constitutional struggle preceded the rebellion of 1837. Reformers of that day were seeking to secure responsible government. There was an appointed Executive which managed affairs without any relation whatsoever to representatives of people. As my grand-father was the leader of the Reform Party at that time, the brunt of the opposition fell on his shoulders. He came to London to see what reforms could be effected. Could not get redress by constitutional means. Adopted other method. Not in any way separation from the British Crown, but the desire to effect a change in Government in Canada, to bring it into accord with the British system of Government. There was never any real thought of permanent separation. The original effort was to seize

the Governor and the Executive and hold them as prisoners till the situation in the Colony was duly appreciated in the Mother Country. Strife developed. Rebellion assumed more serious form. Some Americans had assisted the rebels. After the rebellion was suppressed Mackenzie fled to the United States. Britain claimed neutrality laws violated. Mackenzie was imprisoned in Rochester for this offence. He was released from prison and was subsequently pardoned. After period of exile, returned to Canada and was returned to Parliament at head of polls at first by-election; returned a second time at general election following. Was never defeated at any time he offered himself for Parliament.

There is one link which Dundee has with Canada of which I wish to speak in particular. The name York was changed to Toronto in 1834, when Toronto was incorporated as a City. It was the first municipality in Upper Canada to receive charter as City. Mackenzie was elected the first Mayor of Toronto; he gave to the City its coat-of-arms which he designed himself. Motto of City: "Industry, Intelligence, Integrity", significant of all that is best in the life of Scottish people. Characteristic; very foundation of national greatness in all countries. In reply to some of the attacks of disloyalty which were preferred against him, Mackenzie made reference in one of his speeches, which the Lord Provost

D 21910

-7-

quoted today. Oddly enough, the only paper I have brought with me today contains that particular reference. I give it to you as it relates to that City, the City in which I was fortunate enough to receive a part of my education.

(EXTRACTS FROM PAGES 18, 19, 20 FROM VOLUME 1 - "LIFE AND TIMES OF MACKENZIE AND THE REBELLION OF 1837-38" READ ALOUD BY MR. KING).

My grandfather's confession of faith is my confession of faith. I have tried to be true to these words.

Reference to organization of Department of Labour, in Canada. I served as Minister of Labour long before I took the office which I now have the honour to hold. I came to Dundee today not to accept as for myself the great honour the citizens of this city have just done upon me. (Reference to Pasteur). (Memorial in house of his birth). Some years ago, the University of Toronto, after I became Prime Minister, honoured me with the degree of Doctor of Laws. I told the University at the time I accepted it, I would accept only for one reason - which was that it did not belong to me but belonged to my father who was not there to receive it. Reference to sacrifices father and mother made, otherwise would never have had the opportunity to get University training or to take part

-8-

in public life. I came to Scotland today to say that but for the sacrifices Mackenzie, and some others who were with him, underwent in the struggle for political freedom in our Dominion, we in Canada would not enjoy the liberties we enjoy today, and I certainly would not have the honour to hold the position of Prime Minister of the country.

I wish to leave this thought with you. Canada owes everything to your country - to Scotland, to the sacrifices, privations, noble spirit, heroic purpose of those men and women who went out to Canada, not today, but 50, 100, 150 years ago to pioneer there; pioneer for homes, pioneer for education, for government. They have done these things in order that their children and their children's children might enjoy privileges greater than they themselves had known. Let us be true to what we owe to their memories. Nothing has touched me so much in your city as the welcome I received this morning from the working men and women, some in the factory, some on the streets, etc. Be true to those people. The world today is in a state of transition; men and women who work for a living are determined to see that they receive more favourable opportunities for themselves and for their children than they have in the past.

Reference to helpful way in which great improvements by evolutionary methods can be brought about for the mass of people. More in the way of economic freedom, more in the way

of a sense of security, along lines that will make for stability and endurance. You and I have it in our power to help to bring that wider freedom to most men and women in the English-speaking world. Let us seek to do it. There is no greater opportunity, no greater privilege for us than that of helping to give wider opportunity to those around us. In seeking to do this, let us not forget the character of those who left Scotland to go to the outlying parts of the Empire. Love of learning, the habit of industry, and saving; above all, faith in God, reverence for the true things, which have helped to make the Empire what it is today. My prayer in this city, in the name of my grandfather, in my own name, and in the name of the great Empire to which we belong, knowing these virtues to be what they are, to be of enduring and unfailling value, is: that, above all else, the God of our Fathers may be the God of their succeeding race.

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# PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of  
Prime Minister  
**D 21913**

Name of Publication.....Aberdeen Press.....

Date.....June 21, 1937.....

Subject Mr. King's Speech at Aberdeen, Scotland, when given Freedom of City)  
June 19, 1937.

Mr Mackenzie King was cordially applauded when he stepped forward to sign the Burgess Roll. A flaming red quill stood like a tongue of fire ready for use, but the Canadian Premier picked up a prosaic red wooden pen to write his signature.

Mr Mackenzie King, returning thanks for the honour accorded him, spoke of the pleasure it would give to the people of Canada, and, remarking that the casket and the Burgess Ticket would be dearly cherished by him, said that when his work was over they would be left as a national possession to the Dominion as a symbol of the political and intellectual freedom which had been Scotland's greatest gift to Canada.

He referred to the great contribution Scots had made to Canada's progress, and, in a fine tribute to Lady Aberdeen and the late Lord Aberdeen, said that it was forty-three years since, as a student at the University of Toronto, he joined with his fellow students in taking the horses from the carriage in which Lord and Lady Aberdeen were travelling and helping to pull it round the University campus. Each Governor-General, he said, had made some contribution to the institutions and life of Canada, and Lord and Lady Aberdeen made many.

Mr Mackenzie King referred to his own personal associations with Scotland, and spoke of the part which his paternal and maternal grandfathers took in the struggle a century ago for political freedom for the mass of the people in Canada. It was not rebellion against the authority of the Queen, he emphasised; it was a rebellion to win for British citizens in Canada the liberties and freedom which British citizens at home had already begun to enjoy.

### GRANDFATHERS AT WAR

He revealed an interesting fact in the lives of his grandfathers during those anxious days. His mother's father was a leader of the rebellion, and his father's father, John King, left Aberdeen with a detachment of the Royal Horse Artillery, to take up life in the Dominion.

"During that rebellion," he said, "he trained a cannon at a windmill in which my mother's father was supposed to be secreted in the hope of blowing both the windmill and my grandfather to pieces." (Laughter and applause.)

"Each was serving as he thought best and right the traditions and the ideals that were dearest to his heart. John King had his natural inclinations strongly associated with the Crown; my mother's father's associations at the time were more closely with the people and their struggles for political freedom.

"But each of these men was seeking to do his part to preserve what he believed to be best both in the Crown and in popular institutions; and the story of the development of the British Empire has been the keeping of these two together in such a way that instead of there being discord between them there is perfect harmony." (Applause.)

### UNITED EMPIRE

Speaking about the system of responsible government in the Dominions, Mr Mackenzie King said that the Empire was more united by a spirit of harmony and goodwill and unity of purpose than it ever was in its history.

He talked again about his Scottish forebears when he spoke of the 150-mile journey he had made from Dundee through Glenshee on his way to Aberdeen.

He had looked out the homes of his ancestors, he said, and found how they had lived.

"My thoughts went back to what it must have meant to those men and women over 150 years ago, who spent their lives in toil on those hillsides and glens, and then had the courage to leave all and their security here and go across the Atlantic, with all its terrors then, and enter the primeval forests of the Dominion, there to hew out homes for themselves with the end in view that their children and their children's children might have a freedom greater than they themselves had been privileged to enjoy."

When he thought of government and the struggles of responsible government he found that the struggle was not merely in the lives of those who were in the forefront, but in the lives of the great unknown and unnumbered pioneers who went out and settled in Canada and helped to develop it in those early days. They brought with them qualities which made the Dominions what they were.

"If to-day we have this great Dominion," he said, "it is due to the lives of those simple, humble folk who feared God, upheld the King and loved the King and carried these virtues to Canada."

D 21914

**TRIBUTE TO PARENTS**  
**Recalls Name of John**  
**King of Tyrie**

Mr Mackenzie King then paid a touching tribute to his mother and father.

"Had it not been for what they had done and sacrificed," he said, "to enable me to have the benefits of a full education, which they never had, I should never have been Prime Minister of my country."

In accepting the honour, he also thought of John King of Tyrie, who went out from Aberdeen to uphold the rights of the Crown, and who lay to-day within the walls of Quebec.

"If I take your Freedom to-day," he said, "I take it because it was his due, because I am proud to-day of his name."

Mr Mackenzie King's last words were for the children.

"If you wish to help your country, the Empire and the whole world, try through your lives to develop in every way goodwill as between country and country, as between race and race, religion and religion, class and class and man and man. That and that alone will cure the ills of the world and give us a civilisation we all greatly need at this time.

"In doing that you will be faithful to the motto of your great city. Bon-Accord is the secret of the world's security to-day."

(Retyped from pencilled copy)

**D 21915**

PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY  
OF ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE W. L. MACKENZIE KING  
Prime Minister of Canada

ABERDEEN - JUNE 19th, 1937

PLACE - MUSIC HALL.

PRESENTATION BY THE HON. THE LORD PROVOST (E. W. Watt)

References made to: Donald Alexander Smith,  
George Stephen,  
The late Marquess of Aberdeen and Temair.

John King - William Lyon Mackenzie.

Outline of Mr. King's career.

(Document read by Town Clerk).

OUTLINE OF MR. KING'S REPLY TO SPEECH OF THE HON. THE LORD PROVOST.

Reference to kind presentation of Lord Provost. In conferring the freedom of the City of Aberdeen upon one who has had the honour of representing his country at the Coronation of The King and at the Imperial Conference, feel that a new link has been forged between this City and Scotland, and the Dominion of Canada. Word of thanks on behalf of citizens of Canada and on own behalf. Thanks for precious gift - as long as I live it will be one of my most treasured possessions - it will have a place, during my life-time in Laurier House, former residence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and at the present time, my residence, and after

D21916

-2-

my day's work is over, it will be left as a national possession. Symbol of political and intellectual freedom which has been Scotland's greatest gift to our Dominion. Reference to the many contributions of this Old Land to Canada - with respect to Government, settlement, industrial progress, arts, various professions of trade and commerce and other activities that go to make up national life. Acknowledgment inadequate because to give the true significance one would have to tell, in large part, the story of the development of our country. References to Lord Strathcona and Lord Mountstephen. References also to previous visit to this Old Land with Mr. King's father. Particular reference to Lord and Lady Aberdeen.

Affection and remembrance of people of Canada - cherished memories of days Lord and Lady Aberdeen spent in our country. Reference to visit of Lord and Lady Aberdeen to University - 45 years ago.

Each Governor General has made some contribution of a permanent nature to the institutions and the life of our country. Most of our Governor Generals have come from Scotland; the Governor General we have at the present time is from Scotland, and we are very proud of him. Lady Aberdeen had to do with founding of National Council of Women in our Dominion; Victorian Order of Nurses; The Aberdeen Association sending of literature to centres in the West; May Court Club in Ottawa. All have had continuous existence, and rendered increasing service.

Reference to association family has had with Aberdeenshire. Father's father was born at Tyrie, near Fraserburgh, a century and a third or more ago. Came to Canada from this City of Aberdeen. Recalled fact just a 100 years ago this year, 1837, Canada was in condition of great unrest. Struggle there as in other lands, for more in way of political liberty and freedom on part of the people. Executive of the day appointed by the Governor General, but its members had no responsibility to the House of Assembly which was composed of the representatives of the people. Mother's father was one of those who was returned many times to the Assembly as representative of the most populous constituency in Upper Canada of that day. Was subsequently chosen as first Mayor of City of Toronto when it became a city. After struggling for better conditions in way of political freedom, being unable to obtain them by constitutional means, extreme steps were taken which resulted in the Rebellion. Not a rebellion against authority of Queen Victoria - not a rebellion intended for separation of Canada from the Old Land - but a rebellion intended to win for Canada British liberty and freedom which British subjects in Brit in had already begun to enjoy. It seems to me the struggle there was similar to what other countries have witnessed. The history of Canada in the last hundred years has been an endeavour to preserve, in a balanced

**D 21918**

-4-

relationship, the British Crown and representative institutions in the Dominion.

Mother's father was the leader of the rebellion, the justification for which was subsequently set forth in Report to British Government by Lord Durham. It has since been justified by verdict of many British statesmen, and by the Canadian people, who, after his return to Canada from exile, twice returned Mackenzie to Parliament, as he had been returned seven times before.

Upholding the Crown, John King, father's father, left this city of Aberdeen with a detachment of the Royal Horse Artillery for the Dominion. Each of them was serving as he thought best, the rights, traditions, and ideals dearest to his heart. John King came from a military family; natural inclinations strongly associated with the Crown. William Lyon Mackenzie was more immediately associated with the people, struggle for political freedom. The story of the development of the British Empire lies in the keeping together of all that is best in the Crown and representative institutions - in preserving perfect harmony, instead of discord, between them.

Great pleasure today to be associated with Mr. Lyons of Australia in connection with this ceremony. Evolution of responsible government in Australia may not have been similar to that of

D21919

-5-

Canada. Nevertheless, there was a similar purpose, etc.; desire to preserve rights of the Crown; rights of the people; great desire, above all else, of bringing together relations of the two into perfect harmony and good-will. Empire of today is united by finer spirit of harmony and good-will, unity of purpose, than ever before in history.

Reference to visit to Dundee and to visit by motor from Dundee to Aberdeen to see something of the homes or abodes of ancestors. End in view of ancestors when they went to Canada was that their children and their children's children might have freedom greater than they themselves had been privileged to enjoy. Reference to qualities of those who came out to settle in Canada and help to develop it in early days. They feared God, upheld the King; carried those virtues from this Old Land into the New. Reference to sacrifices of ancestors, to what I said at the University of Toronto when I took the degree of Doctor of Laws. Thanks to John King, of Tyrie. I take the freedom today, not through any merit of my own, but because it was his due, because of what he represented of the Sons of Scotland, who have helped to make Canada the great country it is today, I am proud to bear his name.

D 21920

-6-

The Lord Provost was kind enough to speak of the part I have played in industrial and international relations; of my personal efforts to further international peace. Word to young people. As you go through life, remember that good-will is a great power, and that ill-will is a terrible power. Try to develop in every way you can, good-will: it will help your country, the Empire, the World. Good-will as between country and country, as between race and race, religion and religion, class and class, man and man, is what will cure the evils of the world and give to our countries <sup>the</sup> ~~that~~ salvation of which they all so greatly need at this particular time. The motto of the City of Aberdeen "Bon Accord" is the secret of the world's security today.

# PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of  
The Prime Minister

D 21921

Name of Publication..... Aberdeen Press

Date..... June 21, 1937

Subject..... Mr. King's Speech at Luncheon, Aberdeen, Scotland, June 19, 1937

## GRATITUDE EXPRESSED

Mr Mackenzie King, in his reply, took what he said might be his last opportunity in public before returning to Canada to express gratitude for the hospitality extended to Dominion visitors who had come to this country for the Coronation.

Expressing his pleasure at being a Freeman of the city, he said that in the city's motto was the secret of the world's need to-day. The world was in a very troubled condition; there was no quarter of the globe that was not suffering from unrest and uncertainty. He was convinced that no solution would be found except the one which was in the hands of all, and in which all would have to take a hand, and that was in an attitude of goodwill.

Speaking of nature as proving that there is a Divine purpose in its material organisation, he asked if it was conceivable that the world was so framed without our realising that the same thing must be true with regard to individual and human relations and the purpose of human life.

"I believe," he said, "that these old islands are going to help, along with the Dominions, to show the world that goodwill between men and women, though they are scattered to the uttermost parts of the world, can bring about a degree of unity and strength comparable to nothing else."

## THE EMPIRE SPEAKING

"That is what we have had at this Coronation. This is the British Empire speaking to the world. We are not talking to the world in terms of armaments, but in terms of goodwill and affection towards all men." (Applause.)

Mr Mackenzie King referred to the Imperial Conference, and said he was sure Mr Lyons went back feeling that his task was easier—and he felt his own task was easier—because they had sat round that table.

They had met not for the purpose of framing some single policy for all parts of the Empire, for they had each their own problems, and must face them in their own way, but what they had been able to do

was to see how far, if possible, recognising their own particular difficulties and problems, their policies could be so related as to form a harmonious whole.

"That we have been able to do," he said. "We are all of one mind and purpose and one heart, and with these qualities this great Empire can go ahead."

Mr Mackenzie King spoke of the impressions that are formed by visitors from the Dominions when they come to this country, and referred to the spiritual background which, he said, was among the forces that helped the people of this country in their struggles in the past. What, he thought, was wrong with the world to-day was that people had lost the old spiritual values.

(Retyped from pencilled copy)

D 21922

Outline of Mr. King's Speech at Luncheon, in

The Town and County Hall, Aberdeen,

Saturday, 19th June, 1937, at 1 p.m.

The Hon. The Lord Provost proposed the toast to "Our Youngest Burgesses", and said that 21 names had been added to the freedom roll in recent years. Said that Freedom of the City is given in recognition of personal qualities; also recognition of devotion to public service.

Expressed heartfelt thanks to City for great honour bestowed by presentation of Freedom of the City. Honour done me and country which I have the honour to represent in public life. Word of thanks to the Lord Provost for the words he used in introducing me. Word of appreciation for hospitality, unbounded in every way, extended to visitors from Dominion of Canada. "They have opened not only their homes but their hearts as well to all of us. I assure you that is something which will never be forgotten. We will carry in our hearts a warmer place, if that were possible, than that ever held before on the part of our people toward you and your country."

First word as freeman of the City of Aberdeen. Remember you have in this City the secret of what the world needs today. Attitude of good-will. Good-will will solve every problem. Comparison made with "sun-dial". Results: hours of the day; points of

D21923

-2-

the compass; position of earth's axis - degrees of latitude all told at a glance if position correct - all this makes perfectly clear an order so far as physical universe is concerned. "True position" means everything. "Right attitude" in human relations corresponds to "true position" in other relations. It will solve everything, relations between classes, nations, etc. Will give degree of unity and strength comparable with nothing else. Every one who has come to the Coronation has come because they wanted to come, because they were free to come, because they loved to come. The British Empire is not talking to the world in terms of armaments, in terms of force, but in terms of good-will.

Reference to task of Mr. Lyons and my own.

The report of the Imperial Conference has made clear that so far as the British Empire is concerned, all parts are of the one mind, one purpose, one heart. With these qualities, we may claim to have a great Empire, an Empire that will go ahead. Reference to world contribution.

One thought. Persons who go from old lands to the New see all that there is in the way of opportunity and must be deeply impressed by that particular phase, but nature is just as beautiful here as she is there; perhaps a little more beautiful in many parts

D21924

-3-

here. What you have here that we haven't is the history of people over a thousand or more years; the story of their struggles; the story of Government ever widening liberty. What has been achieved in preserving peace. These forces unconsciously have been working in our land. They have come from these Islands. What we have in the Dominions is the expansion of England, Scotland, Ireland. But there is something deeper than appears at first sight - as one's thoughts go back to the struggles of the peoples here and to the forces that helped to make them what they were, one thinks of their industry, their frugality, their love of learning, and, above all, reverence for God, - a God who we know "ever lives and ever loves". That is what has impressed me more than anything else.

Let me repeat here as my last wish for Scotland, for all of you, and for this country which I love as the home of my ancestors, those lines which are so well known in Scotland, and which I thought were most appropriately sung at St. Paul's Cathedral on the day of the great Empire Service.

Reference to assembly at St. Paul's.

In these days of materialism, we have lost the conviction our forefathers had. The words sung that day were:

"Oh God of Bethel ....

God of our fathers, be the God

Of their succeeding race."

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

Mr. King's Speech at the opening of the Canadian Pavilion  
Paris, France.

D21925

PUBLICATION Regina Leader Post

DATE July 2/37

# No Attempt To Break With Empire, King Says

(Canadian Press Cable)

PARIS, July 2.—In Paris Prime Minister Mackenzie King declared strongly for freedom within the British Commonwealth of Nations.

It was at the opening of the Canadian pavilion at the Paris exhibition. It was his first speech since he returned from Germany and Belgium and his last before leaving for home on Saturday.

To many in Europe, he said, it might seem the fact Canada had her own legations in certain countries, as she had in France was "indicative of desire on our part to go off on our own and possibly separate in some way from the British Isles.

"People who hold that view mistake entirely the bond that holds the peoples of the British commonwealth," the Canadian premier declared. "Freedom is the essence of our life within the British commonwealth of nations. We like to manage our own affairs. We co-operate with other parts of

the British Empire in discussing questions of mutual interest.

"The fact we have our own representation in other countries is evidence of that great liberty and freedom which above all, we prize, and were it imperilled from any source whatever would bring us together again in preservation of it."

In the pavilion Mackenzie King was surrounded by things Canadian, the exhibition of industry, agriculture and mining covering the Dominion from sea to sea. Almost immediately behind the pavilion stands the great structure of the Eiffel tower. Across the way lies the British pavilion. Beyond, dominating the exhibition, rise the giant figures of Russian workers flaunting the hammer and sickle at the eagles of Germany immediately opposite.

Senator Fernand Chapsal, French minister of trade and commerce, and Marcel Labbe, general commissioner of the

exhibition, were there to wish success for Canada.

"May the pavilion," Chapsal said, "strengthen the friendship between Canada and France which has contributed so much to the cause of peace."

Ernest Lapointe, Canadian minister of justice, was confident the trade negotiations opened between Canada and France would be carried to a successful conclusion. Canada was prepared for mutual trade with all nations. She looked to better understanding and to the establishment of durable friendships.

The official party was welcomed by Oscar L. Boulanger, member of parliament for Belchasse, Que., who as Canadian exhibition commissioner general at the exposition has been in charge of arrangements for the opening ceremony.

The Canadian pavilion conforms in design to a Canadian grain elevator, in keeping with Canada's pre-eminent position as a wheat-raising country.

12

D 21926

*Crown and Commonwealth*

An Address on the Coronation, the Imperial Conference, and  
visit to the Continent of Europe

BY

THE RIGHT HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.,

*Prime Minister of Canada*

DELIVERED OVER THE NATIONAL NETWORK OF THE  
CANADIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

OTTAWA, JULY 19, 1937

I thank the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation for its courtesy in affording me this opportunity of saying a few words to my fellow citizens in all parts of Canada, on my recent visit to Great Britain, and the continent of Europe.

Thanks to the inventions of our day, you will already have seen and heard more of the Coronation than I could begin to tell you in the time at my disposal. I am sure that you, like all who were privileged to be present, were deeply impressed with the solemnity of the ceremony in Westminster Abbey. Most moving of all, was the scene of the young King and Queen, unexpectedly confronted with heavy responsibilities, dedicating themselves for life to the service and well-being of all their peoples.

*The Crown in Commonwealth Relations*

The British Monarchy, as representing the supreme authority in the State, goes back to the dawn of British history. Its position and its powers, like those of all institutions, have suffered many vicissitudes, and from time to time have undergone much in the way of change. Most significant of all the changes has been the extent to which, as the range of its authority has widened, royal power has come to be exercised increasingly in accordance with the popular will. The seat of Monarchy, the Throne, remains in the British Isles; its authority, of which the Crown is the symbol, is identical in all the nations of the British Commonwealth. In each, the Crown represents the power of the State, giving effect to the will of the people.

The Crown is also the symbol of the unity of the Nations which comprise the Commonwealth. Autonomous and free themselves, they are united in their association one with the other, by ties of sentiment and understanding, by common political institutions; and, as embracing all, by a common allegiance to the Crown.

Particularly significant in the Coronation of George VI was the new form of the Oath, by which the King solemnly declared the sense in which he accepted the Crown. For the first time, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa were expressly named. His Majesty thus recorded that sovereignty is to be exercised in the interest of the peoples of Canada, and the other countries set forth, according to their own laws and customs. For the first time, in this great ceremony, it was recognized that the relationship between the King and his people of Canada is direct and immediate.

*Ideals of People Represented by Throne*

Witnessing the Coronation ceremony, and participating in the events of Coronation week, one realized to a degree not otherwise possible, how much, through the years, the Throne has come to represent the ideals of the people: all that they most cherish of what is highest and best in the national life. The Crown is not alone the emblem of our unity and liberties, but the embodiment, as well, of noble traditions and lofty aims. One also felt, if the Throne is to retain the place it has come to hold, how necessary it is that its occupants should be possessed of those attributes of character which evoke loyalty and inspire devotion. That King George VI and Queen Elizabeth are richly endowed with these qualities, was an impression which became uppermost in the minds of the people, as, day by day, Their Majesties continued to meet the exacting demands of their royal office.

I doubt if the Coronation ceremonies witnessed anything which made so great an appeal to the hearts of the people, as the appearance in public, from time to time, of Their Majesties the King and Queen, accompanied by Her Majesty Queen Mary, and the little Princesses, Elizabeth, and Margaret Rose.

History affords few, if any, scenes of comparable loveliness in the family happiness of reigning sovereigns.

Throughout the period of the Coronation, the people gave unmistakable evidence that they were not unaware of how vast a burden was placed upon the King, and how lofty had become the conception of duty attached in the public mind to his high office. The ceremony was essentially a solemn dedication of the Sovereign and his Consort to the service of their peoples. It was no less, in its remarkable depth and sincerity of feeling, an evidence on the part of the people themselves of their ever-present sense of understanding and good-will towards the young King and Queen who had undertaken their new responsibilities with so great dignity and courage. It was equally an assurance of unswerving fidelity and support. No one could have observed King George and Queen Elizabeth, nor have listened to His Majesty's many utterances, without realizing how high are their standards of family and public responsibility. I doubt if the Throne has ever been occupied by a King and Queen more consecrated to the service of their peoples.

#### *Stability of Monarchy*

Of all the past and present greatness of the British peoples, we of Canada are not inheritors only; we are a part. The freedom secured by British institutions is a freedom we share in common with all the countries of the British Commonwealth. At a time when dissension and disintegration are so destructively at work throughout the world, we are fortunate indeed that the common allegiance to the Crown which holds as one the nations of the Commonwealth in their free association one with another, is strengthened and fortified by the character of the Sovereign himself, and the companionship in service he enjoys with the one who shares so devotedly his personal and public life.

I have come back from the ceremonies of the Coronation with the feeling that, even in the one hundred years which have elapsed since the accession of Queen Victoria, the great responsibilities of the Throne have never been more worthily or securely entrusted to any Sovereign than they are to-day. King

George VI and Queen Elizabeth may be counted upon to do their part. If we do ours anything like as well, the foundations of constitutional government throughout the British Commonwealth will be more firmly established than they have ever been.

The stability of the British Monarchy may well be regarded as one of our greatest national and Commonwealth possessions. Having its origin in the legendary past, ever adapting itself to changing conditions, serving hitherto undreamed of ends, the Throne has made possible the continued association of British peoples. It ensures the political stability which encircles and unites one-fourth of the human family.

*The Imperial Conference, 1937*

The unity of which the Crown is the symbol, and which the Coronation made so apparent to others, as well as to ourselves, found continued expression in the spirit which pervaded the deliberations of the Imperial Conference.

The Coronation took place on May the 12th. Two days later, the Conference met. Its proceedings extended over a little more than a month. The meetings were normally attended by the Prime Ministers of the United Kingdom, Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa, and the Secretary of State for India, as the head of the Indian Delegation. Mr. Lapointe, Mr. Crerar, Mr. Dunning, and Mr. Mackenzie, who along with myself composed the Canadian delegation, were present at practically all of the meetings of the Conference and participated in the proceedings. They were also members of one or other of the committees set up for the purpose of dealing in detail with subjects which came before the Conference for consideration and discussion. Dr. Skelton, Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, the principal adviser of the Canadian delegation, was also present at most of the meetings of the Conference, as well as at many of the committees. Valuable assistance was given by officials of other Departments, External Affairs and National Defence being chiefly concerned in view of the subjects discussed.

At a time of grave international unrest and anxiety, it was natural that the Conference should have concerned itself principally with the questions of international affairs and defence. Empire trade, shipping, civil air communications, certain economic and constitutional questions, were among other subjects dealt with by the Conference. The Committee on Constitutional Questions, which dealt also with the nationality of married women, was under the chairmanship of Mr. Lapointe.

*The True Nature of a Conference*

In order to appreciate the work of the Conference, as well as the place it is intended to fill in relation to the affairs of each nation of the British Commonwealth, and to those of the Empire as a whole, it is necessary, at the outset, to have a clear conception of the precise nature of an Imperial Conference.

As I have often stated, a Conference is not a Cabinet; least of all, is it what might be described as an Imperial Cabinet. Its function is discussion and review, not decision and action. It is a meeting of representatives of the governments of the Commonwealth, each seeking a more adequate knowledge of the problems, the difficulties, the aspirations and the attitudes of the others. Its purpose is to assist individual governments, in consultation with their Parliaments, to formulate and to co-ordinate policies on questions, in which they may desire, and themselves decide, to co-operate with other parts of the Empire.

The main value of the recent Conference, as of all Imperial Conferences, lay in the exchange of views and information, and in the closer understanding, which it made possible, of the position and problems of each of the members of the Commonwealth. Our discussions were characterized by marked frankness and willingness to face differences and difficulties; they were characterized equally by the utmost cordiality and understanding.

An attempt to impose the opinion or the will of any one part of the Empire upon another would have defeated the very purpose of the Conference. The objective was not that of attaining a given end by coercion or compulsion in any form,

but rather, to quote Mr. Baldwin's words, "to consider whether, while preserving our individual rights of decision and action, we can co-ordinate our various policies in such a way as to assist one another, . . . and to help forward the cause of peace".

Those who looked to the Conference to devise and formulate a joint imperial policy on foreign affairs, defence, or trade, will find nothing to fulfil their expectations. Nor, as Mr. Chamberlain pointed out, is there need "to look for spectacular decisions or for startling changes in policy." To do so, is to mistake the very nature of the Imperial Conference.

#### *International Affairs*

From the beginning to the close of the Conference, not a day passed that the seriousness of the international situation was not present to the minds of all. That situation, as known to the British Government, was fully disclosed by the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, who dealt with various aspects of foreign affairs including the League of Nations, the European situation, and the Pacific and the Far East. Statements as to the problems arising in the foreign relations of each other member of the Commonwealth, and the views of their respective governments, were made by the Prime Ministers of the Dominions, and on behalf of India. The representations of the several governments were followed by full and frank discussion. At the conclusion of the Conference, the results of its deliberations on the subject of foreign affairs were recorded in a published statement.

Foremost in the statement is a declaration that "no attempt was made to formulate commitments, which in any event could not be made effective until approved and confirmed by the respective governments". All delegations at the Conference were unanimous in declaring the complete freedom of action of each government in matters of foreign affairs, as of defence, and all others, and equally emphatic in reserving to their Parliaments a full measure of control of policy. The statement proceeds to set forth the general propositions on which the governments represented found themselves in close agreement.

*Statement of Conclusions*

It is declared that, for each member of the Commonwealth, the first objective is the preservation of peace; that adjustment of national needs should be sought by methods of co-operation, joint enquiry and conciliation; and that in such methods, and not in recourse to the use of force between nation and nation, will be found the surest guarantee for the improvement of international relations and respect for mutual engagements.

The governments represented at the Conference declared that their respective armaments will never be used for purposes of aggression or for any purpose inconsistent with the Covenant of the League of Nations or the Pact of Paris.

Being desirous of strengthening the influence of the League, by the enlargement of its membership, the governments united in expressing the view that this object would be facilitated by the separation of the Covenant of the League from the Treaties of Peace.

The governments welcomed regional agreements of friendship and collaboration between individual members of the British Commonwealth and other states having special interests in the regions in question, in so far as such agreements can be made to contribute to the cause of peace, and do not conflict with the Covenant of the League of Nations.

The governments recorded their earnest desire to see as wide a measure of disarmament as can be obtained. At the same time, it was recognized that the several governments concerned were bound to adopt such measures of defence as they might deem essential for their security, as well as for the fulfilment of such international obligations as they might respectively have assumed.

Being convinced that the influence of each of the governments in the cause of peace was likely to be greatly enhanced by their common agreement to use that influence in the same direction, the governments declared their intention of continuing to consult and co-operate with one another in this vital interest and all other matters of common concern.

The statement on foreign affairs concludes with the declaration that, while themselves firmly attached to the principles of democracy and to parliamentary forms of government, the members of the Conference are of the view that differences of political creed should be no obstacle to friendly relations between governments and countries, and that nothing would be more damaging to the hopes of international appeasement than the division, real or apparent, of the world into opposing groups.

*Discussions on Defence*

The subject of defence was dealt with in a manner similar to that of foreign affairs. Each delegation reviewed the defence situation in its own country. The Conference also considered ways in which it would be possible for the governments concerned to co-operate in measures for their own security. In the course of the discussions, the Conference found general agreement among its members that the free interchange of technical information concerning the state of their naval, military, and air forces, would contribute to the security of each country of the Commonwealth, and at the same time enable it, if it so desired, to co-operate with other countries of the Commonwealth with least delay. The Conference also gave attention to the question of munitions and supplies required for defence, both by the United Kingdom and other parts of the Commonwealth, and also to the question of the supply of food and feeding stuffs in time of emergency.

In all discussions on defence, emphasis was placed upon the understanding that the decision as to participation in any emergency rests with the Parliament of each country of the Commonwealth. To use the language of the statement on defence: "It is the sole responsibility of the several Parliaments of the British Commonwealth to decide the nature and scope of their own defence policy".

*No Military Commitments*

In concluding what I have to say on the subjects of foreign affairs and defence, I should like to make perfectly clear that the position of the Canadian Government, as asserted prior to

the Conference, of the full and untrammelled responsibility of the Canadian Parliament for decision on the vital issues of foreign policy and defence, was completely maintained throughout. It was made clear in the Conference discussions that Canada was not committed to joining in any Imperial or any League military undertakings; and, equally, that there was no commitment against such participation; that, in brief, any decision, on the part of Canada, to join in war would have to be taken by the Parliament of Canada in the light of the circumstances and facts of the day, as they may exist in Canada, and in the areas involved. That position has been made clear in Ottawa, in Geneva, and in London, and it remains the position of the government of Canada. Neither at the Imperial Conference itself, nor at any time, prior or subsequent to the Conference, were commitments made with respect to any matters on which the Canadian Parliament would wish to be informed in advance; nor have policies with respect to any matter been enunciated or approved which were not wholly in accord with those of the government as known to the country, and previously expressed by myself or my colleagues in Parliament.

*Empire Trade*

In the consideration of Empire trade and allied questions, each government presented a comprehensive statement of its views. It having been decided in advance that questions arising out of the Ottawa Agreements of 1932 could best be dealt with as occasion offered in separate discussions between individual governments, and outside the Conference altogether, there was, accordingly, no discussion on matters of detail affecting trade between the different parts of the Commonwealth. I might mention in passing that Canada and the United Kingdom are the only members of the Commonwealth who have, thus far, succeeded in completing a revised trade agreement for that negotiated by them at the Imperial Economic Conference of 1932.

It was the privilege of Canada to recount its efforts, and the success which has attended them, to secure, through reciprocal agreements with many important countries, a reduction of

trade barriers and a consequent diminution in economic rivalries, which have lowered standards of living the world over, and endangered the peace of nations. The outstanding feature of the discussions on trade was "the emphatic desire, expressed by the representatives of every part of the British Commonwealth represented at the Conference, that all practicable steps should be taken to secure the stimulation of international trade. It was recognized that, in the last resort, the prosperity of the countries of the Commonwealth depends on that of the world as a whole, and that a healthy growth of international trade, accompanied by an improvement in the general standards of living, is an essential step to political appeasement".

*Importance of International Trade*

In order to assist in increasing the stability of economic and financial conditions, necessary to the prosperity of individual countries and to world peace, the governments at the Conference declared themselves ready to co-operate with other nations in examining current difficulties, including trade barriers and other obstacles to the increase of international trade. The attitude of the Conference on this all-important question was admirably summed up by Mr. Chamberlain in his closing statement: "In our united declaration of our desire to co-operate with other nations in examining the obstacles which prevent the freer flow of trade through international channels, and in promoting the improvement in the standard of living which might be expected to follow therefrom, we have shown that a selfish and exclusive economic nationalism forms no part of our common creed".

Of even greater importance, I believe, than any of the specific statements adopted by the Conference, was the unity and identity of purpose disclosed in all its deliberations. My colleagues and I are convinced, as indeed are all the delegates who attended the Conference, that the exchange of views between the governments represented, and the conclusions reached, will be of the greatest value in the more effective furtherance of aims and ideals shared in common. Above everything else, the Conference revealed how sure are the foundations upon which is

built the free association of British peoples, and how strong and abiding are the bonds which unite them one to another.

*The Commonwealth and World Peace*

As a Commonwealth, we are endeavouring to show that independence and interdependence, that freedom and unity, can go together. We are reconciling nationhood with membership in a family of nations. We are applying to the complex relationships of modern life, the principle of free co-operation between free peoples. We are confident that the force of our example and influence can do much to make co-operation and conciliation the method of solving problems among all countries.

The attainment of security among the nations was the constant concern of all the governments represented at the Conference. The removal of the causes of war, and the achievement of a just and lasting peace, are the foremost aims of the external policy of each part of the Commonwealth. The British Empire constitutes a menace to no country, and, in no aspect of its being, is it a barrier to peace. It seeks the preservation of freedom and the promotion of friendly relations among all peoples. It is our hope and conviction that the spectacle of a free and united Commonwealth, bending all its energies towards ensuring peace, and the fruits of peace, for itself and for others, will prove alike a salutary influence, and a source of inspiration, for a world which desires security above all else, but has not as yet found the means of attaining it.

*Visit to France, Germany and Belgium*

While I had exceptional opportunities during the period of the Coronation and of the Conference, of obtaining very full information concerning conditions in Europe, I felt it would be helpful in meeting the responsibilities of government in Canada, were I, before returning, to pay a brief visit to the Continent, to supplement the knowledge thus gained by observation and personal interviews with those in authority. Unhappily, the time at my disposal did not permit of visits to countries other than France, Germany and Belgium. In the capitals of each of these countries, however, I was privileged to have interviews

with leading statesmen, and diplomats, under conditions which were particularly favourable. I might add that the knowledge of European conditions obtained while attending the meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva in the autumn of last year, afforded a valuable background for all that I was enabled to see and to hear both in London and on the Continent.

While in Paris, I was privileged, along with Mr. Lapointe, to meet Mr. Chautemps, the present Prime Minister, and to renew my acquaintance with the former Prime Minister, Mr. Leon Blum. We also met and had interesting conversations with other members of the present and previous governments of France. In Berlin, I was accorded an interview of considerable length with Herr Hitler, the Chancellor, and was also privileged to meet and to have important conversations with Baron von Neurath, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, General Goring, and Herr Hess, the deputy leader. In addition, I was afforded special opportunities of seeing something of social and industrial developments in Germany, and of learning of their scope and significance from those under whose immediate direction they are being carried on. In Brussels, I had the honour of being received in audience by the King of the Belgians, His Majesty Leopold III, and of meeting Mr. Spaak, the Foreign Minister, and, as his guest, other members of the Belgium Government and Parliament. In facilitating interviews and arrangements generally, the German and Belgian embassies in London, and the British embassies in Berlin and Brussels lent all possible good offices.

Do not imagine for a moment that opportunities or honours thus enjoyed were in any way personal to myself. They were accorded in the manner they were to one who, in the office of Prime Minister, was known to represent, and believed to enjoy the confidence of the Canadian people. They were an evidence of the place which Canada holds in the regard of the countries visited, and were a sincere expression of international good-will.

*The Need for Good-will*

Two convictions, long held, have immeasurably deepened as a consequence of all I have recently seen and heard. One is

how terrible a thing is hate; and the other, how necessary, to the cure of all our ills, is an attitude of good-will. So long as the minds of men are filled with hatred and jealousy and mistrust of their fellow-men—whether that hatred and mistrust be directed against their fellows as citizens of some other country, or members of some other class, or party or group; whether that hatred be based upon race, or religion or form of political organization or belief—so long will all else fail, and fear and terror continue to haunt the homes and the lives of men. Let us begin to look beneath the surface, into the hearts of men and women, and discover what it is that is begetting the blindness and the bitterness which is shutting out the light and warmth of life, and seek to change that thing, and we shall soon see a very different world than we have to-day. In some such search, we shall find the secret of the world's unrest.

We are in an age of transition. The old order of things which existed before the Great War was split wide open by that world upheaval. That order is being examined now, not from the top, but from beneath. It was an order full of social injustice in many lands, an injustice to classes and masses of men which has bred no end of hate and mistrust. Before we attempt to pass judgment on any nation or on any class, we would do well to know something of its story, inside out. The reconstruction of the social order is the problem with which the statesmen of Europe are wrestling to-day, and no part of the world is free from its possible repercussions and explosions.

*Rebuilding of International Friendship*

The one and only bridge between hatred and good-will is understanding. Despite every appearance to the contrary, I believe the nations of Europe have a better understanding of each other's problems to-day than they have had for some years past. Moreover, despite all appearances, they are prepared, I believe, in an effort to work out a solution, to co-operate to a greater degree than has been the case for a long while. It is going to take time—possibly a long time—to complete the transition through which all countries are passing in the readjustments which are being made in the existing social order.

But that they can be made, without adding widespread international conflict to the difficulties all have to face, I have not the least doubt. Of this I am certain, as I have already said, that neither the governments nor the peoples of any of the countries I have visited desire war, or view the possibility of war between each other, as other than likely to end in self-destruction, and the destruction of European civilization itself.

In the rebuilding of international friendship, there can be no more hopeful sign than the recognition now generally accorded that the policies of extreme nationalism, which have raised so many barriers to the free intercourse of nations, have outlived their day. It has become increasingly apparent that to bring stability out of unrest, and confidence out of fear, what is required is less emphasis upon self-sufficiency, and its consequent isolation of nations, and more in the way of co-operative effort to solve problems and to avoid perils which are shared in common.

There is one real danger in the world situation today. It is a danger which the nations recognize, and which all, who would avoid war, must exercise the utmost caution and vigilance to avert. It is that words too hastily and too loudly expressed may lead to some precipitate or unpremeditated act, the consequences of which none can foresee.

In these times, as never before in the affairs of men and nations, it is necessary for those who are charged with the responsibility of government, and who have to do with the formation of public opinion, to weigh carefully the words they use, to restrain to the utmost whatever in thought or feeling tends to rouse passion or to intensify prejudice. Equally is it necessary to foster and to further to the utmost every agency of international understanding, friendship and good-will.

#### *Our Inheritance*

A word in conclusion: No one can return to Canada after a sojourn abroad without realizing more than ever how fortunate we are in our country, in its size and geographical position, in its vast resources, in its people, in its democratic institutions, in the friendship shared with our immediate neighbour, and

D21940

above all, in what we enjoy of liberty, and individual freedom of thought, of speech and of conscience. This is a great and very precious heritage; doubly precious in a world that has lost much of the security it previously possessed. This inheritance can be maintained and fostered by ourselves, and passed on to succeeding generations, only by a determined effort on the part of all to work together for the good of the whole. Never imagine that to the over-populated countries and under-nourished peoples of other continents, the countless attractions and the limitless possibilities of Canada are unknown; or that, in some world holocaust, our country would escape "the terror by night" or "the arrow that flieth by day". Vigilance, in Canada, as elsewhere, throughout the world, is the price of our security.

*The Maintenance of National Unity*

There is another factor as essential to the peace, progress and prosperity of our country, as security against the dangers which threaten from without: it is the preservation of unity within. It is not possible for us to escape the unrest of our times; nor, where unrest is occasioned by the need for more in the way of opportunity and security for individual human lives, is it well that we should escape it. It can be directed, however, into constructive, and away from destructive channels. That, as I see it, is likely to be the business of statesmanship in our country for some time.

Not to have a realization of the many strains and cleavages which are imperilling Canadian unity is to shut one's eyes to the problem of government in Canada to-day. This problem, however, can be met and solved, like all other problems, through understanding:—understanding, on the part of the provinces, of the vast burdens and considerations of which the Dominion has to take account; and understanding, on the part of the Dominion, of difficulties and perplexities, scarcely less harassing with which the provinces are faced.

When Sir Wilfrid Laurier held the office of Prime Minister of Canada, he used frequently to say that Canada was not an easy country to govern:—that there were many differences which, allowed to develop, would beget antagonisms which it would be

D21941

next to impossible to heal, differences of race, of religion, of economic and social interests; that the real task of government was to harmonize, not to accentuate, differences; that national unity was the goal towards which all should strive. Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Robert Borden were not less zealous and active in their efforts to prevent differences developing into cleavages, and in maintaining the unity of Confederation. In this service to the State, they found the highest expression of a true patriotism.

The lives of these three great men bridge the seventy years within which Canada, as a country, has come to the full stature of nationhood which she enjoys to-day. The men of their day, in the provinces and at Ottawa, were equal to the great tasks by which all alike were confronted. They met them one by one, sooner or later, in a spirit of moderation and toleration; where necessary, forgiving and forgetting the past, and looking always to the future. We shall meet our problems in a like way; and we, also, shall succeed.

## In These Days of Rapid Transport World Contacts Most Important

**Prime Minister King Tells Overseas League  
That Peoples of Different Countries  
Must Co-operate to Solve Problems.**

In these days of increasingly rapid transport, personal contact between the different peoples of the world is more important than ever before, Prime Minister Mackenzie King declared on Tuesday in an address at the Experimental Farm.

He extended a welcome on behalf of the Capital and the Dominion to a party of 180 members of the Overseas League from the Old Country and various other parts of the Empire, who were entertained to luncheon at the Farm.

"Perhaps the greatest of all reasons why one should welcome a great association such as the Overseas League, lies in the intimate personal contacts which it affords between peoples who share in common great political, social and economic interests," Mr. King declared.

"The better we know each other, and the more we know of

each other's problems, the more we are in a position to help one another. And that is what this world needs more than anything else—more in the way of intimate association of the peoples of different countries, and co-operation to solve their problems."

Such contacts, continued Mr. King, were more important than ever they had been in the past, because they could be made between different parts of the world in such a short time.

"Our age is seeing the elimination of time and space to a very remarkable degree. This tends to make great problems more difficult to solve, and unless people have an intimate understanding the whole question of Government becomes very difficult indeed."

In the old days, the Prime Minister pointed out, it might take some weeks for a letter to

pass between one country and another. But today a problem was in front of one in an instant, and there was no time to look around. One had to act right away, sometimes in regard to very serious problems.

As an illustration of the rapid methods of transit of the present day, Mr. King mentioned that while he was crossing the Atlantic in the "Empress of Britain" the giant Imperial Airways flying boat Caledonia and the United States machine Clipper III passed one another close to the ship on their trans-Atlantic air crossings. He had the pleasure, he said, of sending to the Caledonia what he believed was the first personal message to that ship and getting a reply back at Montreal.

### Significance of Close Contacts.

The Prime Minister went on to comment on the significance of not only mail but passengers being carried across the Atlantic in 24 hours, and of the recent dawn-to-dusk flight from Montreal to Vancouver.

"When one thinks of what this world is going to be like in a little while," he went on, "one sees the importance that immediate contacts and greater understanding are going to play. It seems to me that if we are going to be increasingly honored by—or have inflicted upon us—messages from all quarters of the earth, all bringing their problems with them, it is necessary to do our part in seeing that the messages are of the right character."

He had been tremendously impressed recently, Mr. King said, by the part that goodwill was playing in the relations between countries. One of the excellent features of the Overseas League was that it made for goodwill. While it was primarily for the purpose of promoting goodwill, it was to be hoped none of them

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would ever become wholly exclusive in their friendships. He suggested they make their friendships as broad as they possibly could.

**Message By Carrier Pigeon.**

Mr. King read to the gathering a message he had received that

morning by carrier pigeon from the mayor of Goderich and members of the Huron Old Boys' Association.

It was a message of goodwill, he said—the right kind of message. He could wish them nothing better than that their visit would increase their friendships. They could all help to spread the feeling of goodwill in all parts of the world.

Mr. King mentioned he had the honor to be a vice-president of the Overseas League. He recalled having met Sir Evelyn Wrench, the distinguished secretary of the organization, at the time it was started. So he himself was in it at the start. He had corresponded with Sir Evelyn since, and had enjoyed a very great friendship with him.

He expressed the hope this visit would be the fore-runner of others made by the Overseas League to Canada.

**Canada Agricultural Country.**

Dr. G. S. H. Barton, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, also extended a welcome to the visitors. He pointed out that Canada is essentially an agricultural country and is able to do more than feed herself. The Department and the country generally was anxious that the people of the Old Land should have a share of the products that Canada could very well spare.

James Taylor, permanent secretary to the Department of Agriculture for Northern Ireland, replying on behalf of the visitors said their tour in Canada had been an "eye-opening process." They had had constant proof that all under the Union Jack were kin, and that was the spirit the League was endeavoring to foster.

Seated at the head table, in addition to the speakers, were Hon. J. A. Elphinstone; Dr. H. T. Gussow, Dominion botanist; Dr. E. S. Hopkins, Dominion field horticulturist, and acting farm director; Mrs. James Taylor; Leo Dolan, Director of the Tourist Bureau,

and John G. Bridges, development secretary of the Overseas League.

Prior to the luncheon the visitors were shown over the farm. In the afternoon they were taken through the city on a sight-seeing tour.

**Extends Civic Welcome.**

In the evening, at a dinner in the Chateau Laurier, the party was welcomed by Alderman H. D. Marshall, chairman of the publicity committee of City Council, on behalf of the city.

"We are not welcoming you to our country, but to your country," he said. "We are proud to be members of the greatest and most successful League of Nations in the world."

Leo Dolan, director of the Travel Bureau, said the Overseas League was something they in Canada were deeply interested in. The aim of the bureau was to create a greater fraternity among the peoples of the British Commonwealth. "A world of travel is a world of peace," he declared.

John G. Bridges, development secretary of the League, who was in the chair, said it was hoped to form a branch of the League in Canada. There was no society here at present, he said, which was doing what the Overseas League was doing, in the same way.

The party left at 11.30 p.m. for Toronto. They will visit Niagara and other places of interest before embarking on Friday for the Old Country, in the S.S. "Letitia," at Montreal.

**D 21944**

Laying of the Corner Stone  
of the  
Bank of Canada Building  
Ottawa - August 10, 1937.

Introductory.

May I express to the Governors and Directors of the Bank of Canada my appreciation of their kindness in inviting me to take the part which I have just performed in today's ceremony of the laying of the corner stone of the Bank.

The occasion is an historic one in the national life of Canada, and, more particularly, in the development of Ottawa as the Capital of the Dominion. Like all present today, I feel a special pride, as well as pleasure, in being permitted to share in its proceedings.

Significance of Ceremony in Relation to Nation.

Today's ceremony is definitely concerned with the erection of the building, which is to be the head office - the permanent home of the Bank of Canada. It is related to the place at which the work of the Bank, in its more important functions, is to be carried on, rather than to the functions of the Bank itself, or the place of the Bank in the national economy. These, already, have been determined by Act of Parliament; and, no doubt, from time

D21945

- 2 -

to time, we shall hear more of them in parliamentary and popular discussion. The ceremony, however, is not without significance to the whole of Canada, particularly as related to the history of banking in our country.

History of Bank

It is within the mark, I think, to say that the establishment of a Central Bank in Canada became a subject of serious public consideration only a little more than five years ago. Certainly, such was the case with respect to debates on the subject in Parliament. The Act, establishing the Bank, was assented to in July 1934. The Act was amended in some important particulars in June 1936. The Bank itself commenced business a little over two years ago. Thus, it is a comparatively recent arrival on the Canadian scene, but it has taken its place in our economic life, and is now firmly established as an integral part of the country's financial machinery.

The creation of a Central Bank is a step, which, once taken, is not likely ever to be retraced. Here we have a

D 21946

- 3 -

continuing organization, permanently dedicated to the national interest. It is necessary, therefore, as well as appropriate, that the Bank of Canada should shortly take possession of a permanent home of its own.

Relation to development and national capital

It is equally appropriate - one might almost say equally necessary - having regard to the relationship existing between the Central Bank and the Government, that the head office of the Bank, its permanent home, should be in the Capital of the Dominion. That, Parliament itself, has decreed. The construction of this building, which is to constitute the home of Canada's Central Bank, marks, therefore, another forward step in the development of the Nation's Capital. This being the case, the Governors and Directors of the Bank are, I think, to be congratulated upon the site they have chosen for the building, as they are also, I believe, to be congratulated upon the suitability of the building, which is being erected to its immediate environment, and in relation to the larger planning of the Capital, as well as upon the suitability of the style and architecture of the building to the purposes it is intended to serve.

D 21947

- 4 -

Suitability of Site of Building to Environment.

In the planning of the Capital of a country, each Government building - indeed, each building of any exceptional significance, should be a unit in a perfectly planned whole. It should serve the dual purpose of suitability and beauty. It will be observed by all present how admirably the site of the present building has been selected in relation to the development of the Capital, particularly in this portion of the city.

Opposite the Bank, on the north side of Wellington Street, are the Confederation and Justice buildings of the Dominion Government - two fine structures which have been completed within the last few years; and, to the west and north of these buildings lies the property which is expected to be the scene of major development in the Dominion Government's building programme, as its plans are gradually put into effect. I am glad that the district is to be beautified and improved by the Bank of Canada's head office, and that care has been taken to centre it on the axis of the space between the buildings opposite. Thus, at some future date, passers-by on the Mall,

D 21948

- 5 -

which is to be extended west from Parliament Hill behind the new departmental buildings, will be able to see this building in the proper perspective.

A federal thoroughfare of national importance and international prominence.

It is not, I think, generally recognized how great a debt we, of this generation, owe to the early planning of Ottawa when it was still Bytown, by Colonel By, from whom the town derived its name. In those early days, by the construction of Wellington Street and Sussex Street in the position in which they have ever since remained, not only was the space between these streets and the Ottawa River set apart, as it were, from the remainder of the city, but a great thoroughfare was thereby brought into being, which linked the Chaudiere Falls with the Rideau Falls. The central portion of this thoroughfare, to the north, became in time the site of our Houses of Parliament. Since then, this space has become increasingly appropriated for and occupied by Government buildings, or buildings for the most part serving some public purpose. More recent years have witnessed the further development of this magnificent thoroughfare by other splendid buildings on either side, such as the Chateau

Laurier, the Bank of Montreal, the United States Legation, the National Research Building. The present moment is witnessing the erection of another magnificent Legation building by the Government of France; while, beyond, lie Government House and the spacious grounds and residence of the United States Minister. This thoroughfare has become of more than national importance. It has attained international prominence. It is eminently suitable, therefore, that on such a thoroughfare the Bank of Canada should find its permanent home.

Changes now going on.

From where we are assembled today, we are able to witness the character of the momentous changes which are taking place in the architectural development of the city. Much of what remains of the old Bytown of the past is giving place to the Capital of a new-nation - a nation and a Capital destined to be numbered among the great nations and great Capitals of the world.

Suitability of Style and Architecture of Building to Purposes to be Served.

May I say just a word as to the suitability of the

D21950

- 7 -

style and architecture of the building to the purposes it is intended to serve. Central banking, as it is now understood, is a comparatively modern development. I believe that the architects have successfully conveyed this thought in the modernized classical design which they have employed. The simplicity and solidity of the construction, noticeable even at this early stage, lend to the structure an air of dignity and stability, and are most appropriate in a building which will house the country's monetary reserves.

Congratulations.

In conclusion, may I extend congratulations and best of wishes to the Governors, Directors, and Officers of the Bank, to the Architects and general contractors, and to all who are employed upon this edifice, of what promises to be a remarkably fine addition to the many splendid buildings of the Capital of our country. I hope that all may go well throughout the course of construction, and that no workman will feel his part too insignificant or his task too humble not to realize that it is his privilege in the part he may be called upon to take, to be

D21951

- 8 -

performing a national service, that his work, however obscure it may seem to himself or others, is nevertheless, an essential part of the whole, and that perfection in completion of a great edifice, such as this, will be found only in the sense of duty and skill revealed in the direction and execution of its minutest details.

I cannot better express to all concerned, what I know all present will wish me to say, that we trust this building may be worthy of the all-important part which the Bank of Canada may be expected, through the years, to play in relation to the financial, industrial, and social needs of the Dominion, and the place which the building itself will have in the permanent adornment of the nation's Capital.

D 21952

Luncheon

Opening of Central Canada Exhibition

Golden Jubilee

Ottawa

August 19th, 1937.

Luncheon  
Opening of Central Canada Exhibition  
Ottawa - August 19, 1937

I thank the President and Directors of the Central Canada Exhibition Association for the honour of inviting me to open the Exhibition on this the year of its Golden Jubilee.

Many thoughts suggest themselves for expression at such a time. The most natural of all, perhaps, is the contrast between the Exhibition of today and the first Exhibition which was opened by the then Governor General, Lord Stanley, in 1888, following the formation of the Central Canada Exhibition Association in 1887. About the one and only thing which remains as it was fifty years ago is the location of the Exhibition, and that may be said to be true only if we direct our attention more to the centre than to the circumference of the area. In nearly every particular the Exhibition has grown beyond recognition.

The Exhibition of 1887 was a tiny affair compared to that of today. To begin with, there was only one building, the Exhibition lasted but one day, and that during the day-time only. There was no exhibition at night. How much fewer in variety, as well as in number the exhibits and attractions were would make an entertaining contrast.

**D21954**

- 2 -

In one particular, however, the founders of the Central Canada Exhibition showed real foresight and judgment. They chose an area for the Exhibition which permitted of its growth and expansion. The approaches to the area, and the method of conveyance of visitors, were very different from what they are today. I need not mention that none came by aeroplane, although this is now fast becoming an alluring means of transport. In contrast with what we see about us today, it is interesting to recall that none came by automobile. Electricity, which was to furnish light and transportation was not thought of. I question if any came on bicycles. The majority, I imagine came on foot. A large number, undoubtedly, were driven by horses in carriages, buggies, wagons, carts and other vehicles.

The popular means of transportation to the Exhibition, however, strange as it may seem, was by boat. One reason for this was that visitors who came by road were obliged to pay toll at a toll gate which found its place between Gladstone Avenue and McLeod Street. Persons coming by boat went aboard at the old basin across from what is now the Union Station, and journeyed along the Rideau Canal to a wharf opposite the race track at Lansdowne Park. Some of the older citizens of the Capital will recall the delight which

D21955

- 3 -

as children they derived from the boat trip up the Canal. All this serves to throw into bold relief the remarkable change which has come in the course of fifty years, and is most suggestive of the further development that is certain to come in the next half century.

I have in my hand something even more impressive and significant of the change which fifty years is certain to bring. It is a list of the original subscribers to the Central Canada Exhibition Association Fund in 1887. The names are familiar to all who have resided in Ottawa for any length of time. Most of those whose names appear on the list may have been known personally to a majority of those who are present at this luncheon today. How many of the number remain you will be able to surmise from the few gentlemen who have been assigned seats of special honour at this gathering. Out of this list of seventy-five names of individuals and firms, but a small percentage, remain. I know I express the wish of all present when I extend to the few remaining original subscribers warmest congratulations on behalf of us all, and the hope that they may be spared for yet many years as among the foremost citizens of the Capital of our Dominion.

D 21956

- 4 -

So much for the present as related to fifty years ago. May I say just a word about the present, and fifty years hence, in reference alike to the Exhibition and to our city. The thought which presses itself most forcibly into the foreground may not be an altogether welcome one. It is how very few of those who are assembled here today are likely to be present at the centennial anniversary of this Exhibition.

It is one of the curious facts of life, some would call it irony, others, a blessing, that the work of his own hands often outlives man himself; that the trees which he plants, the houses he builds, the institutions he helps to establish, survive his years and find their fullest fruition and service often only years after he himself has gone, and his name and his memory are lost in oblivion.

I suppose what I have said of the list of the original subscribers represents pretty well the average of life as it will be found in most associations and communities. For every seventy of the number assembled here today, a mere handful, if any, will be present at the centennial celebration in 1987. It will be from the number of those who are in their 20's and 30's today. That surely should impress us all with the little

**D 21957**

- 5 -

time which remains for each to continue to play his part and make his contribution to the community and country in which we live.

And that brings me to what I wish most to say to this gathering today. Our forebears, who were the pioneers of this new land, left us as an inheritance a country affording much of the best, and escaping most of the worst, of the older civilizations in other lands; a country in which law and order had become established, the foundations of settlement, government and education, well and truly laid; a land for the most part of thriving communities, of peaceful and happy homes. Great vision, as well as daring has been displayed in the creation of Canada as a nation; less of daring and vision, unfortunately, in the planning of our cities and towns. Fortunately, however, here and there, owing to the directing genius of a very few men, foresight with respect to future needs and growth was not wholly lacking. There could be no better example of all this than our own city.

Let me say just a word of Ottawa as it was when the Central Canada Exhibition was first opened. Only twenty years

had elapsed since Confederation, and the selection of Ottawa as the Capital of the new Dominion. What is now Parliament Hill, up to 1850 had been the site of a barracks and military hospital. It was known as Barrack Hill, up to that time, and has been described as a bleak and desolate hill, abounding with boulders, kept mostly in original wilderness as the site of proposed fortifications. There was an upper and lower town, as there is today, but no thoroughfare immediately connected the two. To get from one part to the other, the residents were obliged to follow a semicircular route through a swampy area, around the foot of the hill. Perhaps nothing could better illustrate how far short the founders of Ottawa fell in their vision of its future possibilities and growth than the fact that what is now the corner of Bank and Wellington Streets was for many years the Upper Town cemetery.

Fortunately, those who had to do with government in the early days pre-empted the land along the front of the Ottawa River for public uses. Colonel By, Mr. Sparks, and others had visualized the future sufficiently to see the necessity of wide thoroughfares between this government property and the rest of the city.

Apart from that, and the laying out of one or two other streets, which can be recognized by their width today, there was, however, very little of what one may call town-planning. // The fact that Metcalfe Street, the main approach to the Parliament Buildings, is so much off the axis of the main tower, and so narrow, is evidence of how little, even in Sir John A. Macdonald's day, the importance of city planning was recognized.

Need I say more to bring home to every citizen of Ottawa today the importance of lending his utmost endeavour to furthering those very necessary developments for the Capital of our country, which, if they are ever to be made, save at a cost which it is almost too fabulous to calculate, must be made without further delay.

After all, is not the greatest exhibit of the Central Canada Exhibition the Capital of Canada itself? In attracting to the city visitors from other lands - visitors to the Exhibition - is any single factor calculated to operate as effectively as Ottawa itself as one of the most beautiful Capitals of the world?

Let us remember, in this connection, that in earlier times the camera and the cinema were unknown. Today, they serve

D21960

- 8 -

to familiarize every land with every other. What finer exhibit could there be of Canada's position as a nation in the eyes of other countries of the world than this city with its great natural beauty, its public buildings, its driveways and parks, its skyline of towers, and its many other attractive features. One thing, however, which Ottawa, as a Capital, lacks, is planning in the heart of the city itself. To this task all who have at heart their city's and their country's future should give their utmost endeavour.

With these few words, related alike to the past, the present, and the future of the city in which we live, I have much pleasure in declaring the Exhibition of 1937 open to the public.

D21961

Text of Mr. King's Speech at Opening  
of British Section of Canadian National  
Exhibition, Toronto, August 26th, 1937.  
(Electrical Transcription)

I am pleased to have an opportunity of sharing in the official opening of the British Section of the Canadian National Exhibition. The people of Canada will much appreciate the courtesy of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, as well as of General Hertzog, Mr. Lyons and Mr. Savage, in participating in this ceremony.

All Canadians are familiar with the annual Exhibition at Toronto, of which the British Section forms so interesting and important a part. The Exhibition holds an important position in our national life; it has also come to occupy a recognized place among the great fairs and expositions of the world. On behalf of the Government of Canada, I should like to extend to all who have come from other parts of the Commonwealth to share in this event, a cordial welcome to the Dominion, and, to extend best of wishes for the success of this year's Exhibition to the members of the Toronto Board of Trade, and to the officers and directors of the Association.

While the British Section is designed, primarily, to increase the exchange of goods between different parts of the British Empire, it serves, as well, to promote trade with countries outside the Empire, and thereby to reopen and deepen the channels

-2-

of international commerce. We are all rapidly learning that no nation or group of nations can achieve a sound prosperity so long as a large portion of mankind is experiencing ~~such in~~ ~~the way of~~ hardship and want. In a world which modern scientific development is making increasingly interdependent, we do well to recognize that, only on the basis of an expanding world trade, can we hope to attain the fullest possible measure of economic well-being, even within the Empire itself.

There is, I believe, no more immediate and effective means by which the troubled world of our day may seek to further human welfare and peace, than through international trade. Good-will and understanding between nations, and a desire, on the part of each, to find, in the common good, the assurance of its own prosperity, is the only sure path of progress. This goal cannot be reached through the efforts of governments alone. Its attainment will require the co-operation of individuals and agencies of good-will, the world over. In such an endeavour, I trust that the British Section, like the Exhibition as a whole, may, this year, as in the past, play an all-important part.

D21963

Address  
by

The Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, M.P.

Prime Minister of Canada

on the occasion of the inauguration of

The World Economic Cooperation Campaign

Sponsored by the National Peace Conference of the United States

and the League of Nations Society in Canada

Delivered over the networks of the Canadian Broadcasting  
Corporation and the Columbia Broadcasting  
System.

Ottawa, September 19, 1937.

D' 21964

With conditions of war actually existing on two continents, as is the case today, it may appear to some that the National Peace Conference of the United States and the Columbia Broadcasting System have not selected the most opportune moment in which to begin a campaign for world economic cooperation. The same thought applies to the League of Nations Society in Canada, and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, whose efforts in this endeavour are being combined with those of the United States organizations. It may well be that, for all countries, it would have been better had something of the kind been commenced years ago. The fact, however, that this is so, only serves to make clear the wisdom of the undertaking itself. The choice, today, lies between a further postponement and an immediate beginning of such a campaign. It is indeed fortunate that organizations which combine in their numbers and equipment the means of educating and influencing world opinion, on an unprecedented scale, have found it possible to unite their forces in this very necessary way.

Along the path of international economic cooperation, there surely lies an effective means of avoiding further widespread, if not world-wide, civil and international strife. In economic cooperation there also exists a means of bringing into being a world order which holds within itself some promise of an enduring peace.

D21965

- 2 -

Nations and individuals who would further the cause of peace must adopt a realistic attitude towards the world situation as it is today. They will do well to concentrate their efforts upon those courses of action which at the present time are likely to be of assistance in diminishing international strife.

I should not like to suggest that economic cooperation, however essential, is of itself sufficient to avoid the catastrophe of war. In this stormy and transitional period in human affairs, Fear has largely supplanted Faith in the conduct of nations; and their ultimate civilization is at stake. It is quite plain, therefore, that governments and individuals alike must, to the limits of the instruments at their command, pursue the arts of cooperation and conciliation in every possible field of affairs, whether economic or political, and at every opportunity. However baffling the outlook at any moment may seem, governments and peoples must shrink from no opening which may appear to fortify the processes of mutual, reasoned discussion, and good-will, against the age-old processes of force and compulsion in human affairs. The one and only bridge between hatred and good-will is understanding.

In the relations between the several members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, force and compulsion play no part.

D 21966

- 3 -

In the relations between the two countries which make up the greater part of North America, the same fortunate position exists. This is true also of the relations between many other countries which vastly differ in size and power. It will, of course, be recognized that, in these instances, good relations are greatly facilitated by the existence of common standards of international policy and social ideals. It is a more difficult task to ensure peace where this common basis has not been established. That is all the more reason for beginning with such interests as are common to all countries. None could be more so than the interest all nations share in economic prosperity, and in an expansion of international trade, as contributing to that end.

Speaking for Canada, I am happy to be able to say that we have sought, wherever possible, to cooperate with other countries in seeking to restore the normal flow and volume of international commerce. This we have done alike as a means of re-establishing our own national prosperity, and of making an effective contribution to world peace. We have concluded with a number of countries reciprocal agreements, which, through the reduction of duties, and the removal of other barriers, have had the effect of increasing trade, and of enhancing good relations. It is now possible for

D21967

- 4 -

Canada to claim that she employs no quotas, no exchange restrictions, and no embargoes, except, of course, those that may be connected with the traffic in arms, and the prevention of the spread of disease.

In the promotion of the common good, will be found an assurance of the prosperity of all and the best path to understanding and friendship between nations. In this belief, Canada is anxious and prepared to do whatever lies within her power to promote the widest measure of international cooperation.

D 21968

Mr. King's Speech

on the occasion of the

Marriage of Miss Odette Lapointe

to Roger Ouimet

Quebec City, Sept. 25, 1937.

Marriage of Miss Odette Lapointe to  
Mr. Roger Ouimet  
Quebec City - Sept. 25/37

Your Grace,

Mr. and Mrs. Lapointe,

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Next to the marriage ceremony itself, which we have just witnessed, there is no event on this memorable day in which all present will be more anxious to participate than that of giving expression to their wishes for the future happiness of the bride.

Mr. and Madame Lapointe have done me the honour of inviting me to propose the bride's health. I need scarcely say it is an honour which I greatly prize and which I shall always gratefully remember. I must confess, however, that I have little hope of being able to voice, with anything approaching adequacy, all that I should like to say, and that I know you will wish me to say, of the lovely bride of today, the one who has a place quite apart in the hearts of us all.

You will allow me, I am sure, to say first of all to my very dear friends, Mr. and Mrs. Lapointe, how delighted I am - how delighted we all are - to be privileged to share their joy today - a joy not unmixed, I know, with a certain

D21970

pulling at the heart-strings, in seeing their dearly loved daughter, Odette, on this her wedding day, leave her own home, the home in which her presence has been as the very centre of light and love.

Perhaps they will allow me to recall what must be much in their thoughts today, the day of their own wedding - what it meant to each of them at the time, what it has come to mean to the lives which through the years had watched over their own. Unless I am greatly mistaken, we are witnessing for them a happiness in store, like unto the happiness which their own marriage has brought to all who were near and dear to them.

May I just say a word now about my own feelings. I think they too will be largely, if not entirely, shared by all who are present. Odette, as you know, is, and for many years has been, a great friend of mine. Through the close friendship I have shared with her father and mother, I have been privileged to share almost as close a friendship with herself. Like many here I have known her since she was a little girl. I have watched her "grow up", and then "come out", and am now witnessing her being "carried away". I cannot say that this particular act, upon the part of the bridegroom has in any way served to increase my affection for him. May

D21971

-3-

I say to him at once that some of us elderly bachelors, and more especially those who are members of the Cabinet, are quite concerned that one of our particular treasures is being taken from us. It is quite a sad day for us. We really had not counted, as they say in speaking of the Mediterranean, "upon this act of piracy". I have no wish to bring a discordant note of any kind into the present proceedings, but there is one thing for which to satisfy my own feelings I feel I must upbraid the bride. She did not consult me, nor warn me. Had she done so things might have been very different.

Perhaps at this point I had better conclude with what I have to say about the bridegroom. I cannot just be too nice to him, for I feel that in a way he has stolen a march on some of us. However, from the choice he has made of a wife one could not but have a high estimate of his judgment and sense of values. Moreover, he must be all right or Odette would never have deserted us for him. I might say to him that, for the next few years at any rate, the Cabinet will keep a watchful eye on him, not alone the Minister of Justice, but the rest of us who even now are trying to forgive him, though we cannot forget. Perhaps Mrs. Ouimet will permit me to say that with his capacities and attainments as known to all his friends and with such a helpmate at his side, she may expect her

D21972

-4-

husband to achieve a high place in his profession and in the public life of his country. These, all present, will wish for him and for her.

And now just a word more especially about the bride - our much loved Odette.

Here it seems to me words of mine are certain altogether to fail. Fortunately her gifts and talents, like her beauty, speak for themselves and are known to all present. We have known her in most of the relationships of life, to each duty she has brought charm, to every duty she has brought courtesy and gentleness, as well as ability and conscientiousness, so that the few words I may say in wishing her health, joy and happiness are not idle platitudes, but sincere tribute from the heart of one proud to be her friend. Having been so sweet and gentle a daughter, so true a friend, one may feel no hesitancy in saying how sure one is that in her new life she will be equally sweet and gentle and sure to be the joy and ornament of her own home.

Let me add just a word about her public life. We have known her as the competent worker, graceful speaker, loyalty personified in her adherence to cause, to principles and to friends.

I have no desire to take advantage of this occasion to discuss political matters, but I feel I should not allow even it to pass without reminding all present what the Twentieth Century Liberal

D21973

-5-

movement has meant to the cause of Liberalism in Canada, and recalling the fact that to no one is more credit due for the organization and work of that Association than to the bride of today. I should like, on this her wedding day, to say to Odette that I can think of no one in Canada of her years who has played a part of greater significance in the public life of our country, and as the Leader of the Liberal Party in Canada, I should like, on this occasion, to thank her in the name of the Cabinet and of the Party, for all that her fine abilities have brought of support and inspiration to both.

Odette's Liberalism, like that of her father, is more than a party attachment.. It is an attitude and philosophy which springs deep from the heart. Had she chosen to follow a career in public life, there is nothing she might not have sought to attain. The path she has chosen, is, I believe, the more excellent way. May I say to her, however, that the path of continued public service is by no means closed, but is, rather, broadened and heightened, through the step she has taken today. It is, I believe, a path which can be more firmly and successfully travelled in the companionship of another than alone -*amore socio, via secura* - "with love together, the way is secure" - a Latin proverb peculiarly appropriate as applied to marriage. To the bride and groom of today it will, I know, prove a talisman.

D21974

May I conclude with just a word in reference to the beautiful ceremony which we witnessed this morning, and of the happy domestic scene which we are, at the moment, privileged to witness.

In these years of storm and transition, where there is so much of change, and where the very foundations of any continuing world order seem to be threatened, it is well to be reminded of an underlying and enduring order of peace and truth and beauty - a heritage of generations - which has its permanent place in the realm of the spirit. Friendship, affection, faith, trust, love - all that is most sacred in human relations - these are the gifts which the bride and groom have bestowed upon each other, have taken with them to the altar and have consecrated there. They are all virtues which are endearing and enduring. I do not know that I can better express what is in the hearts of us all than to say we pray these gifts may continue to be theirs in ever-increasing measure, and that throughout their happy married life, for many years to come, many other lives, as well as their own, may be greatly blessed.

I ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to join with me in drinking to the health of the bride, and, to borrow a legal phrase, to wish her and the groom "severally and jointly" many years of happy and prosperous married life.

D 21975

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of  
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication Montreal Star

Date Oct. 13 /37.

Subject Mr. King at Dinner by Canadian Institute of International Affairs,  
Montreal, October 12, 1937.

**Premier Thanks  
Institute for Aid**

Premier Mackenzie King said he would believe the feeling very deep in his heart if he did not give some expression of gratitude to the Institute for the part it played in assisting the Government of the country in carrying on the administration of foreign affairs. "I have followed the institute since its inception, but I never grasped as I have this evening the extent to which that work is being carried on throughout Canada. When I hear that a thousand young men are devoting their time, thought and talent to the study of international affairs I begin to feel the kind of support which one who has to do, for the time being at all events, with the policies relating to foreign affairs, is constantly in need of from day to day in these times.

"As only one member of an administration of 16 I say quite sincerely and frankly, in dealing with foreign affairs, I think it is a fortunate thing for any Government to realize that there is more in collective wisdom than in the wisdom of any individual. I am happy indeed to enlarge the source of guidance and inspiration in respect to the shaping of the policies of our country in external relations to far beyond the Cabinet and to include in it the members of this great institute. It has been of inestimable value to the Department of External Affairs to have had the able and informed addresses which from time to time have been given and publicized by members of the institute. No man in Canada knows better than I do how necessary it is to have the truth spoken with reference to all that pertains to foreign nations, and no man knows better than I do in this country the harm that can be done by misrepresentation in whatever relates to relations with foreign countries. I have felt that more and more in the last two months than I have ever experienced in my public life."

The Prime Minister referred to the creation of the departments of Labor and External Affairs and said he had become more and more impressed with the truth that the solution of problems of industrial relations, of intra-provincial and Dominion relations and international problems were to be found in the application of the same principles, of understanding and good-

will. Such solutions could only be permanently found in the seasoned discussion which leads to consent and not to force. Mr. Mackenzie King expressed the hope that the members of the institute would not only continue their studies of international affairs, but would go a little beyond that and wherever it was possible, in times such as the present, give a helpful interpretation rather than a harmful interpretation to incidents that occurred from time to time.

"I have been impressed with the fact that half the problems the Government are confronted with, dealing with external affairs, are created by some hasty word, some false rumor or report with respect to what has been done at Geneva or Ottawa," he said.

**Inquiry Before  
Criticism Is Best**

"Some of us who are struggling with these questions of public affairs have the feeling that after all a little inquiry before criticism might help to save a great deal of false representation and misleading views in regard to existing situations and I hope those who have to do with the understanding of international problems, if ever the opportunity presents itself,

will do something to give to our own people and the peoples of other countries, a kindlier interpretation rather than a harsh one, and then you will have gone a long way towards solving the problems of today. After all the maintenance of peace is more dependent on the spirit that men exhibit in their thought and actions, and I believe that our country, with its intimate associations with the country to the south, with the great nations of the British Commonwealth, and above all with the British Isles, and with France and other countries, has within its power to give an interpretation to many of the situations that may arise that is not within the power of any other country to give. Let us not be afraid to do the things that will help our country to do its best and play its part in a way that will be for the good of all humanity."

D 21976

Government Dinner

in honour of

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State of the United States

Country Club, Ottawa, October 20, 1937.

D 21977

Mr. King's Speech on the occasion of Visit of  
Cordell Hull, Secretary of State of the United States,  
Country Club, Ottawa, October 20, 1937.

My mind goes back, this evening, to some of the things that happened during the first few years of the present century, and to personalities who played an important part in furthering friendly relations between Canada and the United States, and whose combined efforts have had a far-reaching effect upon the still wider relations existing between the United States and the British Empire.

The events have their association with personalities whose names are known to all, and who themselves are known to many present at this table this evening. Lord Grey was, at the time, Governor General of Canada, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister. The Right Honourable James Bryce was the British Ambassador at Washington, and the Honourable Elihu Root, Secretary of State of the United States. The promotion of international good-will was a keynote in the lives of all four of this illustrious group.

To their concerted efforts and the efforts of others like-minded, the United States and Canada owe the establishment of the International Joint Commission, established for the purpose of

**D21978**

- 2 -

adjusting, by peaceful means, as opposed to any reliance upon force, such differences as might, from time to time, arise between the two countries. The establishment of the International Joint Commission meant something more to both countries than the creation of new machinery for the adjustment of international differences. It afforded to both a means of escape from competitive arming, and a means of ensuring a wider comprehension of their common interests.

The Treaty providing for the establishment of the International Joint Commission was signed in 1909. The Commission held its first meeting in Washington three years later. In all, 37 cases have been dealt with, in the great majority of which the conclusions of the Commission were unanimous; only once, in the Trail-Smelter case, has a report of the Commission been rejected.

It is impossible to exaggerate what this method of adjusting their international differences has meant to Canada and the United States, or what it may mean, not to these countries only, but to the world, through the years to come. Lord Grey, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, James Bryce and Mr. Root were all known to each other; more than that, they were all personal friends. Visits were

D21979

- 3 -

exchanged between them, and the friendly contacts thus formed and developed, and the confidence thereby created, more than anything else, made possible their great achievement.

Coming to more recent years, another agency for the promotion of international understanding and good-will was effected by the establishment, on July 1, 1927, of the Canadian Legation at Washington, and of the United States Legation at Ottawa. It is impossible to exaggerate the extent to which the Legations at Washington and Ottawa have helped to prevent petty differences and disputes arising between the two countries, and the settlement with a minimum of friction and irritation, and a maximum of good grace and good-will, such differences as are inevitable between neighbours whose fence line is almost four thousand miles in length. The establishment of the Legations did something more than provide a centre for the transaction of business between Governments. It provided a home for the representatives of the heads of states, as well as for members of their governments, in the country of the other. In so doing, it not only eased the path of negotiation, but it widened the path of friendship. It has made perfectly natural and expected the exchange of visits between the heads of states and those in authority.

D 21980

- 4 -

The development has been a perfectly logical and natural one. Lord Bryce found, at Washington, that matters pertaining to Canada constituted an ever increasing part of his duties as Ambassador; Sir Esme Howard, another British Ambassador, discovered the same to be true. Special missions to Washington at the time of the war made more apparent the necessity of Canada having permanent representation in the Capital of the United States. Post war problems only served to emphasize this need. The necessity for the step, and the wisdom of it, are now conceded by all.

In the same logical manner has followed the visit to Canada of our guest of this evening.

There are many reasons why we are pleased and proud to have the privilege of having Mr. Hull a guest in our country for a few days, and why we are anxious to extend to him, not only the warmest of welcomes, but, as well, our thanks for his visit.

First of all, it permits us to express our appreciation of the cordiality of the welcome which has been given by Mr. Hull himself to our Governor-General, to members of the Government of Canada, and to many of the officials of our Government who, from time to time, during his term of office, have

**D 21981**

- 5 -

visited the Capital of the United States. Having myself, on more than one occasion, been one of that fortunate category, I speak not only with personal knowledge, but with sincere appreciation of Mr. Hull's kindness and hospitality.

Southern courtesy and hospitality are proverbial. I do not know that I can better express my feelings for Mr. Hull in that particular and, in so doing, the feelings of all present, than to say that he himself personifies Southern courtesy and hospitality.

Another reason I have for welcoming Mr. Hull tonight, in doing so on behalf of the Government, is the exceedingly friendly relations which have existed between the administration of which he is a member at Washington, and the present administration at Ottawa. Speaking by and large, the relationships between the Governments at Ottawa and Washington have been remarkably friendly. There have been times when, in the country of the other, certain policies may have occasioned strong feeling, if not resentment. At such times, however, it has always been clearly recognized that the domestic policy of either country, on trade or other matters, was essentially its own concern, and in the light of this view, the necessary readjustments have been made.

D21982

- 6 -

I doubt, however, if there ever has been a time when the relations of the two administrations have been more cordial than they are at present. That this is so cannot be attributed in too large measure to Mr. Cordell Hull. For good or ill, for better or for worse, Mr. Hull has advocated in and out of season, on many matters, policies very similar to our own. This circumstance has made possible, with respect to some matters, a larger measure of accomplishment than has hitherto been achieved.

D 21983

Principles Underlying Peace

Address By

The Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, M.P.  
Prime Minister of Canada

At the Luncheon Given by the University of Toronto

in honour of

The Honourable Cordell Hull  
Secretary of State of the United States

October 22, 1937.

D 21984

*Principles Underlying Peace*

Address

BY

THE RIGHT HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.,  
*Prime Minister of Canada*

AT THE LUNCHEON GIVEN BY THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO  
AT THE YORK CLUB, TORONTO

IN HONOUR OF

THE HONOURABLE CORDELL HULL  
*Secretary of State of the United States*

OCTOBER 22, 1937

IT is singularly appropriate that, on the occasion of his present visit to Canada, the Honourable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State of the United States, should be the guest of one of our leading universities, and receive *honoris causa* the degree of Doctor of Laws. The late Dr. Charles Eliot, who for forty years was the president of Harvard University, once said that, as respects relations between nations, the universities, better than any other institution, express our common loves and aspirations. I believe it to be true that to no other institution does there belong, in corresponding measure, the responsibility of maintaining intact the rich inheritance of the past, or of feeding the altar fires of a higher civilization by nurturing hopes for the future which are cherished in common.

*The Ideal of Public Service*

The ceremonies of today speak of ancient and honourable traditions which it is the peculiar function of institutions of higher learning to preserve. It is as the custodian of ideas and ideals held in common by the universities of the United States and Canada, that the University of Toronto seeks to honour her distinguished guest today. Of ideas and ideals which have inspired the peoples of our two countries, and which have been

D21985

nurtured by the universities of the Old Land and the New, none has been so powerful in promoting good-will between men and nations as that of public service.

*Position of Mr. Cordell Hull Among Contemporary Statesmen*

Among contemporary statesmen there are few, if any, truer exponents of ideas and ideals of public service than the present Secretary of State of the United States. His has been a lifetime of fine disinterested service. Since earliest youth, Mr. Hull's concern for the public welfare has continued deep and abiding. His career is an outstanding instance of how character wins confidence, and of how recognition is given to sincerity and consistency. It has been marked by quiet determination and tenacity of purpose. His policies have been based upon a philosophy of life, on definite, carefully thought out convictions, not shifting with every wind of doctrine or expediency. He has remained loyal to principles through years of adversity, and by constant contact with the realities of life has secured their triumph.

*A Remarkable Record of Achievement*

At the age of twenty-two, Mr. Cordell Hull sat in the Legislature of Tennessee. From that time to the present, he has given his thought, his energy and his years to the service of the state, and of those great causes which support its well-being. With the years, the scope of his service has widened. From those of the state in which he was born, his interests and activities have come to embrace the nation as a whole, and finally, the community of nations.

Mr. Hull has been, in his day, a lawyer, a judge and a soldier. He was a member of Congress for nearly a quarter of a century; for twenty-two years as a member of the House of Representatives, and subsequently as a member of the Senate. This latter position he resigned in order to accept the highly responsible and onerous post of Secretary of State of the United States, which he has occupied for the last four years. In variety and

D21986

length of service alone, it is a great career. Its greatness, however, lies in what it represents throughout of the highest qualities of statesmanship.

*Strengthening of Ties Between United States and British Commonwealth of Nations*

In a speech on the world situation, by the Right Honourable Anthony Eden, delivered just a week ago today, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Great Britain expressed gratification at the strengthening of the ties between Great Britain and France since 1935, and stated there was not only a community of interest, but also a community of views between the two countries. I think we of this continent may, with equal satisfaction, refer to the strengthening of ties between Canada and the United States, to the community of interest and to the community of views which on many vital matters obtain today between our two countries. This strengthening of ties, due to community of interest and community of views, I should not limit to the United States and Canada. It is none the less true of the United States and all the nations of the British Commonwealth.

*Mr. Cordell Hull's Part in World Affairs*

It is here that I wish to refer again to the all important part played in world affairs by our distinguished guest. Many are the sources, the forces, and the influences, which have combined to bring to the fore this community of interest and opinion. In effecting this end, which holds in itself the one great hope of mankind today, I can think of no single individual who has contributed, in a more immediate or extensive way than the Honourable Cordell Hull. In season and out of season, in his high office as Secretary of State of the United States, Mr. Hull has preached the doctrine of the superiority of common over special interests, of a wide international rather than a narrow national outlook, of the practices which make for unity, and the principles which make for peace. In his policies, he has never been other than loyal to the interests of his own country. Equally, he has never ceased to tell his fellow countrymen that

D21987

the interests of America were bound up with the wellbeing of mankind throughout the world. For this, our University is proud to honour him today.

*President Roosevelt's Chicago Speech*

Perhaps I may be permitted to avail myself of the presence in Canada of the Secretary of State of the United States, to say a word of appreciation, on behalf of Canada, of the speech delivered by the President of the United States at Chicago, on the fifth of this month, in which Mr. Roosevelt placed such emphasis on good faith in international dealings, and the necessity of finding peaceful ways of settling differences. The President's speech, as the Prime Minister of Great Britain has already disclosed, expressed a community of view shared by citizens of the British Empire as well as of the United States. I might go further and say that this community of view is shared by citizens of all countries who love peace and who desire to see differences between nations, as between individuals, settled by reasoned and friendly discussion and agreement, and not by bombs or bullets, or slaughter of the innocent, and by other lawless demonstrations of Force, and the power of Might, regardless of Right.

I am not of course in any way referring to policies, actual or possible, of political parties in the United States. These are matters wholly of domestic concern. My purpose is solely that of emphasizing the fact that no nation, which believes in the rule of law and desires peace throughout the world, can afford to be indifferent to a substitution of Force for Reason, and of Might for Right in the relations between nations.

*A Baffling Question*

In his address at Chicago, the President said: "We are determined to keep out of war". In the same address, Mr. Roosevelt said: "If civilization is to survive, the principles of the Prince of Peace must be restored". These utterances raise one of the most baffling questions which have ever been presented to the human mind and conscience. Expressed in one way it is: "How is war to be brought to an end without recourse to war?"

D21988

Expressed in another way, it is: "How in a world where Force is being employed by some nations, are other nations to find a way to peace by peaceful means?"

Far be it from me to say that I have the answer to that question. It is a question which, when quite a young man, I used frequently to ask myself, not as respects the relations of nations, but as respects the relations of the parties to industry, in particular, Capital and Labour.

The more I have studied the problem, the more clearly I have come to see that the principles which underlie peace in international relations are identical with those which underlie peace in industrial relations. Let it never be forgotten that peace is not a policy; it is a condition or state of being brought about as the result of policies founded upon right principles.

*The Teachings of the Prince of Peace*

Nowhere are we brought more into direct opposition to the doctrine of Force than in the teachings of the Prince of Peace. It is for that reason that many men and women have felt that in contending with Force in world situations, we have to forsake the teachings of the Prince of Peace, and seek something, as they say, less visionary and idealistic; something more practical.

I am not so sure that those who feel and think that way have really examined the teachings of the Prince of Peace as carefully and as closely as they might have done. I know, in my own case, in studying industrial problems, it came somewhat as a surprise to discover how wholly applicable to industrial controversy, and how practical, these teachings are. I have since come to believe that, as applied to international strife, they are far from visionary; and not less practical.

*Principles of Peace Practically Applied*

Some twenty years ago, in a study in the principles underlying industrial reconstruction, I sought to show the practical bearing of the principles of the Prince of Peace on industrial relations. They are principles which have become familiar in the settlement of industrial strife. We would do well to recognize how equally applicable they are to international strife.

D21989

What He left the world of His method of the settlement of controversy and removal of injustice, is simply told in three consecutive sentences as recorded in the eighteenth chapter of the Gospel according to Matthew:

v. 15: "If thy brother shall trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone: if he hear thee, thou hast gained thy brother."

That is the method of Conciliation and Mediation.

v. 16: "But if he will not hear thee, then take with thee one or two more, that in the mouth of two or three witnesses every word may be established."

That is the method of Investigation and Arbitration.

v. 17: "And if he shall neglect to hear them, tell it unto the Church: but if he neglect to hear the Church, let him be unto thee as an heathen man and a publican."

The Church of that day was the little community of those who professed the principles of the Prince of Peace. The principle here set forth is that of the method of reliance upon an informed Public Opinion. In our day, it means in addition to an informed public opinion, reliance upon the moral power of the much larger Christian communities and countries to find the necessary means of redress where a wrong is done their sense of justice.

#### *The Brussels Conference*

Before the end of the present month, a Conference will assemble at Brussels to discuss the Sino-Japanese conflict; to consider how, without resort to war, and by agreement, a settlement of the conflict may be brought about. In viewing the means to this end, the nations will have before them the agencies of conciliation, mediation, investigation, arbitration, and the agency of an informed public opinion. They will have, as well, all there is of moral power throughout the world. Who will say that the principles of the Prince of Peace will prove inadequate to the redress of wrong? "Justice", as Edmund Burke has said, "is the common concern of mankind." In all that pertains to Justice, we must look to Reason rather than to Force. Let us never forget that there can be no genuine democracy where the doctrine of Force prevails; neither can there be a Christian civilization.

D21990

#### *The Issue Today*

The issue today is much larger than that of any particular conflict; it is clearly that of whether, in the solution of world problems, reliance is to be placed upon Force or Reason. We have already demonstrated, in the field of industrial relations, that ultimately Force does not win; that agencies of conciliation and mediation accomplish most in the end. With right principles, properly applied, we shall, I believe, be equally successful in the field of international relations.

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

D. 21991 Office of  
the Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....**Ottawa M. Journal**.....  
Date.....**Oct. 27 /37.**.....  
Subject.....**Pinard Banquet, Oct. 26, 1937 - Mr. King's Speech**.....

### Prime Minister Warns Canadians Against Subversive Movements

**Unless People Careful to Preserve  
Liberties Issue Between Democracy and  
Dictatorship Might be Fought Out Here.**

The issue of the world today is between democracy and dictatorship, and unless the people of Canada are careful to preserve their hard-won liberties, that issue now being fought out in Europe and Asia "might be fought out on this continent as well," Prime Minister King declared in an address at Ste. Anne's Hall on Tuesday night.

Great men of today, he said, were saying what was needed was the restoration of conditions that would enable nations to trade more freely with one another and have normal relations in all matters affecting the standard of liv-

ing and well-being of human beings.

The Prime Minister spoke following a banquet in honor of Albert Pinard, M.P. for East Ottawa. He paid tribute to Mr. Pinard for his record of service.

The great issue today, Mr. King said, was whether people were going to be governed by themselves or by some dictator who was going to rule them from above, without allowing them much of a voice.

"The issue of the world is between democracy and dictat-

ship, and it is one of the most important issues that has faced the world at any time, because it is being fought out on a world scale—on the continent of Europe and on that of Asia."

One thing that had impressed him, Mr. King said, was the contagion of ideas. It was amazing how quickly an idea would spread to all parts of human society.

"I have seen right to our own country and our own Parliament a tendency towards dictatorship that made me shudder, and perhaps made others shudder too, but we settled that in the last general election."

Voicing a plea for maintenance of the "two old political parties" which, he said, produced the greatest democratic institution the world had ever known, Mr. King warned against "subversive movements" active in Canada and looking toward disunity of the Dominion.

The reciprocal trade agreement with the United States effected by the present Liberal administration "has stood as an inspiration to the other countries of the world as no other single agreement between nations has done in the last two years," the Prime Minister declared.

The nations of the world were finding out today that mistaken policies with respect to trade and ideas that a nation should be self-contained and should have economic nationalism or economic imperialism, were wrong and would only lead to jealousy, hatred and enmity between nations.

#### Overcome Evil By Good.

"Today with tariff walls built up in the countries of Europe and other countries we have a condition that has made nations hate each other and threatening to fly at each other's throats. Trying to meet force with force is not going to help the situation.

"You must overcome evil with good if you want to make peace prevail," he added.

"No nation lives to itself alone; it is only as we save others that we will eventually save ourselves. That is the big lesson before the world today."

Referring to Mr. Pinard's defeat in the reciprocity election of 1911, Mr. King declared that if Sir Wilfrid Laurier had succeeded at that time "there is no saying

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 21992 Office of  
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

what influence the example of the relationship between Canada and United States might have been upon the nations of the world. I think it would have been an influence for good upon the whole world.

The reciprocal agreement with the United States effected since the present Liberal administration came into office, and which had increased trade so much, was "as nothing" compared with the trade agreement Sir Wilfrid Laurier was able to present to the country. Nevertheless, Mr. King continued, "it has stood as an inspiration to the other countries of the world as no other single agreement between nations has in the last two years."

**Subversive Movements.**

In recent months the Government had been largely occupied with matters involving the unity of Canada. "Subversive movements are afoot all over the world," he said. "Institutions in which we have always had faith are in a state of unrest and change. I believe that is all for the good if these movements can be directed into logical and right courses.

"But we have in this country many movements that make for disunity and tend to destroy the influence of this country among the nations of the world. If we lose that influence it will be bad for Canada.

**"We in Canada are concerned, whether we like it or not, with what happens in Asia and in Europe. And we know that there are wars on both those continents. Any mistake or hasty action might have irretrievable consequences."**

It was here a political party could be of great service. Sometimes there was criticism of "the old political parties," but a political party was nothing but an instrument whereby men and women who felt alike on particular questions were able to make their voice prevail on matters of government. A party was not an end in itself, but a means to an end.

"If today we destroyed the old parties and a dozen new ones came into being, they would only be political parties again, and those individuals, if the old political parties were destroyed, would be sooner or later the same individuals that belonged to the old parties. A party is old because it has stood for certain principles that have served the nation.

**Best Road One of Advance.**

"I believe that the best road is the road that is continually advancing, and seeks to give wider opportunity and equal security to the mass of men and women, and that path I believe is the one that has been followed by the Liberal party from the beginning of its history to the present time."

The way to effect change was not to destroy the instrument, but to change it from within, to come into it in larger numbers and make the new views prevail. That was one reason why the Liberal party had always welcomed and always would welcome young men and women.

It was right they should come in and make their views felt—and strongly felt—in a political party. It was within the party that the forces for broader or more radical reform should be exerted, and they could thus be exerted for the benefit of all concerned.

**Greatest Democracy.**

"A political party is the greatest democracy, from the point of view of an institution, that exists anywhere. It brings together from all parts of the country all classes and sections of society. It brings together different opinions, races, creeds and the like, and causes them to co-operate and work together not for the good of special interests, but for the general interest."

Mr. King contrasted the spirit of unity exemplified at that gathering, where people of different creeds and racial origins were gathered together, with the situation in some parts of the world where races were being persecuted, languages being suppressed and where only those holding certain ideas were allowed to express themselves.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D21993 Office of the Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

If they could maintain unity in Canada there would be no difficulty in keeping the country on an even keel.

"When you read of the desirability of breaking up old political parties and creating something new you should ask yourselves if you are not destroying the only instrument that can really be effective in making great principles and policies prevail."

Being a free citizen in a democratic country meant an individual had on him an obligation not only to the small interests of his community, but also to his city, his province, and the Dominion.

Scores Provincialism.

"There are some parts of Canada where some people think their only citizenship is to the province," the Prime Minister declared. They forgot their citizenship to the Dominion, but there should be no difficulty in deciding where the borderline lay between their service in both fields.

"But there is a larger citizenship and it is a mighty important one today, which every citizen of Canada has and which carries with it very far-reaching consequences—citizenship of the British Commonwealth of Nations. It carries with it the still larger citizenship of the world."

He stressed the responsibility of each individual in choosing men who would be truly representative of the people.

"There will always be the Conservative party and the Liberal party," the Prime Minister declared. "He who is not for us is against us," he quoted, but he urged that "those who are against us get into the opposition and we

will deal with our differences along democratic lines."

Mr. King referred to "those who say they want peace and are going to vote for this and that organization because it stands for peace." Peace, he said, was not a policy but "a state or a condition which exists because of the application of the right policies. I think the Liberal party has always seen the significance of that truth."

Nations of the world were finding that economic nationalism led only to suspicion and hate that was moving countries to "fly at each others throats."

Meeting force with force was not going to bring peace. Normal relations in trade and in everyday intercourse were the only path to peace. No nation any more than individual could live unto itself alone.

D21994

Address by

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, M.P.,

Prime Minister of Canada

Canadian Legion Remembrance Day National Broadcast

November 11th, 1937.

D21995

In this evening's programme, the Canadian Legion is desirous that our thoughts should be centred upon International Fellowship and Peace.

How to bring about International Fellowship and Peace in a world which is witnessing actual war on two continents is not easy to determine. It is, nevertheless, the problem with which nations are faced today. A true perception of the nature of Peace, may help somewhat towards a solution.

When we say we want Peace; that we are ready to support any and every peace policy, we would do well to remember that Peace itself is not a policy. A policy is a means to an end. Peace is not a means, it is an end. It is a condition or state of being which results from the application of policies founded upon right principles. What right conduct is to the peace of heart and mind of the individual, the application of policies founded upon right principles is to National and International Peace.

The issue today is much larger than that of any particular conflict. It clearly is whether, in the solution of world problems, our main reliance is to be placed upon Force or upon Reason. International Fellowship and Peace may be promoted by peaceful means; they will never be secured by reliance upon Force. "Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?" Justice, not Force, is the telling instrument. It may sometimes be, that there appears no immediate alternative to Force. The fact remains that war, under whatever label, or with whatever purpose it is waged, cannot bring a lasting and effective peace, or achieve good-will among peoples. Where Force is the means, it tends to dominate, and become the end as well.

Let us not forget that the entire world is in a state of transition: that, even in countries where those in control place their reliance mainly on Force, there are multitudes of peace-loving people ready and anxious to join their numbers to those of other lands who are seeking to promote International Fellowship and Peace. They should not be overlooked, much less indiscriminately condemned. They are the allies, not the enemies

of peace. By making clear an intention to aid in the removal of injustice, by framing national and international policies to that end, peace-loving nations will win the co-operation of countless numbers in every land.

As it becomes evident that nations are determined to help one another; that they recognize that the good of all is bound up with the well-being of each, a new world order will soon come into being. Meanwhile, with conditions throughout the world what they are today, it is better to live cautiously, than dangerously. The greatest possible care has to be taken to see that, through some mistaken step or misdirected effort, a very large fire is not started in an attempt to put out a much smaller one. We cannot strive too diligently to confine all areas of conflict.

If areas of actual conflict have been confined to the extent they have, it is because some nations have been strong enough and great enough to preserve, almost to the limit of endurance, an attitude of restraint. As other nations have exhibited less in the way of restraint, fellowship between peace-loving nations has been quickened and strengthened. International Fellowship thus developed is the surest guarantee of an ultimate and enduring Peace.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D21998

Office of  
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication..... **Ottawa M. Journal**  
 Date..... **Nov. 12 /37.**  
 Subject..... **Dinner - Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League,  
 Mr. King's Speech, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, Nov. 11, 1937.**

# Vimy Memorial Designer Will Be Honored

**Prime Minister  
Says Parliament  
Will Pass  
Resolution—  
Hon. C. G.  
Power Urges  
Unity.**

Participating unexpectedly in the program of the second annual Armistice Dinner on Thursday night in the Chateau Laurier, under the auspices of the Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced that the Canadian Parliament, at its next session, would be asked to place on record the appreciation of the people of Canada for the work of Dr. Walter S. Allward, R.C.A., as designer of the Vimy Memorial.

Dr. Allward was the guest of honor at the banquet. Glowing tributes were paid to him, and the manner in which he had symbolized the Canadian spirit and its contribution in the Great War, not only by the Prime Minister, but by Major the Hon. C. G. Power, Minister of Pensions and National Health, and by Brigadier General Alex Ross, of Yorkton, Sask., national president of the Canadian Legion.

**Honor Dr. Allward.**

An honorary life membership in the Legion was presented to Dr. Allward by General Ross amid applause from the nearly 800 people who attended the banquet. Dr. Allward briefly expressed his gratitude for the signal honor.

Responding to the toast of "Canada," which had been proposed by Colonel H. C. Osborne, of the War Graves Commission, Mr. Power urged unity of purpose in the Dominion, and the avoidance of sectionalism.

He said that while many of the ex-soldiers had re-established themselves, the obligation of the Canadian people to its ex-soldiers had not as yet been discharged. It was a continuing one, and would persist until every just claim had been met.

Prime Minister King also thanked the Canadian Legion for the part it had played in helping in the care of needy veterans. He said that the matter of expressing the nation's thanks to the designer of the Vimy Memorial had been before the Government some time ago. In view of the pilgrimage, and other happenings it had been thought desirable to postpone this appropriate gesture.

Mr. King said he had been deeply moved by the services conducted throughout Canada, and particularly in the National Capital. These had brought home poignantly the memories of the men who had given their all for those ideals which moved them, and in a cause they had made their own. More than ever did the action of Canada more than 20 years ago manifest

to the world what this country had been inspired to do.

Remembrance Day was set aside to commemorate not only those who had given their lives, but all who had served in the conflict, and who were continuing to serve. Uppermost in the mind was the preservation of those things which these men and women had held dear.

PRESS CLIPPINGS D 21999

Office of  
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

**Weighing Issues Carefully.**

The fact that Canada and the other nations, continued to keep green the memory of these men, and the inspiration which had promoted them to cross the ocean to fight in a foreign land, was not lost on those nations which today were abandoning the courses of peace. They were weighing carefully all the issues involved, the Prime Minister declared.

It was futile to ask what Canada would do under any hypothetical set of circumstances, the Premier indicated. The spirit of Canada reposed in the breasts of the men and women of this country; and what that spirit prompted them to do was the thing that would be done.

**"The terrible situation in Europe, and the frightful developments in the Orient seem to bring home to us as never before the real significance of the part played by those who went overseas 20 years ago.**

"These events have brought back to our minds what was required in the way of courage and heroism and with it the feeling that none of us knows what lies ahead. Therefore we are in a better position to appreciate their task."

**Tribute to Vimy Designer.**

Mr. King said he was glad of the opportunity given him to join with Mr. Power in the tribute to Dr. Allward "who has provided for us a monument which will take its place among the great works of art in the world." Dr. Allward had expressed in stone on the battle field at Vimy what Canada had felt, and in a manner which had impressed the hearts of men and women in all parts of the world. He thought the presentation to him of a life membership in the association of the men who served was what Dr. Allward would have desired.

"They have made their contribution, you have made yours, and the two are indelibly and immortally linked together in association with that great event," said the Prime Minister to Dr. Allward.

"We thank you with all our

hearts for that immortal work which you have created out of your own genius and left as a lasting memorial to the world of the service of Canada in the Great War. All Canada thanks you and honors you for what you have done."

The Prime Minister said he thought they had all come to the conclusion "that war never settled anything satisfactorily. We must make justice prevail in the affairs of men and nations."

But in this world of realities it did so happen that wherever freedom had to be preserved there must stand between it and the forces that would destroy it, men who were chivalrous and courageous enough to defend it even with their own breasts.

"We hope the time is not coming when Canadians will be called upon to do this," said the Prime Minister. "If it is prevented it will be because of Remembrance Day which is a reminder of the heroism and courage and sacrifice in the Great War."

Captain Gordon H. Rochester, president of the Ottawa branch of the Canadian Legion presided at the banquet which was of a most cordial and enjoyable character. The program of entertainment restored some of the old wartime atmosphere, with songs and skits characteristic of those days.

**Honor "Silent Army".**

The toast to "The Silent Army" was very impressive. As the curtain in front of a specially-erected stage rolled back there was revealed a Flanders background, with Bugle-Major C. A. Day, M.M., sounding "Last Post". Lawrence Binyon's famous lines, "They shall not grow old", were recited by Captain Ben Allen, after which a concealed choir sang: "O Valiant Hearts". The whole company then joined in "O Canada". Reveille was sounded by the bugler.

The inimitable "Red" Newman (of "Dumbell" fame) sang some old favorites for the large gathering while Ben Allen led in wartime songs which lightened the burden along the cobblestones and in the trenches.

A one-act sketch "Estaminet" directed by Major Robert Darby evoked gales of laughter with

# PRESS CLIPPINGS **D 22000**

Office of  
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

"Red" Newman playing a leading role. Other artists were Mrs. W. Douglas, Miss E. Cockram, F. W. Merryweather, Joseph Rigby, Harry Hedges, J. Curran and A. Eustace.

George S. Piers was orchestra director and Percy Rutledge, accompanist. W. Atkins, W. Hayes and Stan Knight looked after the staging while the beautiful and effective lighting was attended to by W. Lane and Charles Quick.

Leslie McKenna, basso, sang the ever-popular song, "I've Seen Marie," which was composed in connection with the Vimy Pilgrimage of 1936.

#### "A Prayer in Stone."

Introducing Dr. Allward, General Ross said it was fitting there should be a memorial on Vimy Ridge. Though there had been discussion over other memorials there had never been any criticism of that at Vimy. It was "a prayer in stone."

"We want Dr. Allward to know how much we appreciate his work and we are conferring on him this honorary life membership in the Canadian Legion," said General Ross.

After the diminutive badge symbolic of life membership had been placed in Dr. Allward's buttonhole, he rose amidst applause and spoke briefly. "I do want to thank you for your goodness and kindness and generosity tonight," he said. He expressed appreciation of the co-operation extended to him by Colonel H. C. Osborne, C.M.G. "To Colonel Osborne and others and even to those who dug into the soil at the memorial you owe thanks as much as to me," he said.

General Ross also handed a beautiful bouquet of roses to Mrs. Allward following the presentation to her husband.

#### Toast to Canada.

The toast to "Canada" was proposed by Colonel H. C. Osborne, of the War Graves Commission, in a characteristically witty speech. He said it would be responded to by Major Power "who, in becoming a Minister has not ceased to be a comrade."

Their thoughts were turned to the heroic events of 20 years ago which had quickened that self-consciousness in Canada which was "the first requisite for the birth of a nation."

A nation was a people with "a will to be one." That sense of unity and solidarity permeating all the people was a prime essential of nationhood. "It is well to make constitutional advances. But constitutional forms are but a hollow shell if the kernel is absent," said Colonel Osborne. "Different parts of the country have their legitimate interests, but if they are insisted on without regard to the interests of the country as a whole we shall fail to achieve unity." Mutual understanding, sympathy, and a spirit of compromise must be established.

#### Hon. C. G. Power.

Major Power, on rising to respond to this toast, was greeted with musical honors and cries of "Chubby." He said the presence of the Prime Minister indicated the recognition by the whole country of the "masterpiece of the Vimy Memorial." Major Power thanked the Prime Minister for having attended the dinner, "in order to show his appreciation of the extremely helpful work of the Canadian Legion in giving the assistance it does to those of us who are endeavoring to do whatever we can to rehabilitate our comrades."

"The obligation of the Canadian people to its ex-soldiers has not as yet been discharged. It is a continuing one and will persist until every just claim is adjusted, every right acquired on the field of honor has been established."

But the great majority had quietly and seriously reassumed the role of citizens and had taken their place in the very forefront of Canadian manhood.

Since the war there had been difficulties, misunderstandings and misconception. There had been disruption, but presently there came readjustment and then rehabilitation which was yet in the process of completion when the economic crisis and depression "struck with violence and force of a tropical cyclone."

# PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of  
The Prime Minister

D 22001

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

"All classes and categories were affected, none more adversely than the ex-soldier who during the years of war and the subsequent period of unsettlement had been precluded from sinking his economic roots as deeply as others.

"During those parlous times all their noble qualities of mind and heart, all that fine spirit of war years, were more than ever es-

sential. Courage was necessary as high as that which drove them cheering over the countless battle-scarred ridges of France and Flanders. They finally won through by that same persistence, perseverance and dogged determination which had held the bloody war-soaked trenches for days and months.

"And today the ex-soldier can boast, and proudly, that he holds his place in industry, commerce, in public life, in the community, in every part of our national life," declared the Minister.

#### Unity of Purpose.

Unity of purpose was necessary for the future welfare of the Dominion. The early adventurers had laid the foundations of Canada. The year 1914 had seen somewhat of a reversal of the process when men from the new world had gone to Europe bringing new method, new enthusiasm and new energy.

In paying his tribute to Dr. Allward, the speaker said "perhaps our debt to him is even greater than we presently realize." Surely it could be said of the Vimy Memorial that it had contributed to Canada's fame by transmuting imperishable ideals into a masterpiece whose inspiration would endure throughout the ages.

#### Ontario Greetings.

M. McIntyre Hood, private secretary to Hon. G. D. Conant, K.C., Attorney General of Ontario, conveyed greetings from both his immediate chief and from Premier Hepburn. Mr. Conant paid tribute to the Legion through Mr. Hood for magnificent work not only in caring for the disabled and dependents of the fallen, but also for maintaining the ideals of British citizenship.

"I know the Canadian Legion has ever stood as a bulwark against those subversive forces and influences which would destroy the structure built up through centuries of British citizenship," his message read.

Mr. Conant was unable to attend the dinner in Ottawa as he was speaking to the Canadian Club in New York at an Armistice luncheon.

At the head table were Premier King, Hon. C. G. Power, Mrs.

Power, Brig. General Alex Ross, C.M.G., Dr. Walter S. Allward, Mrs. Allward, Mayor Lewis, Mrs. Lewis, Captain G. H. Rochester, Mrs. Rochester, Colonel H. C. Osborne, M. McIntyre Hood, J. R. Griffin, organizing secretary, British Empire Service League, London, England; Major Rev. A. P. Menzies, M.C.



Vol	File/Dossier	Subject/Sujet	Dates	Pages	Reel\Bobine
39	144	Chronological Files	Jan.-Nov. 1938	D 22002 - D 22220	
39	145	Chronological Files	Jan.-Dec. 1939	D 22221 - D 22355	
40	146	Chronological Files	Jan. 1933	D 22356 - D 22478	
40	147	Chronological Files	Feb.-May 1933	D 22479 - D 22585	
40	148	Chronological Files	June 1933	D 22586 - D 22837	
40	149	Chronological Files	July 1933	D 22838 - D 22946	
40	150	Chronological Files	Aug. 1933	D 22947 - D 23100	
40	151	Chronological Files	Aug.-Dec. 1933	D 23101 - D 23311	
41	152	Chronological Files	Jan.-Mar. 1934	D 23312 - D 23805	
41	153	Chronological Files	Apr.-Aug. 1934	D 23806 - D 23864	

KING, William Lyon Mackenzie: Speeches Series

MG 26, J 5, Volume 39, pages D 22002 - D 22355

1938  
Notes of Speeches  
by  
Mr. King  
(Outside Parliament)

D22002

<u>Date</u>	<u>Occasion</u>	
Jan. 22	Wilson-Gill Wedding	1.
Mar. 30	Graham, Rt. Hon. G. P. (Dinner of Members of first Mackenzie King Administration)	2.
May 18	National Liberal Federa- tion of Canada Meeting.	3.
May 20	National Federation of Liberal Women of Canada - Banquet.	4.
May 28	Press Gallery Dinner.	5.
June 18	Mackenzie Home, Queenston. Opening of.	6.
June 18	Memorial Arch - Niagara Falls: Opening of.	7.
July 1	St. Lawrence-International Peace Centennial. (Prescott)	8.
July 30	Civic Luncheon - Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Toronto.	9.
Aug. 18	Opening of Thousand Islands Bridge, Ivy Lea, Ont. and Collins Landing, N.Y.	9a.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Occasion</u>	
Aug. 1.	Fort Henry - Re-opening of.	10.
Aug. 24.	Lord Stanley - Dinner to.	11.
Dec. 14.	Paul van Zeeland - Dinner to.	12.
- <u>1939</u> -		
Jan. 7.	Wedding Dr. W.L.M.King	12a
Apr. 22.	Press Gallery Dinner.	13.
Aug. 8.	20th Anniversary of Leadership of Liberal Party: (a) Civic Luncheon; (b) Complimentary Banquet.	14.
Nov. 9.	Air Training Missions - Government Dinner.	15.
Nov. 16.	Dinner given by Hon. J. V. Fairbairn and Capt. H. H. Balfour.	16.
Nov. 21.	Dinner by Lord Riverdale, Chairman of the United Kingdom Air Mission.	17.
Nov. 28.	Opening of New Post Office Building, Ottawa.	18.

1940

V22004

Notes of Speeches

by Mr. King

(Outside Parliament)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Occasion</u>	
Aug. 5.	Opening of Uplands (No. 2) Service Flying Training School.	19.
Sept.24.	Naylor-Crerar Wedding.	20.
Sept.25.	United States Journalists - Dinner in honor of.	21.

D 22005

Marriage of

Miss Olive Wilson to Alan F. Gill

Ottawa, January 22, 1938.

D22006

Hon. George P. Graham  
Dinner of Members  
First Mackenzie King Administration  
Ottawa, March 30, 1938.

*copy*

D22007

RE: DINNER OF MEMBERS OF

FIRST MACKENZIE KING ADMINISTRATION

CHATEAU LAURIER, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1938

(Sworn Dec. 29, 1921)

No. in original Cabinet - 19

17 in H. of C., 2 in Senate

(All but 2 provinces represented - no one from Manitoba or Alberta)

In 16 years and 3 months (time that has elapsed) 9 living, 10 deceased.

Mr. King only unmarried Member still living.

Dandurand only one who has been bereaved

(Wives of all other Ministers still living.)

Dandurand 40 years a Senator-

Member of 3 Mackenzie King Administrations.

*with*

→ *arrived Feb. 1938. Dandurand*  
Of Sir Wilfrid's Cabinet, Graham and myself

only two Members of that original

Government still living - one in

H. of C. - 1 in Senate. *Graham & Self.*

Of 9 living, 8 still in Parliament, and

one, Mr. Stewart, Chairman of the

International Joint Commission.

● Out of 9, 4 appointed to Senate; (Senator Dandurand would make 5;)

Still in H. of C., 3; Lapointe, Motherwell and self.

Still in Cabinet, 3 Lapointe, Dandurand and self;

Of those who have gone <sup>*if had been appointed to Senate:*</sup> Murphy, Beland,

Bureau and Bostock ( latter appointed by Laurier in 1904.)

● Of those who have gone, following died in office; Robb, Kennedy, Bostock.

Those subsequently appointed to first Administration, still in Parliament-

In H. of C.: Cardin, Dunning, Elliott,

In Senate,: Walter Foster, Dr King

● Still living but not now in the Government: McDonald, McMurray, Lucien Cannon, Gordon;

Also Sir Herbert Marler and Vincent Massey

D22009

both in Legations.

● Deceased, McGivern and Boivin.

Present Cabinet formed, October 23, 1935

Ranks still intact.

●  
March 30, 1938

MEMBERS OF **D22010**  
FIRST MACKENZIE KING ADMINISTRATION

( AS SWORN IN DEC.29, 1921 )

NOW DECEASED

	<u>Date of Death</u>
Kennedy, Hon.W.C.	Jan.17, 1923
McKenzie, Hon.D.D.	June 8, 1927
Gouin, Hon.Sir Lomer	Mar.28, 1929
Fielding, Rt.Hon.W.S.	June 23, 1929
Robb, Hon.J.A.	Nov.11, 1929
Bostock, Hon.H.	Apr.28, 1930
Low, Hon.T.A.	Feb. 9, 1931
Bureau, Hon.Jacques	Jan.23, 1933
Beland, Hon.H.S.	Apr.22, 1935
Murphy, Hon.Charles	Nov.24, 1935

( Later became members of  
first administration :

Boivin, Hon. G. H. - Aug. 7, 1926,  
McGavin, Hon. H. B. - Feb. 3, 1931 )

D22011

Re: Dinner of Members of

First Mackenzie King Administration

Chateau Laurier, Wednesday, Mar.30,1938.

Delighted that dinner of old Cabinet  
colleagues being held on eve of birth-  
day anniversary of Senator Graham -

Serves to bring together old friends  
and colleagues, and to provide  
opportunity of honouring one  
whose friendship is a dearly  
valued possession of all present;

Recalls other faces now gone -

Former Members of our company, since  
taken from our midst -

Fielding, Robb, Gouin etc.

Sense of pleasure and well-being in  
company of old and tried friends -

No need to emphasize how close

D22012

- 2 -

the associations are between  
Cabinet colleagues -

Almost daily meetings,  
Constant exchange of views,  
advice, encouragement;

Strength of ties created by such  
constant and close associations;

Know of no one with a greater capacity  
for friendship than Senator Graham -

His friendships transcend our  
national borders, as they do the  
frontiers of race, religion and  
political party;

Tonight's gathering may, however,  
claim him as friend in an  
especial way;

His friendships based upon warmth  
of spirit, and genuine interest  
in, and concern for others;

D22013

- 3 -

Senator Graham's youthfulness of outlook-

For all his years - almost four  
score in number - he has maintained,  
unimpaired, broad humanitarian  
interests, intellectual capacities,  
and delightful sense of humour;

Birthday wishes -

Tomorrow, his 79th birthday anniver-  
sary -

Speaking, I know, for all present,  
in extending to him, hearty  
congratulations and warmest  
wishes for continued health and  
happiness.

March 28, 1938.  
RLF/GG

D22014

National Liberal Federation  
of Canada

Meeting

Ottawa, May 18, 1938.

National Liberal Federation (3)

A D22015  
Address - Nat Lib Federation

Words of welcome. May 18, 1938

Since last meeting - On Lib Federation  
changes since. present position  
of party.

So many voices - speakers, press  
effect of example radio, education  
international readiness; university, commerce  
thought and persuasion industrial

international readiness;  
thought and persuasion

Congratulations to Federation.

Liberal Monthly, ~~etc.~~  
Officers, etc.

My own relationship  
25 years ago.

Women's Federation,  
20th Century,  
Provinces.

2/ D22016

Representative character of gathering

Parliamentary party;  
outside Parliament -

Lambert

Position of the party:

Strong in Dominion,  
in Provinces.

Nature and Purpose of a political party.

Need for Unity -

disintegrating forces.

*By. Kennedy's speech - Powell's answer*

Must be wholehearted and  
thoroughgoing.

*All resources for unity common stock*  
Be true to the cause. *independence of*

*Schools have not changed*

How effect -

*14 points  
[22 November]*

What Liberalism is.

*danger of thought penetration  
infection with unroyalism  
danger of example - bad, good  
era of international relations*

~~4-2/~~ D22017

Asquith - resignation leadership  
Greenoch, Oct. 15, 1926.

"The fortunes of the Liberal party may fluctuate . It may at one moment (as was the case in 1906) seem to be so strong as to be able to defy any conceivable hostile combination. At another moment, as after the "Coupon" Election of 1918, it may seem to be so battered and mutilated as to be on the verge of annihilation. But there is only one way in which it can <sup>ever</sup> be killed, and that is by suicide. And even then its principles would survive, and before long find a new and fitting incarnation."

*Character has changed  
it is not Liberal*

*1st points  
1886 1926*

*Compare Lib Party in 1919  
1930*

D22019

National Federation of Liberal  
Women of Canada.

Banquet

Ottawa, May 20th, 1938.

National Federation of Liberal  
Women of Canada Banquet  
May 20, 1938

(4)

D-2020

file

*Can't believe  
kindness  
Allan Womans Club*

*banquet  
to all*

Introduction:

Congratulations.  
Appreciations.

*28*

Women's interest in politics.

*to own concern for human values, human freedom*  
Her two special interests:

- (1) home, *work*
- (2) country.  
*education*

Problems of Government today.

*Always door to the heart of the woman of*

(1) Home - human problems.

*our love  
in country*

(2) Country - drought,  
unemployment.

Problems of Home:

*if they go all goes*

(1) Material and Economic -

satisfaction human needs.

*concerned with material values*

(2) Spiritual -

recognition of human

personality.

*concerned with spiritual values*

Problems of Country:

Unity and Security.

Something better than road building

= home building.

Something better than national wealth

= national spirit.

*Security unity*

*The base*

L22021

Statement of case of World position today.

*World as per* Harold Butler. X

Significance of.

Both home and country threatened.

Subversive doctrine,  
disintegrating forces  
within and without.

The Cause of

World War, *( See external affairs*  
Depression, *since 1928*

forsaking old and true paths.

*Progress or confusion* *( see paragraph )*

Present Position: - *confusion*

In a maze -

Peace and War <sup>*hand*</sup> in balance.

Two views - <sup>*^*</sup> *disturb in balance*  
*two scales to right or left*

Armageddon vs. Serious. *attitude will*  
*more than*  
*cooperate*  
*disturb, settle*

Progress or Confusion.

How determine outcome. - *course*

Good-will vs. ill-will prevail,  
Nation and industry.

Dust in the balance -

find the good way -

*Balance under the foot*  
*relation with persons*  
*John*  
*etc.*

the old way.  
*The natural way*

D22022

The good way - the old way - Liberal

*the way*

Has proved so in past.

*needs or desires*

The world's need - Our need. *Godly*

Because of

(1) its principles - general vs. particular

emphasis on individual -  
Brotherhood of man.

*affixes principles, aims, methods etc. to Canada - Europe - world*

(2) its aim - freedom -

not dictatorship  
or regimentation.

(3) its method - cooperation - not coercion;

*Cooperation is the only method which is*

persuasion - not violence.

(4) Reliance upon reason - not force,

right - not might.

(5) its spirit - good-will - not ill-will.

*A political party necessary to effect*

D22023

4.

How can we serve

(1) Apply Liberal principles, aims, method, spirit.

Women especially adapted.  
Work at Hull House. (from address)  
Passmore Edwards.

- to International Relations.
- to Inter-imperial Relations.
- to Dominion-Provincial Relations.

(2) Be true to the cause.

~~love~~ all things

keep Party united <sup>hard to fight</sup>

(3) Spirit that preserves the home <sup>liberalism does not</sup>  
(4) needed to preserve the Nation. <sup>disrupts</sup>  
and the World. <sup>the</sup>

See Halifax 1955

Union & Party

Ministry of <sup>Service of State</sup>  
Foreign Affairs } under liberal way - no religion  
no corruption

116  
D22024

Ottawa Morning Citizen

May 20, 1938

# Warns War May Soon Threaten Social Edifice

**In Event of Another Gen-  
eral War Total Collapse  
Practically Certain, Says  
Chief of I.L.O. in Report**

Canadian Press.

GENEVA, May 19—Harold But-  
ler, director of the International  
Labor Office, tonight warned that  
war is blocking world social pro-  
gress and threatens to precipitate  
a "total collapse."

In his annual report, the British  
chief of the labor bureau, a League  
of Nations organization, reported  
favorably on basic economic con-  
ditions but declared "war is al-  
ready invading the social field."

"It has already blocked some  
of the main avenues of advance,"  
Mr. Butler reported, "and may  
soon begin to sap the social edifice  
which this generation has raised.  
Should another general war break  
out, a total collapse is practically  
certain."

The report, released by the  
labor office, will be submitted to  
the International Labor Confer-  
ence here next month.

*Causes  
Confusion  
Causes  
World War - 2*

*September 17*

*Both home & country threaten*

*Subsided election  
democracy force*

*Causes - Confusion - Causes*

D22024

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*Canal  
Confusion  
base  
from 1938-39*

*Agreement of  
1938-39  
1938-39  
1938-39  
1938-39*

**REPEAT  
REPETITION**

Theme for Address

D22025

National Federation  
of Liberal Women

The Meaning of the World's Unrest:

- (1) Conflict of the material and the  
spiritual in life -

centred too much on body of man,  
not on things of the  
mind and spirit.

The essential nature of man -  
a spiritual being.

Satisfaction of material wants  
not sufficient.

Need to satisfy longings of the  
spirit.

Chance to enjoy Art, Music,  
beauty in all its forces -  
a more abundant life.

- (2) The masses of people held down -

(a) by privilege in the past -  
classes, etc.;

(b) by machinery today -  
to maintain class  
instead of eliminating  
class.

(3) Reality vs. Appearance.

The only real worth - character,  
chance to develop character.

Liberalism must aim at freeing the spirit  
of man.

Why great poets, artists, musicians  
foremost part Liberals - radicals.

A new order coming into being.

A new sense of values -

Service to others (State) - the whole,  
not to class.

The truth that underlies totalitarianism:

brown shirts - outward equality in  
appearance;

service to State - human service,  
co-operation.

The false in totalitarianism:

ignoring of human values - levelling,  
all alike,  
service to a party, etc.

Need to preserve individual liberty,

freedom, etc., in securing a larger  
freedom.

D22027

Press Gallery Dinner

May 28, 1938.

Press Gallery Dinner  
May 28, 1938

D 22028

Introductory

Thanks for invitation

on behalf of other guests  
and self.

Express pleasure at presence of:

White,  
Cahan,  
P. D. Ross,  
Lapointe,  
and others.

Regret absence of:

Bennett,  
G. P. Graham,  
and others in and outside  
Parliament.

Congratulations:

Lipsett - on speech;  
Lynch - as President.

30 years ago - Press dinner.

~~2-21/2~~ D22029

Personal association with press very short.

1896 - Toronto Globe,  
Mail and Empire,  
Toronto Star;

also, 1900-1908,  
Editor of Labour Gazette.

Hereditary right.

W. L. Mackenzie experience as a  
journalist:

Colonial Advocate,  
most westerly publication  
in British North America;  
involved in libel suits;  
expelled from Legislature;  
Hansard; *Journalist of Toronto*  
defended actions himself for libel,  
etc

John King, K.C.

Editor, Berlin Telegraph;  
Associated in drafting libel laws of  
Canada by Sir John Thompson and  
Oliver Mowat, Ontario;  
also, for some 40 different papers,  
honorary member Canadian Press Ass'n;  
Counsel for Cinq Mars re breach of  
privileges House of Commons.  
Author - Law of Criminal Libel;  
Treatise on slander and libel;  
Case of precognition, some member  
of Parliament in politics.

Significance of Press Dinner

expressed in article by Sydney Roe -

"brotherhood of Parliament"  
gathers at Press Gallery dinner.

Article reveals historic association -

Leaders from Sir John Macdonald  
to present;

linking with Confederation.

Present value in relation to Parliament.

Bringing together constituent elements-

four estates of the realm;

like ~~the British Commonwealth~~  
British Commonwealth of  
Nations:

freely associated,  
common allegiance,  
no subordination  
domestic or  
external affairs.

Room 16 not made use of-

change in structure of building;

change in the times;

other changes in Capital,

Greber's plans being carried out.

D22031

Theme of evening - Defence of Canada.

*less in its accuracy - represent rather*  
Those who have to do with formulating  
of public opinion by the spoken  
or the written word.

The Press plays the largest part -  
its word is more enduring.

The magic and the power of  
the written word.

Many people believe what  
they read.

*difficult to distinguish*  
Difficult distinguish true from false -

today's subversive theories,  
tendencies, and thoughts.

Necessary to get back to bed rock of  
truth and sound principles.

Test of soundness of principles and  
policies -

Can a course of conduct or action  
be indefinitely prolonged,

e.g. good-will between individuals,  
classes and nations.

Discord or harmony.

D22032

Press -

Press Gallery.

on Today.

its impression  
ugh courtesy of

c hourly over

and of

liament,

Canadian Press.

apers

Canadian Press.

Canadian Press

public opinion.

*at Council*

Essence of courtesy - good-will

not to foster ill-will.

*age of international relations*

Courtesy = restraint, and seeing others point of view.

Parliament <sup>with regard to</sup> less significant <sup>first occurrence</sup> than Press today.

*world affairs*

New factors at work -

*a condition of international difficulties*

Commentators - in relation to nations.

Thank Press for despatches received

last few weeks -

weeks of tension.

Remark Archbishop of Canterbury -

better relieve tension of nations

than our own particular feelings.

*Dean of Canterbury*

His Excellency

D 22034

*Don't put in from*

*summers, a lot of news of the  
other representation*

*Brotherhood evening*

Thanks on behalf of guests

present and absent.

Congratulations

Lipsett and Lynch.

Association with Press dinner -

30 years;

" with Press.

*- self  
handwritten  
notes*

Significance of Press dinner.

Sydney Roe - "Brotherhood of  
Parliament"  
gathers at dinner.

Historic significance.

Present significance:

constituent elements of  
British Commonwealth -

"freely associated",  
common allegiance.

x Room 16 - not used.

Changing times.

Defence of Canada

represented here.

Public Opinion

what we say,

what we write.

Press

Magic power of printed word,

devastating power of spoken word

Subversive tendencies.

Return sound principles.

Surest measure of Defence

Courtesy of Canadian Press.

What Parliament does.

What goes over Radio.

What goes in papers.

Essence of courtesy. —

Archbishop of Canterbury. — *Leeson*

MacDonald — *General Park Stewart*

*Jan Louis told us ?* and Cahan.

*model of courtesy*

D 22036

Ramsay MacDonald

Inscription - London Press Club:

"Say what you like,

but be careful what you write".

h. 6 — Safer to slander than to libel.

King -

Write as you may,

but be careful what you say.

D22037

Slow start

Inherited right

Sumner

Stomach contents

acid

After what said

minutes

lymphatic

or white

blue

Prognosis of well

gathers abdomen

Foggy history

injury

conclusion

D22038

Mackenzie Home, Queenston  
Opening of.

June 18th, 1938.

Notes used by Mr. King

June 18, 1938

D22039

MACKENZIE HOME, QUEENSTON

Thanks

- (1) Invitation to self to perform  
ceremony of opening building.
- (2) Invitation to descendants of  
Mackenzie to be present.
- (3) To Mr. Haines.
- (4) Congratulations for restoration  
and preservation as historic  
home.

This in name of people of  
Canada as descendant  
of W. L. Mackenzie.

D22040

- 2 -

Significance of movement to preserve  
historic sites and homes

Famous Land Marks

Historic scenic route

Best means to acquaint natives  
with its history

Best means to inspire human life  
to noble public service.

Building worthy of preservation for  
historic reasons

Fine old colonial style of  
architecture, partially  
destroyed by fire, 1842.

Ruin ever since.

Combination of strength and  
simplicity

Probably built by United

Empire Loyalists after

entry into government and public affairs.

Niagara District replete with Mackenzie

associations

Home

Flight

Navy Island

American people

None so intimate and touching as  
old <sup>Monument</sup> monument, with the memor-  
ies of its early occupant.

All that <sup>(our hands)</sup> ~~his work~~ and his <sup>(warriors)</sup> ~~Sacrifice~~  
have meant in the life of the  
nation;

This house significant as home of  
Mackenzie where he began  
publication of "Colonial  
Advocate"

The "Colonial Advocate" the  
weapon used to attack  
the abuses of the day.

D22042

- 4 -

Mackenzie himself the spear head  
of the attack.

Struggle against the family compact

Agitation for responsible

government began at Queen-  
ston, 1824.

Brooks monument

Sir Peregrin Maitland

Press - thrown into Lake  
Ontario.

Insofar as any one spot in  
Upper Canada can be said to  
be "the birthplace of resp-  
onsible government" it is  
here recorded by an historical  
association on stone.

Served as school trustee

D22043

- 5 -

Mackenzie himself an example to men  
and women of all generations  
of an <sup>unimpeachable</sup> patriot  
which he declared the best  
heritage etc.

Sketch of Career

A year ago today, visit to Dundee

Mackenzie born in Dundee, 1795

Crossed to Canada 1820 - at age of

25

Good education and business  
training

Commercial pursuits Queenston  
and Dundas

Married Isabel Baxter, 1822,  
July 1, age 27.

Came to Queenston autumn 1823 with  
wife and mother - age of 29

60 houses - 300 people.

First No. Advocate 18th May, 1824;

Year of Brock's monument

20 Nos. published in six months

Moved to York - published there.

Gave up business for journalism  
and politics

Service of the people -

not self interest to  
fight in justice, corruption  
and oppression - life a  
sacrifice to principle

Contrast of life here

Business - property etc.

And in Toronto

Finest printing establish-  
ment.

Best in British Colonies

Finest books and stories

D22045

- 7 -

Service in Legislature

Service as Mayor

Risked all

Home, fortune, personal  
happiness, self and family.

Hunted as a fugitive

Exile, imprisonment,  
poverty, etc.

Reward

Pardon

Presented with home Toronto.

Returned to Legislature

Memory honoured

Home a national possession

"Cloud of witnesses"

Instances connected with House

(1) Colonial Advocate

Printed in U. S. and Canada

- 8  
Printing Press

(Found dif

get \$4

(2) The dedicatio

life to pu

Re plan

or 1

Abandoned

First step in

( Seeds  
( Seeds  
( flou  
day

Change affecte

Canada

(3) The link betwe

present

About

- 9 -

D22047

Marriage of father and mother

*Wife's name - had man*

Thanks for golden key

Unlock the past

Open the door of the present

to our own and future

generations

Treasures - Laurier House

to Mackenzie home

Hope that its inscription may

serve<sup>as</sup> a testimony to

succeeding generations of an

endeavour on the part of a

*members of*  
~~great~~ family ( a century of

Canadian history) to be

true to <sup>traditions</sup> ~~trusts~~ of public

service

God's covenant with

his people - ancient

times

D22048

- 10 -

and of the 100 years pressing  
upon other times  
Declare W. L. Mackenzie house  
open to the public.

mpLcd

D22049

Memorial Arch - Niagara Falls

Unveiling of.

June 18th, 1938.

D22050

MEMORIAL ARCH - NIAGARA FALLS

Thanks to Mr. McQuesten and Commission  
for invitation.  
to Mr. Houck for introduction.

Mention of distinguished guests  
present.

Purpose of ceremony - Unveiling Memorial  
Arch (Clifton Gate),  
entrance to Oakes Theatre.

Place of ceremony.

- (a) unparalleled natural beauty;  
incomparable.  
voice of many waters.  
historic - scenic.
- (b) unparalleled historic interest.  
unequaled save Quebec, Washington,  
Williamsburg.

History of Canada remarkable.  
Combines all civilizations.  
Compresses centuries into decades.  
All represented here from discovery  
of America to present.  
Review of Canadian history.

D 22051

2.

Explorers (LaSalle),  
Discoverers,  
Missionaries (taking of Quebec 1756-63)  
American revolution - U.E. Loyalists.

Beginnings of Government:

First Legislature - Upper Canada.  
Governor Simcoe.

Navy Hall.

— Invasion - War of 1812-14.

Home of Laura Secord.

Old forts.

Tecumseh Indians.

— Beginnings of political agitation.

Colonial Advocate - Mackenzie's Press

Brock Monument - 1824.

(Sir Peregrine Maitland)

Navy Island.

Rebellion of 1837.

Two loyalties - Crown and people.

Time of ceremony.

Hundred years from Rebellion.

Responsible Government.

Durham's report, etc.

Object of ceremony. The Memorial Arch.

Significance of Arches -

triumph usually conquest of arms

this time conquest of ideas and

ideals.

Tribute to sacrifice.

Unknown warrior - unknown pioneer.

D 22052

3.

The cross of sacrifice = our country today  
the crown of sacrifice.

Both have contributed.

Conception due to Hon. Mr. McQuesten.  
Vision, historic sense,  
Practical wisdom, good judgment  
and chivalry.

Congratulations to all concerned.  
Architect: Mr. Sommerville.  
Mr. Kaumeyer - Manager of Parks Comm  
and all Commissioners for their  
foresight and concern for  
human welfare.

Recalls beautification of Capital  
at Ottawa.

Importance due to: (travel  
(cinema  
(television.

Inscriptions on the panels of the Arch.

(a) tribute to pioneers.  
the unknown, unheralded, un-  
recorded, unnumbered, unremembered  
men and women who have contributed  
laying foundation of the nation.

tribute particularly to the  
heroism and sacrifices of men  
and women in times of peace and  
war.

homely virtues of those in humble  
circumstances, inactive self-  
reliance, thrift, industry,

D22053

4.

endurance, faith, courage,  
reverence.

The work and worth of individual  
men - world's work. Farmers,  
mechanics, day-labourers.

Recall the lines of Gray's  
"Eulogy"  
"Some Village Hampden."  
"Full many a gem".  
"Let not ambition.."

- (b) Tribute to lives of sacrifice  
given in cause of freedom.

Lowell "Truth forever on the  
scaffold".

Roseberry: "Re monument of Cromwell"  
(See quotation).

- (c) Tribute to Canada itself.

Pioneers - intellectual and  
political freedom.

British Commonwealth of Nations  
Transition in political develop-  
ments:

Responsible Government.  
Self-Government.  
Domestic and external.

Significance of a hundred years.

The Coronation and the Imperial  
Conference.

Queen Victoria and Queen Elizabeth;  
~~George IV~~ - George VI.

Imperial Conference - united Empire.

D22054

5.

Has been unveiled.

Remains to dedicate the Arch.

Remain steadfast and true to homely virtues, inactive self-reliance, industry, thrift, endurance, etc. Principles of right and justice and freedom, and reverence for truth and for work, faith, religious belief.

These gave their lives to the making of a nation.

Ourselves to maintain in bonds of unity and fraternity as a heritage to future generations, the nation that our forbears have bequeathed to us.

Significance of this in present day.

Wars on earth.

Earthquake and famine, pestilence and world unrest - to be united.

Keep <sup>Canada</sup> Empire united.

D22055

St. Lawrence-International  
Peace Centennial.

Prescott, July 1, 1938.

D22056

St. Lawrence International  
Peace Centennial.

Prescott, July 1, 1938.

Appreciation of invitation -  
(Mr. Casselman)

Pleasure of being present - 71st

Anniversary of Dominion;

Very close to similar national  
anniversary of U.S. (July 4th)

(1) Personal considerations;

(2) Public considerations;

(1) Personal -

Associations with both sides of family,

and both sides of struggle;

Visit to Scotland year ago - to home

of both grandfathers;

Both came to Canada to seek freedom and

opportunity in new land;

D22057

Found government not responsible to people -

Crown and machinery of government  
used by governor and "family compact" as bulwark for power and  
privilege -

"law and order" meant defence of  
existing order in face of people's  
will;

Those seeking freedom thus made to appear enemies of Crown -

Conflict of loyalties;

Parallel with British history -

Same opposing forces in motherland  
and colony;

Long constitutional struggle -

Climax in events of 1837-8 -

Both branches of family represented on opposite sides -

John King in H.M. forces came to Prescott to drive out invaders -

Took part in battle of the Windmill and later superintended defensive works at Fort Wellington; there contracted fatal illness to which he succumbed soon after - buried in military cemetery at Quebec.

Mackenzie had been a fugitive in U.S. after outbreak in December 1837 -

Was believed to have participated in battle of the Windmill - actually was in N.Y. City at time - had no connection

with expedition; (not im-  
prisoned at Rochester until  
June (21?) 1839 -

John King, as subaltern, helped train  
artillery on Windmill, believing  
Mackenzie among those beseiged;

Conflict resulted in final achievement of  
responsible government -

Thus, forces of freedom and of law and  
order became united in building  
of nation;

Struggle for reform and responsible  
government, and place of these  
in structure of British Common-  
wealth, received fitting commemo-  
ration at Niagara Falls fortnight  
ago;

D2060

● Building of Canada a great epic -  
a land of reconciliation of  
differences;

Recalls monument at Quebec - single  
shaft to commemorate victor  
and vanquished alike;  
two different races which share  
inheritance of this land;

● Believe time has come for memorial  
of both sides of struggle of century  
ago -

Both true to duty as they saw it;  
Old land has also witnessed historic  
reconciliations -

Briton and Saxon,

Saxon and Norman,

Roundhead and Cavalier -

Statute of Cromwell in

shadow of Westminster

Hall.

D 22061

(2) Public -

Public significance - importance of event, as of centenary, in national life of Canada;

International significance -

Events which took place at Prescott century ago involved people of U.S. -

Their interest is evinced by presence of Hon. Allen Newell, N.Y.

Assemblyman; Mr. Simmons, as representative of U.S. Govt., and so many others from neighbouring country;

Welcome to them - as to countless of their countrymen who come as friendly visitors to Canada - visiting neighbours;

Interest also in presence of Mr. Pawlica, Polish Consul General at Ottawa, and in unveiling of bronze tablet in memory of General von Schoulz, and others of his compatriots who participated in battle of the Windmill;

D22062

Conflict of 100 years ago an aftermath  
of rebellion -

Conducted by those who believed they  
were assisting cause of freedom  
Canada;

Constituted, nevertheless, infringe-  
ment of neutrality laws;

Desire to further liberty and democracy  
in Canada }

Had its part in motives of people  
of U.S. -

during invasion of 1775,  
war of 1812,  
expeditions of 1838 (Prescott  
etc.)

Fenian raids of 1866;

Battle of the Windmill one of last dis-  
plays of force across international  
border -

Since that time, in spite of differ-  
ences, reason and friendship

D 22063

have prevailed over forces  
making for ill-will and strife;  
(Mackenzie himself imprisoned  
in U.S. to avoid trouble  
between U.S. and Britain)

Peace which has existed so long be-  
tween our two countries based upon -

common intellectual heritage,  
common love of justice, abhorrence  
of armed strife,  
friendly intercourse which has  
fostered understanding  
and co-operation;

Mutual desire for peace found expres-  
sion in Rush-Bagot Treaty - (1817)

limiting naval armament on  
great lakes;

D22064

No need of monuments of stone or bronze  
to commemorate peace between Canada and  
U.S. -

A living vital fact -

Evidence in to-day's ceremonies;

Perhaps most eloquent memorials of  
peace are old forts and ramparts  
along border, long since fallen  
into disuse, whose very ruins  
betoken mutual faith and confi-  
dence of two peoples;

To-day, the emblems of the peace and  
friendship which, happily,  
characterize our relations, are  
international parks and gardens,  
and great bridges and thoroughfare<sup>s</sup>,  
which serve to further the ex-  
change of visits and commerce  
between our countries.

RLF/G  
June 30th, 1938.

D22066

July 30, 1938

Civic Luncheon - Toronto

Royal Canadian Yacht Club.

Thanks to Mayor and Corporation  
for invitation.

Representative character of gathering.

Presence of 9 Mayors of  
Municipalities.

Archdeacon Scott.

Board of Trade.

First meeting, in public, with Dr. Manion  
since his election as Leader.

*Public - Canada - significance of bond*  
Association of family with the City.

Mackenzie's life and residence in York

Designed coat of arms and motto.

Appreciation of monument being  
erected.

*Marriage of my father and mother*  
Marriage of my father and mother.

Father's association with the  
University and Law School & Church

Family association: brothers & sisters

My own University association and

beginnings of public life.

Remarkable development of City.

Enlarge upon note of co-operation  
referred to in morning.

Impressiveness: nature of morning ceremony

Stressing anew note of co-operation and  
national unity.

*All Canadian - - -*

D22067

9a.

Opening of Thousand Islands Bridge

August 18, 1938

U.S. was  
proprietor  
D22068

Opening of Thousand Islands Bridge  
between Ivy Lea, Ontario  
and Collins Landing, N.Y.  
August 18, 1938.

---

Appreciation of invitation from Thousand  
Islands Bridge Authority

Greetings to President of U.S.A.

mention hon. LL.D. from Queen's University  
(this morning);

recall previous official visits

Quebec (Citadel), July 31, 1936;

Victoria, B.C. September 30, 1937;

hope even amid pressing public duties he  
may find early occasion to visit  
Dominion again.

Pleasure at seeing completion of important  
public undertaking.

this is 7th major bridge across St. Lawrence  
Waterway from east to west:

1. Quebec Bridge (1917);
2. Montreal: Jacques Cartier Bridge (1927)
3. Montreal: Victoria Bridge
4. Cornwall;
5. Thousand Island Bridge (dedicated
6. International Peace Bridge (Fort Erie-Buffalo) today)
7. Ambassador Bridge (Windsor-Detroit).

● an 8th bridge will shortly be added:  
Blue Water Bridge, connecting  
Sarnia and Port Huron.

memorable fact that two such structures  
(Thousand Islands and Blue Water  
Bridges) should be completed in  
the same year.

Bridges as symbols of intercourse and friend-  
ship between our two nations.

● more than half the length of international  
boundary passes through waterways  
common to both countries;

bridges across these waterways facilitate  
passage of our citizens back and  
forth;

means of ensuring wider knowledge and  
better appreciation of historical  
background and commercial and civic  
development.

Significance of today's ceremony in historical  
perspective.

● how much of these developments have been  
bound up

1. with our waterways;
2. with the bridges which span them;

D22070

- 3 -

waterways were

1. the first highways of discovery (Champlain, LaSalle, Hudson);
2. the first main arteries of trade (furs; then products of forest and farm);
3. the avenues of settlement (before roads were built);
4. before age of railways, canals wrote an epic chapter (many touched St. Lawrence or Great Lakes);
5. today the longest inland deep-waterway in the world.

Importance of these waterways today.

Many questions arising from use of common waterways might be sources of friction

navigation requirements; domestic water supplies; irrigation projects;

happily for over a quarter century, questions of regulation and use competently dealt with by International Joint Commission;

in discharge of this highly technical business the Commission stands as a model to the world;

D22071

- 4 -

● pleasure at seeing present:

Hon. Charles Stewart (Chairman of  
Canadian Section)

Hon. A. O. Stanley (Chairman of U.S.  
(if present) Section)

opening of this bridge emphasizes possibilities of:

more visitors;  
greater exchange of goods;  
wider interchange of ideas;

● hope all these measures of progress will  
be encouraged in consequence.

This Bridge a reminder of material progress.

admire technical and professional skill  
incorporated;  
(recall far cry from days of wooden  
bridges, "Statute labour", military  
maintenance);

remember high standard of living of those  
who will cross it;

● reminder perhaps of close connection of the  
business of government with the  
welfare of all its citizens.

D22072

- 5 -

● Wider Significance of this Bridge: Friendship

a symbol of the peaceable and progressive order of society which it is our joint purpose to foster and maintain;

this bridge, like that society, built by co-operative effort in both countries;

a challenge to maintain unimpaired the political faith which forms our strongest bond of friendship and understanding;

● a challenge also to imagination and humanity in building a durable and equitable society on this continent.

Celebrations and Commemorations of 1938

few weeks ago, St. Lawrence International Peace Celebration commemorated Battle of Windmill, one of last displays of force across border;

fortnight ago, opening of restored Fort Henry, once a formidable fortress, now rededicated as a monument to international peace;

● these among others links in strong chain of friendship binding our two nations together.

D22073

- 6 -

one other striking reminder of century of amity;

on July 15, 1838, Lord Durham took unprecedented step of crossing officially to U. S. territory;

coincided, literally, with first occasion on which any British Commander-in-Chief had shown any marked cordiality to U.S. citizens;

thereafter incidents of incivility were replaced by demonstrations of hospitality and respect;

friendship tracing from this incident happily recalled by official visit of Lord Tweedsmuir to Washington, April, 1937.

Conclusion: A unique feature of geography

Around the site of this bridge, the Canadian Shield reaches into United States;

this great geological heart of central Canada is one of the oldest physical formations known to our planet;

perhaps happy augury for our future relations that we can count today:

D 22074

- 7 -

a bond as solid as the rock  
of this continent;

these newer bonds of steel and  
concrete spanning our greatest  
common highway;

our common devotion to ideas of  
free government and public  
liberty; and

a century of mutual friendship  
which stands as an example  
to the world.

August 5, 1938

JAG:MAC

D22075

Fort Henry: Re-Opening of  
Kingston, Aug. 1, 1938.

1.8.38  
D22076

Opening Ceremony at Fort Henry

Personal and public reasons visiting Kingston

Congratulations to: City  
Committee

Historical significance of occasion.

Review of Canadian history.

Canada: land of reconciliation.

Jeremiah: "One way and one heart equals  
peace and unity."

Wolfe and Montcalm.

Memorial in Military College.

Races

classes

civil strife.

Rebellion of 1837.

Monument at Queen's Park.

International peace.

*Extension of*  
*1854*  
*to*  
*the*  
*border*

Rush-Bagot Agreement.

Lord Sydenham,

Lord Bagot.

Responsible Government.

National unity.

*political freedom*  
*peace*  
*order*  
*union*  
*joint with*  
*Canada*  
*— Baldwin*  
*—*  
*—*  
*—*  
*—*  
*—*

D22077

City - Chicago

or Chicago

for

110<sup>th</sup>

can

Plan to visit

Chicago fields  
a city

How many

count Pages

Chicago

Notes

S

JEREMIAH

Chapter XXXII

D 22078

"And now therefore thus said the Lord, the God of Israel, concerning this city, ..... <sup>destroy by the Babylonians because of</sup> (re Babylon)..... ~~and~~ I will bring them again unto this place, and I will cause them to dwell safely: and they shall be my people, and I will be their God: and I will give them one heart, and one way, that they may fear me for ever, for the good of them, and of their children after them: and I will make an everlasting covenant with them; that I will not turn away from them, to do them good; but I will put my fear in their hearts, that they shall not depart from me. Yea, I will rejoice over them to do them good, and I will plant them in this land assuredly with my whole heart and with my whole soul."

D22079

~~James~~  
Henry Long

Place which Henry  
holds in part  
of the

D 22080①

Re-Opening of Fort Henry  
Kingston, August 1/38.

Thanks to Committee -

Pleasure of being in Kingston -

first occasion since g.e.1935

(campaign opened at Kingston);

happy to be on platform with Mr.

Rogers in his own constituency;

Family associations with Kingston & district;

John King, quartered in garrison at

Kingston (before moving to

Fort Wellington);

Baxter family lived at Cataraqui

Grange (Mackenzie married Isabel  
Baxter)

George Baxter, Master of Royal Grammar

School, pupils included Macdonald,

Cartwright;

Mackenzie visited Kingston 1825;

at height of rebellion the Grange

was searched on supposition

Mackenzie had taken refuge there

- not true.

*with my  
mother's  
side*

1838 a year of many stirring anniversaries -

Kingston itself - centenary of municipal council;

Fort Henry proper - escape of leaders in Rebellion just 100 years ago;

nearby, Battle of Windmill - one of last displays of force across border (St. Lawrence International Peace Centennial - Fort Wellington July 1st);

unveiling of Memorial Arch at Niagara Falls in June - commemorative of struggle century ago;

Canada as a whole - tensed for arrival of Lord Durham as Governor General, 100 years ago this autumn;

Kingston intimately connected with political developments arising from Lord Durham's Report.

● Fort Henry - today restored

named for Henry Hamilton, Governor  
of Canada, 1785;

site recalls strategic importance of  
Kingston from days of:

*Roanoke*  
LaSalle (explorations 1660);

*Roanoke*  
the fur trade under both

French and English;

the war of 1812-14 (naval  
armaments)

built:

to guard naval dockyard,

to protect end of Rideau Canal;

when completed, 1836

unique in type and construction

in North America;

unique also because never attacked;

no shot ever fired in

its defence;

fell into disuse after Northwest

Rebellion 1885.

Reconstruction

undertaken as joint works project by

Dominion and Ontario govts.,

original workmanship and material of

such quality only repairing required

in many cases;

where rebuilding necessary, original

plans followed with scrupulous

care;

direction of work under Mr. Ronald

L. Way:

authority on early defences of

Kingston;

student of defence establishments

of Upper Canada;

associated with him a number of

skilled craftsmen;

restoration of objects in museum.

Significance of Reconstruction & Ceremony:

Fitting to commemorate completion of reconstruction;

not because it will be put to military uses - its armaments belong to a day happily past;

(a) bespeaks friendship and good relations prevailing on continent today;

Fort itself a symbol of change in relations with U.S. over century;

very thickness of walls indicate how great was provision against American attack and how disturbed relations between us;

conversion of Fort into museum eloquent testimony of change in attitude of our two countries over century;

*was before reconstruction  
in complete  
was before and today  
to reconstruct*

Fort Henry like Fort Wellington  
and others are now historic  
memorials of the peace we enjoy  
with our neighbours;

Other occasions present year for  
cementing these bonds of friend-  
ship -

August - opening of two new  
international bridges -

Thousand Islands - Blue Water

Bridges;

Today instead of building forts,  
building bridges to unite and  
further mutually beneficial trade  
and travel.

(b) It reminds us of our history as  
a people:

importance to national life / of

preserving and recovering histori-  
cal scenes and

few places have such wealth of  
historical associations and  
occupy so focal a point in our  
history as Kingston -

importance in French regime -  
fur trade &c;

First capital of United Canadas;  
traditional political and educa-  
tional influence.

Fort Henry and an Event of Century Ago:

records of Fort tell of escape of  
15 men implicated "Rebellion 1837";  
passage of 100 years has vindicated:  
their memory,  
their political faith -  
which sought expression in  
a responsible form of govt.;  
principles for which they

● Ceremony recalls two very striking political achievements, which had their association with Kingston -

W.D.  
1 - extension of responsible government

under Sir Charles Bagot;

(Governor General 1841-1843);

first Governor to apply the practice of accepting the advice of a ministry enjoying the confidence of the Assembly;

a most important step towards full achievement of responsible govt.; principle recognized by Bagot not finally established until challenged under Elgin and maintained by him; thus a great step forward towards

larger freedom in Canada;

2 - Bagot's on his initiation, beginning of

fruitful co-operation between leaders of French and English

followings in Assembly -

two staunch patriots -

Baldwin

Lafontaine;

happily continued through nearly  
100 years since this first  
significant collaboration.

These two achievements - one of freedom,  
other of co-operation, made  
possible development of Canada  
as a nation, and are no less  
important today as guiding  
principles;

*N.S.* | freedom and co-operation are mutually  
dependent; one cannot be fully  
enjoyed without the other;

traditions of freedom and free insti-  
tutions must be zealously  
guarded in our land today as

in other times;  
co-operation and understanding  
essential in these difficult  
days to preservation of  
national unity;  
fidelity to these two ideals will  
ensure an ever-growing measure  
of national and individual  
well-being;

Formal Reopening

I have much pleasure in declaring  
the restored Fort open to  
the public.

D, 22091

Lord Stanley

Dinner to

Ottawa, August 24, 1938.

D22092

see 81 - - Grey's number  
broken

1867 B. N. H. - Carl Lord Steady 1870  
(revised)

Lord Steady 5000 per

1888-1893  
no. 6. - farmer

John G. Schott -

~~Carl~~

Neighbors - Brothers

John Bell - sons

Carlton - daughters

contacts - council - office  
street  
culture

24.8.38

W.H.M.

Lord Stanley Dinner  
Personages

D22093

Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs

Lord Stanley - Lady Stanley  
Hon. Richard Stanley (18)  
Hon. Hugh Stanley (11)  
Mr. Pitblado, P. Secy.

Governor General of Australia

Lord Gowrie (Victoria Cross)  
Col. Hore-Ruthven, brother  
Squadron Leader S.J. Moir, A.D.C.

Australian Trade Commissioner

Mr. L.R. Macgregor

Air Missions

(a) Marshal of the Royal Air Force

( Sir Edward Ellington

A member of British air mission -  
other members not able to be present  
to-night -

Sir Hartman Lever  
Mr. A.H. Self  
Mr. F. Handley-Page  
Mr. A.C. Boddie

who are discussing with Canadian  
manufacturers programme for making  
aircraft for Royal Air Force

(b) Group Capt. J.M. Robb

representing Air Ministry to examine  
question of training British flyers  
in Canadian Air Force Training schools

Miss Jenny MacGregor Morris

She and her mother provided hospitality  
for P.P.C.L.I. and other "Tommys" during  
War. (Not for officer class so much as  
for Tommys). See clipping attached.

*file re*  
D 22094

Dinner  
to

The Right Honourable Lord Stanley

Ottawa, August 24th, 1938.

- - - - -

Welcome to Lord Stanley on first visit to  
Canada:

as head of that department of British  
Government through which most of  
official business of Canadian Govern-  
ment passes;

because of his constant concern that  
all the Dominions be kept fully  
informed of happenings of signifi-  
cance to the British Commonwealth;

because of Parliamentary and public  
services extending over 21 years  
(M.P. from age 23);

because of family associations with  
Dominion dating over half-century  
(grandfather, father).

The Colonial Office of 1830s and the Domin-  
ions Office today

historical antecedents form interesting  
study in cabinet administration;

Colonial Office of 1830s much maligned:  
"the sighing rooms" of Dowling Street;  
charged with indifference, delay,  
pedantry;

D22095

Colonial Service of that period not highly regarded;

George Cornwall Lewis, 1837:

"The scum of England is poured into the Colonies.... the offal of every calling and profession are crammed into colonial places."

New confidence in permanency of overseas Empire arose from: (inter alia)

- 1) willingness to trust the man on the spot (tracing from Lord Durham);
- 2) a succession of able Governors of patience and great vision  
  
Durham (Governor General 1837-38);  
Sydenham (1st Parliament of United Canada, Kingston, 1841)  
Bagot (steps towards Responsible Government, with Baldwin and Lafontaine);  
Elgin (vindication of Responsible Government);  
Edmund Head (replacing a "Provisional" state of affairs by progress to federation)
- 3) removal of petty and vexatious restrictions (last of Navigation Acts disappeared 1849);
- 4) increasing opportunities for personal contacts (e.g., visit of Prince of Wales, 1860; confederation negotiations, London, 1866)

Interest to recall that in one decade century ago great-grandfather of present Secretary of State (Lord Stanley) twice presided over Colonial Office:

Two significant events of this period of office:

- 1) abolition of slavery (Stanley helped pilot bill through House of Commons)
- 2) sanction for efforts of Bagot to forward co-operation and responsibility in government of Canada.

Personal link with conduct of Colonial Office in 1830:

individual intervention of grandfather, W. L. Mackenzie

representing to Colonial Secretary grievances otherwise perhaps ignored

checking pretensions to privilege of small groups, frequently illegal and always undemocratic.

Dominions Office today not called upon to be great administrative department of government covering widespread Empire (as in 1830s)

but an essential instrument of co-operation helping in understanding and interpreting the myriad events which touch the Dominions.

D22097

- 4 -

In welcoming Lord Stanley, commend him for visiting Canada on this first opportunity -

a very happy token of personal interest in important functions of his office.

Stanley Family has many connections with Canada:

Lord Stanley of Preston (guest's grandfather)  
Governor General 1888-1893

opened Canadian National Exhibition,  
Toronto, 1888,  
(fifty years later opening ceremonies to be performed by his grandson);

of sporting family, donated Stanley Cup, emblematic of professional hockey championship of world.

Lord Derby (guest's father)

A.D.C. to his father in Canada for 3 years;

long the intimate friend of Kings of England;

admired as public servant and stout-hearted sportsman.

Grandfather, father and son have held 15 important offices of state (Mr. Vincent Massey's statement)

D22098

Lord Stanley

distinguished war record (now Captain,  
Reserve of Officers, Grenadier Guards)

offices include successively:

Junior Lord of Treasury  
Parliamentary and Financial Secretary,  
Admiralty;

Parliamentary Under-Secretary,  
Dominions Office;

1937 Parliamentary Under-Secretary, India  
Office and Burma Office

Rt. Hon. Oliver Stanley (brother)

has held several government posts,  
now President Board of Trade;

recalls complaints once laid that  
Board of Trade delayed business of  
Colonial Office;  
an objection not now apparent.

Conclusion: Satisfaction over timely visit.

claim Lord Stanley almost as a Canadian  
because of long family associations  
with Dominion.

D22099

Paul van Zeeland  
Government Dinner  
Ottawa, Dec. 14, 1938.

U22100

Remarks by Prime Minister

Dinner for M. Paul van Zeeland,  
December 14, 1938.

Great pleasure in welcoming to national  
capital a distinguished citizen of  
Belgium;

formerly Minister of Foreign  
Affairs;

subsequently Prime Minister;

well and favourably known on this  
continent

- studies at Princeton University;
- mission to President Roosevelt;
- notable contributions to public  
appreciation of difficulties  
in international economic  
relations;
- a leader in movement for economic  
co-operation starting from the  
so-called Oslo powers;

D22101

- 2 -

welcome M. Van Zeeland as a world citizen and a foremost figure in the search for friendship and understanding among nations.

Present visit of M. Van Zeeland recalls many connections between Canada and Belgium;

- in each case the nationality comprises two races and two languages;
- Belgium is example of way in which two different elements live together in harmony as one people, even as Canada is an example of collaboration in government between those of French and those of English speech;
- Belgium, like Canada, one of the countries of chief industrial importance; partners on the Governing Body of I.L.D.;

- Belgium a leading market for Canadian exports: in 1937 ranked 4th among own customers; increase of over 100% over 1936 figures;
- Among nations from which Canada draws her imports, Belgium last year ranked 8th;

Commercial intercourse has become one of the closest of bonds, yet

- the friendship and fellowship between Canada and Belgium rests upon an enduring remembrance of sacrifices during the Great War, when the armed forces of both nations were allied together in a common cause.

the sufferings of Belgium - her frontiers violated and her territory despoiled - kindled a strong flame of sympathy in

D22103

Canadian hearts;

the very names of battles fought  
on Belgian soil in which Canadian  
soldiers were engaged will ever  
keep alive the example of de-  
votion which counted no cost;

Ypres and the Menin Gate, St.

Julien and Mons, have become,  
one had almost said, a part of  
the national tradition of our  
country;

- in the fields of Flanders are  
the known graves of 37,242  
Canadians; and the memorials  
erected by the Canadian Battle-  
fields Memorial Commission  
commemorate the sacrifices of  
our manhood;

Belgian Government gave the  
black marble which forms

D 22104

- 5 -

base of altar in memorial  
chamber in Peace Tower;

The heroic leaders of the Belgian  
people in these years of trial  
and desolation -

the brave and steadfast Albert,

King of the Belgians;

the resolute Cardinal Mercier  
set an example which has not been  
lost sight of in times of  
peace;

In the unusual and searching  
demands made upon our democratic  
citizenship today, we do well to  
hold in proud remembrance the  
service of these men, held in  
honour far beyond the limits of  
their own country;

D22105

- 6 -

The collaboration first evolved under the awful exigencies of war has been happily carried forward into the unremitting tasks of ensuring peace.

-  
Intention of Government to establish a legation in Belgium and Holland, announced in H. of C. May 26, 1938;

In part, a reciprocation of the action of the Belgian Government in creating a legation in Canada in 1937 (Baron Silvercruys First Minister from Belgium was appointed on January 11, 1937, during the period when M. van Zeeland was Prime Minister);  
(pleasure to see Minister here

D22106

our cultural legacy which can be traced from Belgium.

- 7 -

D 22107

is evening; also sister,  
s. Silvercrays Farnham).  
t also, the wish of Govern-  
publicly to mark the strong  
s of friendship between  
da and Belgium, and its  
that they may flourish  
tantly.

D22108

Supplementary Note

The Prime Minister may wish to allude to the fact that the CARILLON in the Peace Tower can be thought of as another link in the connections between Canada and Belgium. The "low countries" of Belgium and Holland are the original home of the "singing towers" and their bell-foundries have been renowned for generations. From Belgium and Holland also, has come much of the finest music composed specially for the Carillon, and at Mechlin (Malines) there has been established a school of carillon instruction to which have come students from many parts of the world.

The carillon at Ottawa is authoritatively regarded as one of the finest in the world. The visit of M. van Zeeland will remind all who listen to these silvery strains of this part of

Paul van Zeeland

D22109

Government Dinner  
Dec. 14, 1938

Our Guest.

Well known on this continent  
as well as Europe.

Career:

Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Youngest Premier in Europe.

Banker, as well as Premier.

Asked by six governments in  
Europe to prepare report on  
world recovery and economic  
co-operation.

Made public in January last.

First essential to find  
common basis of economic  
co-operation between the  
Great Powers.

Believes that peace must be  
organized on sound economic  
basis.

As political leader,  
fought subversive attempts  
at overthrow of Government.

Leon Degrelle

Leader of Rexists.

~~Leads~~<sup>Believes</sup> way of each nation to improve  
~~its~~<sup>to improve</sup> economic position of all.

Principles of moderation and  
toleration.

Present visit

Ambassador of international  
co-operation and good-will,  
friendship and understanding.  
Belief in economic co-operation.

Relations of Canada and Belgium:

(1) Similarities in problems -

two languages, two races;  
country of chief industrial  
importance.

(2) Trade and commerce -

Markets for Canadian exports;  
in 1937, fourth among our  
customers.

(3) Allies in war -

remembrance of sacrifices shared;

battles fought on Belgian soil  
in which Canadian soldiers  
engaged;

Ypres and Menin Gate,

St. Julien and Mons;

peoples of part of the national  
story of our country.

In Fields of Flanders are known  
graves of over 37,000  
Canadians.

Relations of Canada and Belgium:

- (4) Black marble base of altar in  
memorial chamber in Peace  
Tower gift from Belgian  
Government.

Carillon another link -

"singing towers" and bell  
foundaries of Belgium.

(5) Recall:

Albert, the King of Belgians;

Cardinal Mercier's visit to  
Ottawa;

Belgian Trade Mission a few  
years ago;

Mr. Jean Francois Hostie,  
Chairman, Trail Smelter  
Tribunal, 1937.

Representation of the two countries  
by Legations:

Belgian Legation in Canada -  
appointed January 11, 1937.

2700

Baron Silvercruys and Madame  
Silvercruys Farnum -  
generous hospitality;  
feature of the social  
life of our Capital.

Canada to open Legation in Brussels  
1st January, 1939.

First Minister to be young  
Canadian trained in Government  
Service of Canada at home and  
abroad.

Strong bonds of friendship between  
Canada and Belgium.

Carry greetings to King of Belgians -  
King Leopold III visit to England  
December 6, 1937.

Carry greetings to Premier of Belgium -  
His Excellency  
The Hon. Paul Henri Spaak.

D 22115

1938

Speeches - Outside Parliament  
Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King  
Prime Minister of Canada.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Occasion</u>	<u>Subject</u>	
Jan. 27	Ottawa (Radio)	150th Anniversary of the founding of Aus- tralia.	"Canada Salutes Aus- tralia". Cordial greetings and con- gratulations to government and people of Australia.	1.
May 18	Ottawa	National Liberal Federation of Canada, Meeting of.	Government trying to implement every pledge made in 1935.	2.
May 20	Ottawa	National Federation of Liberal Women of Canada: <u>Banquet</u> .	Human problems; Peace and War; League of Nations; co- operation in Empire; Unity in Canada.	3.
May 28	Ottawa	Press Gallery Dinner.		4.
June 11	Ottawa (Senate Chamber)	Five Alberta Women: Unveiling of Tablet.	Eligibility for appointment to Senate; human problems.	5.

D 22116

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Occasion</u>	<u>Subject</u>	
June 18	Queenston	Mackenzie Home: Opening of.	Acacia Trees - a symbol of the great reforms that have taken place since the struggles of that period.	6.
June 18	Niagara Falls.	Memorial Arch: Unveiling of.	Reference to La Salle; Wm. Lyon Mackenzie and the Rebellion; arch symbol of triumph.	7.
July 1	Prescott	St. Lawrence- International Peace Centennial.	Visit to Scotland; Wm. Lyon Mackenzie; John King; Fort Wellington; Freedom common concern; Polish people.	8.
July 30	Toronto	Canadian Corps Reunion.  "The Struggle for Enduring Peace"	Memories awakened by Canadian Corps Reunion; Corps a body of citizens in arms; spirit of cooperation and a sense of solidarity essential to solution of Canada's problems; Enduring peace; conflict between pagan and Christian conceptions of life; civilization dependent upon peace and good-will.	9.
July 30	Toronto	Canadian Corps Reunion Dinner, Royal York Hotel.	Tribute to men of Canadian Corps.	10.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Occasion</u>	<u>D Subject</u>	
July 30	Toronto	Toronto Civic Luncheon - Royal Canadian Yacht Club.	Reference to Wm. Lyon Mackenzie; Dr. Manion; Parents; Sir Wilfrid Laurier.	11.
Aug. 1	Kingston	Fort Henry: Opening of.	History of Canada; Rush-Bagot Agreement; peace; John King; Wm. Lyon Mackenzie.	12.
Aug. 1	Kingston	Dinner by Pageant Committee of Kingston's Centenary celebration.	History of Kingston; Sir John A. Macdonald; co-operation on part of certain governments.	13.
Aug. 18	Ivy Lea	Thousand Islands International Bridge: Opening of. "The Bridge-Builders"	Lord Tweedsmuir; President Roosevelt; Universities of Canada and United States; The Thames and St. Lawrence; national unity and international amity; art of international bridge building; Rush-Bagot Agreement; International Joint Commission.	14.
Aug. 20	Woodbridge	Mulock Picnic	President Roosevelt's visit to Canada; neighbourly relations between Canada and United States; defence; Imperial Conference. St. Lawrence waterways.	15.

D 22118

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Occasion</u>	<u>Subject</u>	
Nov. 11	Ottawa	Canadian Legion Remembrance Day National Broadcast.	Peace; European crisis; National Memorial.	
		"The Voices of Silence"		16.
Nov. 17	Washington	Canada-United States Trade Agreement - signing of.	1935 Trade Agreement; relations between Canada and the United States; United Kingdom-United States Trade Agreement.	17.
Dec. 14	Ottawa	<u>van Zeeland, Paul.</u> Dinner to.	Speech not reported in the press.	

Text of Address by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,  
Prime Minister of Canada,  
"Canada Salutes Australia" Broadcast - January 27, 1938.

D 22119

On behalf of the government and people of Canada,

I extend cordial greetings and congratulations to the government and people of Australia, who, on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the founding of their country, have just entered upon a period of national celebration.

It is a happy circumstance that this broadcast, through which we, in Canada, are enabled to share in the rejoicing of a sister Dominion, should coincide as it does with an event of national importance in our own country, the reassembling today of the Parliament of Canada. It is a source of pleasure to all members of our House of Commons that two of our number, Mr. Sanderson, the Deputy Speaker, and Mr. Hurtubise, are participating in the ceremonies in Australia, as representatives of the Canadian Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association.

D22120

- 2 -

Australia, like Canada, presented to the explorer and settler, a continent of immense distances, and of unbounded natural wealth. Captain Phillip's historic expedition, which landed at Port Jackson, 150 years ago, was followed by a tide of heroic pioneers, who revealed the secrets of the vast interior, and opened the way for an era of rapid and substantial expansion. To the spirit of independence of the early communities, succeeding years added a growing sense of national consciousness. The end of Victoria's reign witnessed the birth of the Commonwealth of Australia.

In recent years, the people of Australia in common with Canada and the rest of the world, have faced severe trials and grave responsibilities. They have done so in a manner which has revealed the highest qualities of resolution and determination.

D 22121

- 3 -

As Australia looks forward to a further period of growth and development, she will enjoy the good wishes of all parts of the Empire and of other countries, but none warmer than those of the people of Canada.

Freely associated together, as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, Australia and Canada share the same faith in democratic institutions, and the same profound desire for peace. It is the hope of the people of Canada that the ties of mutual interest and affection with which we are bound together may be strengthened through years to come. We trust that the attachment of our respective countries to common ideals and traditions may help to ensure a larger measure of happiness and well-being, not for ourselves alone, but for the Empire, and for mankind.

PRESS CLIPPINGS **D22122**

Office of  
The Prime Minister

2

Name of Publication..... Ottawa M. Citizen

Date..... May 19 /38.

Subject.....

## Pledge Liberal Party to Guard National Unity

**Advisory Council of National Liberal Federation 'Strongly Deplores, Opposes' Numerous 'Isms'**

**Favor Harmony Among Provinces, Dominion**

**Mr. King Says Govt. Is Trying to Implement Every Pledge Made in 1935.**

Declaring the unity of Canada and her democracy required defence from numerous "isms," the Liberal party, through the Advisory Council of the National Liberal Federation, yesterday itself to guard that unity.

The federation in its one-day meeting took cognizance of many things that have happened in Canada since its last session and indicated the importance of the policy statements to be made by naming Justice Minister Lapointe chairman of the resolutions committee.

It was Mr. Lapointe, who read to more than 200 Liberals, representing every province in Canada, and including many members of the Commons and Senate, the resolutions on "national unity" and "democratic government."

**Unanimously Passed.**

The unanimously-passed resolution on "democratic government" linked together Communism, Fascism, Nazism, separatism, sectionalism and provincialism as foes of Canada. Text of the resolution was:

"The Advisory Council of the National Liberal Federation of Canada in annual meeting assembled reaffirms its belief in the democratic and parliamentary forms of government and strongly deplores and opposes the promotion in Canada of Communism, Fascism, Nazism, separatism, sectionalism and provincialism, and all other 'isms' inconsistent with Liberal principles."

**For Harmonious Relations.**

Harmonious relations between Dominion and provinces and between the provinces themselves are essential to national unity, the "national unity" resolution read and the council said it "would view with regret any move or actions which might endanger such unity."

The resolution read in part:

"Never was it more necessary to safeguard and defend the rights of the whole people of this Dominion from the efforts of special interest of every kind and from every direction; and never in our history was it more necessary to promote with courage and vision the unity of the Dominion as it has been expressed so consistently by our great and distinguished leaders since Confederation.

"Harmonious relations between the Dominion and the provinces and between the provinces among themselves are essential to the preservation of this much-needed unity, and the National Liberal Federation would view with regret any move or actions which might endanger such unity. To such a policy of Canadian national solidarity the Liberal party is pledged."

**Keynote Speech.**

Prime Minister Mackenzie King made the keynote speech of the meeting with a plea for the unity in the Liberal party of those interested in promoting Liberal thought and action in Canada. Mr. King said his government elected in 1935 had made a conscientious effort to make effective the 14 planks in the Liberal platform of that year. With the aid of those who helped them the government could carry through until every pledge was implemented.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D22123 Office of  
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

**Officers Re-elected.**

All officers of the federation were re-elected. They are: Honorary president Mr. King; president, Senator Norman Lambert; vice - presidents, Mr. Lapointe, Senator Cairine Wilson; English secretary, Walter B. Herbert; French secretary, A. Phileas Cote.

Senator Lambert, in his presidential report, outlined the work of the federation in keeping Liberals organized nationally. Reports were heard also from provincial organizations.

The council by resolution expressed its appreciation of the "constructive contribution" being made by the press and other information mediums to Canada's life and expressed confidence in Mr. King.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D22124 Office of  
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication..... Ottawa M. Citizen

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Subject .....

3

## Prime Minister Warns Of War Dangers, Urges Fullest National Unity

**Mr. King Tells Liberal Women That Forces Are at Work That Threaten the Total Collapse of Civilization. Declares Good-Will Needed in Troubled World Today. Ministers Accompany Premier to Banquet. Hint of Election Appeal on National Unity Platform.**

Warning of the dangers of war that threaten the total collapse of civilization, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, made an appeal for national unity and good-will and urged allegiance to the ideals of Liberalism and democracy to avert those dangers, in an address last night at a banquet held by the National Federation of Liberal Women of Canada at the Chateau Laurier.

More than 700 members and delegates from all parts of Canada who are attending the two-day convention in Ottawa were present in the banquet hall to hear not only the Prime Minister but also Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice; Hon. Ian Mackenzie, minister of national defence, and Hon. Norman McLeod Rogers, minister of labor.

### Sees One Way Out.

In his address the Prime Minister said: "The people of the world today, regardless of country, find themselves in a sort of maze, and sense that some appalling danger is drawing nearer day by day and bringing with it paralyzing fear." He declared that a way out of this approaching catastrophe was through ideals of Liberalism, a belief in human brotherhood and the potency of good-will and co-operation. The Prime Minister, as did other speakers at the banquet, strongly deprecated symptoms of disunity appearing on the Canadian horizon. "Any man who preaches disunity is a foe of the nation," Hon. Mr. Lapointe declared.

### "Challenge to Nation."

Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, who spoke first, stated that "a few days ago a political leader in Western Canada, campaigning in a province not his own, advised Western Canada to band together. I have no hesitation in saying that such statements are a challenge to the nation," he said.

Presiding as chairman at the banquet held in the banquet hall was Hon. Cairine Wilson, who gave the toast to The King. Senator Wilson said that the unfortunate illness of Mrs. R. K. Paterson, president of the Ottawa Women's Liberal Club, who undertook the responsibility of organizing the banquet, prevented her from attending as chairman, and the duty devolved upon her. The order of speakers, she said, had been arranged by themselves, the first being Mr. Lapointe.

### At Head Table.

Present at the head table, besides the Prime Minister and cabinet ministers were Mrs. Norman Rogers, Mrs. Pierre Casgrain, Hon. J. E. Michaud and Mrs. Michaud, Mrs. J. L. Hsley, Hon. J. G. Gardiner and Mrs. Gardiner, Hon. T. A. Crerar and Mrs. Crerar, Mrs. C. G. Power, Hon. Fernand Rinfret, Hon. A. C. Hardy and Mrs. Hardy, Hon. Norman Lambert and Mrs. Lambert, Mrs. H. W. Skinner, of the National Liberal Study Clubs, and Mrs. A. H. Lieff of the 20th Century Liberal Association of Canada.

PRESS CLIPPINGS **D22125** Office of  
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

In his address which concluded the banquet, Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King warned against disintegration, class war and the danger of dictatorship.

"Let us ask ourselves if we are increasing our freedom here to the extent most citizens would like, or is there beginning to start up in this country species of dictators?" he asked. "I needn't mention them," he said, "they are in our minds.

The Prime Minister prefaced these remarks with an outline of Liberal ideals and especially the part played by women in political matters. He said that women were interested paramountly in two things: the preservation of their homes and their country.

**Human Problems.**

"The problems of government today are human problems," he said, comparing this to earlier considerations of economical trend. This was of particular interest to women, who were bringing to bear upon national affairs their knowledge and experience, and chiefly in those things which have to do with the spirit and mind, he said.

"What I believe lies at the root of unrest today is the recognition that man does not live by bread alone but by the things of the spirit also," the Prime Minister said. "The world is striving to raise man to a higher plane."

Prefacing a quotation from a newspaper report, he said: "I have to be rather careful in what I say because no matter how well-intentioned a remark may be it is apt to be given a significance out of all relation to its importance when made by the leader of a political party."

Taking then his text from the report of Harold Butler, secretary of the International Labor Office, Geneva, Mr. King then quoted statements in which Mr. Butler warned the world was on the brink of war. "War is already invading the social field," he quoted.

**From Within and Without.**

"Our homes and country are threatened from within and without by subversive doctrines," Mr. King continued, "by disintegrating forces at work from different causes, and above all we are kept in a state of paralytic fear from what we know is happening elsewhere in the world."

A state of tension had come very suddenly in Europe, he said, and if the cause is to be found it would be necessary to go back to the Great War which has in fact never ended, he stated. The Treaty of Versailles was found to have in it the seeds of a fresh war; revolutions had broken out for freedom and were continuing in some of the old countries of Europe.

Comparing international politics to a maze, Mr. King spoke of the necessity of guidance to lead nations onto a straight road again. "I believe there is a way," he said, "the Liberal way which has helped to guide the world in the past."

Liberal principles were founded in a belief in human brotherhood and human personality, Mr. King continued, in a belief in brotherhood that should exist between the Empire and through the world.

**In the Balance.**

"I think peace and war are in a balance at this moment," the Prime Minister declared. "We cannot tell when the scale will tip and in what way, whether to one side or to the other. If it is in one direction it will be because men of ill-will are in the majority. If in the other, because those of goodwill prevail."

"What will turn the scales will be as dust in the balance, so nearly do they balance at the present time," he said.

**Help Forces of Good.**

Everyone can do his part in helping the forces of good to conquer, said Mr. King, and pointed to the achievements of

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D22126 Office of The Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject .....

his own government in fostering international good-will. He spoke of the lifting of the embargo on trade with Russia, of the trade understanding made with Japan and of the excellent commercial and friendly conditions between the United States and Canada.

"When at the League of Nations nothing gave me greater pleasure than to say Canada had no enemy in the world," he stated. The aim of Liberalism is just such evidences of good-will with which anything can be solved. "Our ideal is freedom, not dictatorship or regimentation," he said. "Liberalism relies on a form of mutual aid, on co-operation and not coercion." Canadians should ask themselves whether there were evidences today of a lack of co-operation within the Dominion in matters of national concern, Mr. King said.

"These tendencies must be checked, or we will have at work disintegrating influences that will take an endless time to overcome," he said.

Co-operation in Empire.

Within the British Empire there was more co-operation than ever before, and the Anglo-Irish treaty was an example of this spirit. "What will save the situation," he declared, "is the fact that England aims above all else to keep the peace of the world through the spirit of good-will in which we can help. The Liberal party places its reliance on justice, equity and equality between all people," he declared.

Denying that he had ever said Canadians should not discuss foreign policies of other nations, Mr. King said, "I do say we should be careful how we discuss them and not add to the embarrassment of those who are having difficulty in meeting them."

In conclusion he pressed for unity in Canada. "If we allow our homes and our country to disintegrate, then we have lost all our power and strength," he said. "What will save the nation and the world is the spirit that saves the home."

Importance of Unity.

All four speakers emphasized similarly the importance of unity, and Mr. Lapointe intimated that the Liberal government eventually would seek re-election on an appeal of national unity. "The Liberal party is asking every man and woman in Canada: are you a Canadian? Every man and woman will be asked this question at the polls when the time comes," Mr. Lapointe declared.

The Prime Minister, as did the other speakers, also praised the federation for its services and said that women would play a greater part in national affairs than ever in the future. "I know of no other organization better able to guide the administration than this gathered tonight," he said.

When Mr. King rose to speak the assembled guests sang "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" and cheered him heartily.

The Prime Minister was thanked by Madame P. F. Casgrain, who spoke in French and English. She said that Liberal women took their role very seriously, and all the reports at the convention showed they were closely studying the problems facing Canada.

A Worthy Successor.

Introducing Mr. Lapointe, Sen. Wilson said that women regarded him as particularly their champion. "Representing Sir Wilfrid Laurier's constituency as he does," she said, "we will agree he is a worthy successor."

Speaking of the example of unity evinced by the sight of so many representatives of Canadian womanhood gathered together for the Liberal convention, Mr. Lapointe said: "Where could we find a more striking illustration that Liberalism is not a dead doctrine but a living adaptable creed? Liberal women as well as men are convinced that institutions must be so developed and applied to new and changing conditions that they will be strong enough to withstand attacks made upon them.

"The old individualism is gradually giving way to the idea of necessary co-operation, co-operation between groups, between classes and all citizens. The ideal of Liberalism is to be a party of citizens united for a common purpose, who will never be controlled

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D22127

Office of  
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject .....

by any class whether from the right or from the left," he said.

"A great nation cannot be developed upon a foundation of hatred, internal strifes and discord," he continued. "It can only grow on union, tolerance, moderation and reason. Only two or three days ago a political leader in the West advised Western Canada to band together. I have no hesitation in saying that we Liberals are taking up this challenge and that the flag of national unity will remain at the top of the Liberal mast."

The Minister of Justice also spoke in French. He said that despite changes everywhere in the world, the Dominion of Canada would live, and that there was no country in the world to which the principles of socialism were less applicable. "The best defence of our institutions is the accomplishment of reforms which new conditions necessitate," he said.

**United Forces**

Speaking next, Hon. Ian MacKenzie declared that "despite the rumblings of discontent heard in various places, the Prime Minister has never had behind him the united forces of Canadian Liberalism to the extent that he has today."

He said that the Prime Minister had led the party to many victories in the past and would again in the future. The Speaker also paid warm tribute to his friend, Mr. Lapointe, leader of Liberalism in the province of Quebec. "He is to me that solid rock of Liberalism that will withstand Fascism and Communism," he said.

He congratulated the federation on its work and the great assistance given the government by Liberal women. He bade the delegates to return with the message that the administration is alert and alive to the problems facing the Dominion, and had as guiding principles freedom, liberty, progress and an abiding belief in democracy.

**Loyalty to Leader**

Hon. Norman Rogers, in his address also spoke of the confidence held by Liberal women in the government, and pointed to the present gathering as a demonstra-

tion of loyalty to their leader the Prime Minister.

"What our country needs above all at this hour is a restoration of faith," he said. "We must renew our faith in our type of government, in ourselves and in the future progress of our country." He spoke of the difficult times faced by the Western Provinces in recent years, and said that all the provinces were bound inextricably together.

The minister stated it was a reproach to democracy that it was easier to find unity in war-time than in peace. The Liberal party must strive towards a betterment of the lot of the common man, he said, and bring a greater measure of happiness to everyone.

D22128

Press Gallery Dinner

May 28, 1938

*no material*

## D22129

Text of Address by the Rt. Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King,  
Prime Minister, on the occasion of the unveiling of  
the tablet in honour of the women of Alberta, in the  
Senate lobby, June 11, 1938.

The ceremony this evening is in honour of five outstanding Canadian women, whose efforts, over a period of years, served to gain for the women of our country recognition of their right to membership in the Senate of Canada. A permanent memorial, in the form of a bronze tablet, recording the names and the service of these five women, has, with the approval of the Government and with the consent of honourable members of the Senate, been erected by the Canadian Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. It is under the auspices of the Federation that tonight's ceremony has been arranged and that the tablet is now about to be unveiled.

The women who thus contributed to the larger sphere of woman's share in Canadian public life, and whose names appear on the tablet which is being unveiled this evening, are: Mrs. Henrietta Muir Edwards, Magistrate Emily F. Murphy, Mrs. Nellie L. McClung, Mrs. Louise C. McKinney, and the Honourable Irene Parlby, all of the Province of Alberta. I deeply regret to say that, of those mentioned, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Murphy, and Mrs. McKinney have since passed away.

It is particularly appropriate that the tablet, commemorating the part played by these women, should find its place on the walls of the Houses of Parliament at the entrance of the Senate chamber.

Prior to 1929, it was the general opinion throughout Canada - an opinion which, incidentally, was shared by the law officers of the Crown in Canada - that, under our constitution, women were not eligible to be summoned to the Senate. The question hinged upon the interpretation of the word "persons" in the section of the British North America Act which relates to appointments to that body. Section 24 of the British North America Act reads: "The Governor General shall from time to time, in the Queen's name, by Instrument under the Great Seal of Canada, summon qualified persons to the Senate; and, subject to the provisions of this Act, every person so summoned shall become and be a member of the Senate and a Senator". Before 1916, it had never been seriously contended that the word "persons" in the section embraced women, as well as men.

In 1916, Mrs. Emily Murphy, of Edmonton and Mrs. Jamieson, of Calgary, were appointed police magistrates for the Province of Alberta. Their eligibility for the position was at once challenged on the ground that, as

women, they were not persons qualified to hold such office. The question was carried to the Supreme Court of Alberta, which handed down an opinion confirming their legal eligibility.

After the Great War, the Dominion franchise was extended to women in recognition, in part, of the devotion, service, and sacrifice of the women of Canada throughout the long years of conflict.

In 1921, Miss Agnes MacPhail was elected to the House of Commons as member for the constituency of Grey South East. Miss MacPhail enjoys the honour of being the first woman to occupy a seat in either House of the Canadian Parliament.

After Miss MacPhail's election to the Commons, the question, very naturally, immediately arose, of woman's right to a seat in the Senate. Led by Mrs. Emily Murphy and her four associates, a movement was initiated which sought to settle, once and for all, woman's right to membership in both Houses of Parliament.

The representations of Mrs. Murphy and her associates were brought to the attention of the Government at Ottawa in the form of a petition to the Governor in Council. It was dated August 27, 1927, and was signed by all five "as persons interested in the admission of women to the Senate of Canada". The petition requested the Government

"to refer to the Supreme Court of Canada, for hearing and consideration, certain questions touching the power of the Governor General to summon female persons to the Senate of Canada".

A Liberal Administration, in which there were several members of the present Administration, was in office at the time. My colleagues and I were convinced that, in furthering the movement for the recognition of woman's right to membership in the Upper Chamber, we would but be performing an act of justice - one which would come to win, if it did not already enjoy, the general approval of the people of Canada. We, therefore, took immediate steps to meet the prayer of the petition.

The opinion of the Supreme Court of Canada was to the effect that women were not eligible to sit in the Senate. The opinion was delivered on the morning of April the 25th, 1928. On the afternoon of that day, the Right Honourable Ernest Lapointe, then, as now, Minister of Justice, made the following declaration of Government policy in the House of Commons. He said:

"I have been informed that the judgment of the Supreme Court was delivered today, and their judgment is that under the British North America Act women are not eligible for appointment to the

D22133

- 5 -

Senate. I understand that the basis for the judgment is that the Act must be interpreted in the meaning it had when it was adopted in 1867, and that at that time the expression "fit and qualified persons" as it appears in the Act could not apply to women, as they were then disqualified for appointment to public offices. The judgment was unanimous. In view of this judgment, and in view of the fact that women in this country now have an equal that one of the seats in this House is occupied by a woman, the Government have decided that they should have the equal right to sit in the other chamber, and means will be taken to secure an amendment to the British North America Act in that respect".

Before seeking amendment of the British North America Act, an appeal from the judgment of the Supreme Court was taken forthwith, at the instance of the Administration, to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, in London, England, the Privy Council being the court of final appeal in such matters.

On October the 18th, 1929, the Privy Council reversed the judgment of the Supreme Court of Canada, and it was declared that women were eligible for appointment to the Senate. This

decision finally settled the matter of eligibility.

When a Senate vacancy occurred in the following year, my colleagues and I decided to fill the vacancy by the appointment of a woman. We recommended to His Excellency the Governor General the appointment of Mrs. Norman Wilson, who, as the Honourable Cairine Wilson, now enjoys the honour of being the first woman appointed to the Senate of Canada. Subsequently, a second woman was similarly honoured by appointment to the Senate, this time upon the recommendation of a Conservative Administration. The appointment I refer to is that of the Honourable Iva Fallis. Both Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Fallis are now entitled to occupy their seats in the Senate for life.

In centering public opinion upon women's eligibility for appointment to the Senate, the five Alberta women, whose services are being commemorated tonight, performed a task much larger than the specific one to which their immediate efforts were directed. They helped to raise, in the most effective manner, the whole question of woman's rights and responsibilities with respect to the conduct of public affairs. They did more than that. They helped to throw into bold relief the special gifts which it is within the power of woman to bring to the organized

life of the community and of the nation. Endowed with special powers of intuition and sympathy, a keen insight into human values, and, in most cases, an abiding loyalty to cherished institutions and principles, woman possesses and has revealed in public, as in private life, a quite exceptional capacity for sustained and unselfish service.

Today, when the problems of government, the world over, are essentially human problems, and our very homes, and all that we hold most sacred, are threatened by appalling dangers from without, and by subversive forces from within, it is well that our national existence should be fortified by the participation in its affairs of those who are so exceptionally qualified to contribute to human well-being, and to the preservation of the foundations of home and community life.

It is with thoughts and convictions such as these that, on behalf of the Canadian Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, I now unveil the tablet which the Federation has erected in honour of the five women whose names it records.

D22136

The tablet, as you see, bears the following inscription:-

"This Tablet is placed here  
by the

CANADIAN FEDERATION OF BUSINESS AND  
PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUBS

To Honour

Mrs. Henrietta Muir Edwards,	MacLeod
Magistrate Emily F. Murphy,	Edmonton
Mrs. Nellie L. McClung,	Edmonton
Mrs. Louise C. McKinney,	Claresholm
Honourable Irene Parlby,	Alix

All of the Province of Alberta

To further the cause of womankind these five outstanding pioneer women caused steps to be taken resulting in the recognition by the Privy Council of women as persons eligible for appointment to The Senate of Canada.

This movement was inaugurated by Magistrate  
Emily F. Murphy".

LINEN BOND  
MADE IN CANADA

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 22187  
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication..... **St. Catharines Standard**  
Date..... **June 20 /38.**  
Subject.....

### Printery Reopened

#### Premier King at Historic Event at Queenston

(By Staff Writer)

QUEENSTON, June 20.—Two of the five acacia trees planted May 18, 1823, to commemorate the first issue of the Colonial Advocate, still stand nearby the front entrance of the restored two-storey stone building where William Lyon Mackenzie, grandfather of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, published the Advocate in the battle for responsible government.

##### "Seeds of Reform"

Saturday at noon Premier King and descendants of the Mackenzie family stood on the threshold of the historic building. Premier King pointed to the two acacia trees and likened the five seeds which had been planted in 1824 to celebrate the issue of 1,200 copies of the Advocate to "seeds of reform."

"The trees are a symbol of the great reforms that have taken place since the struggles of that period," he said.

Premier King was presented with a gold key by A. J. Haines, M.L.A., of Jordan, program chairman, with which he officially opened the building. Members of the Mackenzie family followed the premier through the entrance on a tour of inspection of the building which is termed the "birthplace of responsible government."

"We stand upon a famous site—for it was here that Canada was preserved for the British Empire and that democracy as we know it, in this beloved country of ours, obtained its birth, said Mr. Haines in introducing Premier King.

##### Joined Oppressed

Tracing the history of his grandfather who was born in Dundee, Scotland, and who came to Canada in 1820 at the age of 25 years, Premier King said that Mackenzie who founded business establishments in Toronto and Dundas had sacrificed a life of wealth and prosperity to join with the oppressed peoples to fight for justice and against corruption."

He recalled the hardships suffered by Mackenzie and the fact that he lost all of his property and was forced to flee from Canada to Navy Island in the Niagara river.

Quoting from a letter which Mackenzie had written in explaining why he published a newspaper and commenced a fight for responsible government, the premier read: "I had long seen the country in the hands of a few shrewd, crafty, covetous men under whose management one of the most lovely and desirable sections of America remained a comparative desert. A sordid band of land-jobbers grasped the soil as their patrimony, and with a few leading officials, who divided the public revenue among themselves formed the 'family pact,' and were the avowed enemies of common schools and of civil and religious liberty."

The premier expressed on behalf of himself and his relatives his thanks to the Niagara Parks Commission for restoring the building. "This spot has a deep personal interest to me for it was here that my father proposed to my mother who was Mackenzie's daughter," he said.

##### Attended Niagara Church

On Sunday Premier King and his official party attended the morning service at historic St. Andrew's Presbyterian church at Niagara-on-the-Lake, following which he visited Niagara Camp and inspected the troops and the camp. Dr. T. D. L. McKerroll was in charge of the service at St. Andrew's.

6

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 22138 Office of  
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Date.....June 20 /33.....

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# Inspiring Message Is Delivered Here By Prime Minister

7

Unveiling memorial arch, pays tribute to pioneers' fight for liberty; French-Canadian, Indian are the other speakers in the Oakes Garden theatre

## GREAT CROWD AT THE CEREMONY

In the beautiful and historic setting the Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, on Saturday afternoon unveiled a memorial arch erected to the memory of the early pioneers of Canada. The ceremony took place in the Oakes Garden Theatre. By pressing a small electric switch the Premier uncovered the Arch which had been swathed in red, white and blue bunting for the occasion. A crowd estimated at over 7,000 men and women, including many dignitaries of the government of Canada, and the Province of Ontario attended the function.

The speakers included the Prime Minister, A. B. Damude, M.P., Hon. A. C. Hardy, Chief Elliott Moses, Hon. Raoul Dandurand, P.C., Hon. W. L. Houck, and Hon. T. B. McQuesten, who presided. The dedicatory prayer was given by Rev. Dr. McKerroll of Niagara-on-the-Lake.

"The purpose of this gathering is to mark the 100th Anniversary of the founding of Responsible Government in Canada and in the British Empire and at its inception the Commission had that in view, but as the idea developed it seemed that this culmination in constitutional and government

method was in reality only one outgrowth of what in its totality constituted a broader and more worthy objective of honor — the constancy, the courage, the faith, the right thinking of the overwhelming mass of our people, the humble and unremembered folk of this land." Hon. T. B. McQuesten said.

"This culmination was not a matter of a man or a class. It was inevitable in a society whose humble members were imbued with the sound principles of life and movement. Their constant and un-failing apprehension of and adherence to principles of freedom and democratic control could not fail to blossom out into a demand for constitutional freedom and responsible government when in the process of time the scattered Settlements became a State and the forces of tyranny and reaction inevitably appeared.

"Moreover, here as elsewhere, Leaders in Discovery, in War, in Government have been suitably recognized, and it is right that it should be so.

"Seldom is it however, that any recognition is paid to the lowly and unrewarded service of the humble men and women who performed and endured the physical toll and hardship. To take the phases of life described upon the Arch—what result could the Discoverer have attained without the constancy, the faithfulness, the laborious toll of the men who paddled the canoes and bore the burdens and endured every danger that the Leader endured, and more! It was their faithfulness and courage in the main which won the victories and held the land. We remember them too in this Memorial.

"The Settlers and Pioneers, men and women—their lives were passed in danger and hardship and obscurity. They might have remained in the old lands in greater ease and comfort. They undertook

# PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of  
D22139  
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

the rigors and toil and danger of pioneer life. This sacrifice of their lives alone made colonization and settlement of this land possible and held it for our race. No other service could possibly equal theirs, and we do not even know their names, but we would honor them in this Memorial. They fulfilled the words of the inscription above the portal on the Arch:

"And I sought for a man that should make up the hedge and stand in the gap for the land."

"It is fitting, surely, that this place which saw the Discoverers of this and other far-flung territories arrive and pass on—which saw the early trader toiling along the tote road behind us on his way to the outposts—which saw the settlers pour over the river to claim and clear the land—which saw the farmers and soldiers and their loyal and trusted Indian Allies meet and rebel the invaders to maintain this half continent for the British Empire—and finally which saw pouring from the Mackenzie House at Queenston in printed pages the first conscious assertion in this Empire of the right of Responsible Government for its people—surely it is fitting at this place that this fine memorial Arch should be dedicated in the words of its inscription:

"To Honour the memory of the men and women in this land throughout their generations who braved the wilderness, maintained the settlements, performed the common task without praise or glory and were the pioneers of political freedom and a system of responsible government which became the corner stone of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

Hon. T. B. McQuesten introduced the contractors who constructed the Arch; the members of the Niagara Parks Commission, and three children, Warren and Suzanne Hughes, children of Raymond L. Hughes, Forest Hill Village, Toronto, great great grand nephew and niece of both Samuel Lount and Peter Mathews; and James Hughes Wallace, Toronto, son of Harris E. Wallace, great great grand nephew of Lount. The little maid, with blonde curls, was kissed by the Prime Minister and Senator Dandurand.

Senator A. C. Hardy commended the Niagara Parks Commission for the work it has been doing to preserve historic points of interest and hoped to see the time when a memorial to Mackenzie will be completed in Queen's Park at Toronto. The Memorial Arch serves the useful purpose of controlling traffic and is a great memorial to the pioneers of the country.

Chief Elliott Moses of the Six Nations Indians expressed appreciation to the Niagara Parks Commission for the opportunity to participate in the ceremony honoring the pioneers. He said the Indians are proud of their contribution to this country and the fact that through their great work the boundary line was maintained, and if it had not been for Brant and his warriors, years ago, there might not have been a map of Canada today.

#### Quebec Senator

Senator Raoul Dandurand gave the following address:

"I am happy to be here to join in the commemoration of the successful ending of the great struggle for responsible government which proceeded at the same time in my province and yours.

"In 1791, representative institutions were established in the two provinces into which Canada had been divided. It was, however, soon apparent that the Assemblies were to have no effective share in or control over the administration of either province. The governor and the officials appointed by him were responsible only to the Colonial Office in London.

"From the beginning, there was a demand, which grew steadily in strength, for the control of the government by the elected representatives of the people, for what came to be called in the thirties of the last century: Responsible Government.

"Instead of concluding, as a result of the American Revolution, that colonies must be given the greatest measure of freedom and responsibility in their government,

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 22140 Office of  
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject .....

the British government seems to have concluded that they must strengthen the hands of the governor and weaken the popular elements in the Colonial legislatures. "Free institutions, at the time, were not held to be an exportable commodity.

"Lord Chesterfield had written to his son, in the days before the American Revolution, that when it was his fate to come into contact with public men of his day, he would realize what a small dose of wisdom was needed to govern a mighty Empire. This opinion of the noble Lord was exemplified in 1775 and again in 1837, when Lord John Russell answered thus the requests of the Canadian Provinces:

"The demand for an Executive Council similar to the Cabinet which exists in Great Britain, sets up a claim for what is incompatible with the relations which ought to exist between the Colony and the Mother Country. These relations require that His Majesty should be represented in the colony not by ministers, but by a Governor sent out by the King, and responsible to the Parliament of Great Britain."

"There is no question of the sincerity of many of the partisans of Russell's view both in England and the Canadas. They believed that the undivided sovereignty of the British crown exercised by British ministers was the only alternative to separation and independence. They seemed blind to the fact that this policy had caused the loss of the American colonies.

"On the other hand, there were those in the British Parliament who shared the views of the Canadian Reformers. Joseph Hume, in answer to Russell, said that if the Canadians did not resist they would deserve the slavish bonds which Russell was preparing for them.

"The uprising, which came in 1837, was the culmination of a long period of peaceful agitation in both provinces. It was not until Russell's uncompromising attitude made the peaceful achievement of reform seem impossible, that recourse was had to arms. Even then the Rebellion was not directed against the sovereignty of the crown. It was the demand of a proud people for free institutions, which would work normally and logically.

"Lord Durham, in his report, put his finger on the difficulty when he wrote:

"It is difficult to understand how any English statesman could have imagined that a representative and irresponsible government could be successfully combined.

"The patriots who took part in the uprising were offering their lives for the cause of freedom and self government. Some of them mounted the scaffold.

"To-day we are honoring them by inscribing their names on this monument. In doing so, we are testifying to the truth expressed by a French poet: 'There are scaffolds that are pedestals.'

"I have a special and personal interest in this ceremony, for among the names inscribed on this Arch are two: De Lorimer and Duquette, who were members of my family.

"The triumph of the ideal for which the Patriots gave their lives came soon. Lord Durham, in his report, recommended that the colonial governments should be responsible to the elected Assemblies. Only three years after the Rebellion, in September 1841, the House of Assembly of the re-united Province of Canada unanimously resolved, with the concurrence of Lord Sydenham, the Governor: "that the chief advisers of the representative of the Sovereign ought to be men possessed of the confidence of the representatives of the people, thus affording a guarantee that the well-understood wishes and interest of the people, which our gracious Sovereign has declared shall be the rule of the provincial government, will, on all occasions, be faithfully represented and advocated."

"Eight years after that, in 1849, Lord Elgin demonstrated, during the Rebellion Losses Bill crisis, that responsible government had really been achieved.

"Within a few years all Canadians began to take a common pride in their great political achievement of responsible government, and, a century later, we find the descendants of those who supported the rebellion and those who rallied to the government to suppress it—and some times both roles are combined in a single individual—have met together to commemorate one of the great moments of our history, and to

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 22141 Office of  
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

pay homage to the men who, under the leadership of Papineau and of Mackenzie, sacrificed their lives to give us the priceless treasures of freedom and self-government."

**A. B. Damude, M.P.**

"It is a great honor and privilege to be associated with the Prime Minister of Canada at any time, but it is especially so today, to accompany him at the opening of the William Lyon Mackenzie Building, which commemorates the activities of his grandfather in the Province of Ontario and the Niagara district in particular. And also at the dedication of this memorial arch, which marks the progress of the Parks and general scenic development of Niagara Falls and district. The Prime Minister of Canada have all visited this from time to time, recognizing its importance.

"I would say, because of the great historic events that have taken place here. We think of the battles of Queenston Heights, Lundy's Lane and Beaver Dams, and the 125 years of peace with our great neighbors to the South.

"The importance of the location from an international standpoint. It is the great gateway between the United States and Canada; millions of people cross the frontier at this point, in fact in larger numbers than any other place between these two great countries. The ports on the Niagara River handle a great portion of the trade which takes place between the United States and Canada.

"The tourist enterprise is fast becoming one of the greatest industries in our country. The Provincial Government and the Niagara Parks Commission have left nothing to be desired regarding their activities in this respect. The Honourable Mr. McQuesten and the Parks Commissioners are to be congratulated on their vision and accomplishment of bringing into being this most marvelous and beautiful sight that we have before us today.

"The destruction of the Falls View Bridge by the ice jam last winter is a tremendous handicap in this area, but we are looking forward to the erection of a structure that will be ample to take care of the ever increasing traffic.

"Some of you may recall, that at the official opening of the Oakes Garden Theatre last year, I pointed out the necessity of a proper bridge at this point; realizing, as we all did, that the then Falls View Bridge

was far from being adequate to accommodate the tremendous flow of traffic to and fro, from the United States and Canada.

"So that we are looking forward to the time when we will have a new modern structure that will serve the ever increasing traffic at Niagara Falls.

"I am very grateful indeed, to the citizens of the County of Welland for the opportunity and privilege, as their member of Parliament, to assist in the development and beautification of the Niagara Frontier."

**Hon. W. L. Houck, M.L.A.**

Introducing the Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, Mr. Houck said:

"It gives me a great deal of pleasure to be here to-day—to be permitted to join in this significant gathering, and on behalf of the community which I represent to welcome these many visitors to Niagara Falls.

"I have said that this is a significant gathering, but it is something more than that. It is an occasion of great historic importance. We are gathered here to pay tribute—to dedicate and consecrate a memorial to those who 100 years ago joined with William Lyon Mackenzie in erecting the foundation for local autonomy, for self-government and for democratic government in what was then Upper Canada and is now Ontario, the banner Province of our great Dominion.

"It is only right—it is only fitting and proper and as it should be that we of this generation should do this. That we should seek, in some way, to indicate our appreciation, our eternal thanksgiving, our devotion to the originators of our present parliamentary system.

"It is significant and illustrative of the type of men in whose honor we are here convened that they were prepared, were it necessary to do so, to sacrifice their very lives to secure that which they felt was the rightful due of mankind. It is further significant—not to say regrettable—that in the face of the most intense and organized opposition, several of the men with which Mackenzie was associated did indeed lose their lives—that they were sentenced to a felon's death by the then constituted authorities. What is of greatest significance, however, is that the march of progress has vindicated these men—that the move-

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 22142 Office of  
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

ment which they originated so extended, so enlarged and became so influential, that it finally defeated the forces of retrogression and brought about the very things towards which they expended their energies.

"We in Niagara Falls have a very real—a very personal interest in this memorial. Just a short distance away, in Queenston, Mackenzie first published his "Colonial Advocate" in which he sought to sway public opinion in the direction of freedom and liberty. Not so many miles away, following his flight to United States from the

country which has oppressed him he founded his short-lived republic on Navy Island. The Niagara Peninsula is steeped in the traditions of Mackenzie and his gallant band. We are proud of these traditions, and proud that within our confines this memorial has been erected to perpetuate those conditions for all time.

"What we do to-day is more than a dedication. More than do we dedicate do we consecrate ourselves through this memorial to the principles which they enunciated—the theories which they originated, and to which they devoted their entire lives. They would not have wished it otherwise. It is only fitting, only proper that in gathering here to-day we should consecrate this memorial to democracy, to self-government, to liberty and free speech and all those things which the rebels sought. That we made this gesture of thanksgiving towards what the past 100 years have brought, and that at the same time we indicate our determination to hold firmly to that which has been secured. Once we permit the forces of disintegration to flourish then will democracy vanish from the community and chaos rule the land. Having realized this—as we inevitably must—it is only right and proper that we here to-day express our continued devotion in the common cause of unity and combined endeavor against those malignancies, that we pledge to eternal destruction those malignancies—that we continue the great work which these great men originated.

"It is fitting and proper that provincial and federal authorities should join in this endeavor. There was nothing local in Mackenzie's movement. It was of national significance and importance. Its effect was as great in Quebec as it was in Ontario. It was the first concerted movement here or elsewhere towards the downfall and destruction of oligarchy, provincially as well as federally.

"It is more fitting than all else that the main part in our ceremony today—the unveiling of this memorial, should be undertaken by a descendant of the leader of the rebellion of Upper Canada—by the Prime Minister of Canada, Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King.

"It is a matter of intense personal pride to me to be permitted to introduce Mr. King to you, and to extend on behalf of Niagara Falls a sincere and hearty welcome to him. No more distinguished a character has ever graced the public life of our great Dominion. We are proud to have him with us on any occasion, and particularly are we proud that he has chosen and kindly consented to appear among us on a day of such significance, and to fulfill such a significant undertaking. Permit me to introduce the Rt. Hon. Mr. King, Prime Minister of Canada."

**Unveiled Arch**

When the Prime Minister was introduced he rose and touched an electric switch which immediately unveiled the arch in the roadway just outside the Oakes Garden Theatre. "May I first of all express to Mr. McQuesten and members of the Niagara Parks Commission my deep appreciation of the honor they have done me in inviting me to be present and perform this ceremony," Mr. King said. He extended warmest congratulations to the speakers who had preceded him on the programme and the sentiments expressed by them.

**Premier King**

"Can you imagine any occasion that could be more significant than the one this afternoon," Premier King continued. "I doubt if there was ever a time or a place where beauty and history were so perfectly combined. We are assembled in what I believe to be the most beautiful spot in the world. I doubt very much in the whole world that a more beautiful spot could be found than lies along the

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of  
The Prime Minister

D22143

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

Niagara frontier, between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, and I doubt very much if there is so much history of a country written into such a small area, anywhere else in the world. On behalf of the people of Canada as a whole I extend my appreciation to the Niagara Parks Commission and the Ontario government, warmest congratulations on what they are doing to preserve not only for our own people but for coming generations the scenic and historic parts of Canada."

Premier King made reference to the fact that Mrs. (Major) Lindsay, who was present at the ceremony, was a granddaughter of Sir Casimir Gzowski, first chairman of the Niagara Parks Commission.

Dealing with the significance of the arch, the Prime Minister said it was conceived by Hon. T. B. McQuesten in tribute to the pioneers and to give the present generation pride they ought to have in their country's history.

The Premier outlined the history of Canada as depicted by the various panels on the Arch. Foremost is La Salle, one of the greatest explorers and figures in history reminding us that at one time this part of Canada was a section of Quebec which belonged to France. This city and Quebec have more of interest in a historical way for the people of Canada than any other places in the Dominion, he said.

Referring to the address made by Elliott Moses of the Six Nations Indians, Prime Minister King said, "I don't think we have done full justice to these primitive sons who roamed the countries."

Dealing further with the history of Canada, as revealed from the Arch panels, the Prime Minister referred to the contribution of William Lyon Mackenzie, publisher of the Colonial Advocate at Queenston in 1824. He said he wished he could recall the price paid by Mackenzie for his service to the people of Canada, after he dedicated his life to constant and steady adherence to principles. It meant years of exile, poverty, and loss of property, and health for himself and family but that sacrifice has not been in vain but has been amply compensated for

by the place his name now holds in the annals of the country.

"Mackenzie's home will, I trust, serve as an inspiration to young men and women of what they may do to serve the cause of liberty and freedom in this land."

Premier King said that the Memorial Arch is something more than a memorial to a few "rebels." The rebellion was a mere incident in the history of Canada. There is no more interesting place or more appropriate time to unveil a monument such as this, he said. There are three things the monument represents: The service that was rendered to Canada, not by those names we speak of frequently, the generals or statesmen, who made the country great, but by the great body of men, unknown, unrecognized, whose services day in and day out have helped to make the nation what it is; the Arch is a symbol of triumph. In olden days arches were symbols of triumphal conquests. This arch symbolizes the conquest of ideas and ideals. As I look at the Arch it seems to me one can see the great pilgrimage of men and women going back three centuries who have left us the country we have today.

The great body of men and women in this country are coming into their own, Premier King said. Hereafter, the honors will go to those men and women who demonstrate to their fellowmen, they are capable of individual leadership and contributing something to the good of their fellowmen. Governments today are seeking to give opportunities to those persons they have never before enjoyed.

He closed his masterly address with a plea to the people of Canada to keep their heritage intact, not to let it become divided by schisms and have a united Empire and country in the future as we have had in the past.

At the close of the address the Pipe Band of the Argyll Highlanders of Hamilton played a programme, and Prime Minister King remained for nearly thirty minutes greeting citizens of all ages, young and old, who pressed forward to shake hands with the statesman.

#### Afternoon Tea

Afterwards he went on to tea at the Refectory. During the first

PRESS CLIPPINGS *D22144* Office of  
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

hour Miss H. McQuesten and Mrs. George B. Snyder were tea hostesses, and from five to six o'clock the hostesses were Miss M. McQuesten and Mrs. A. T. Whitaker. The guests were received by Mrs. R. G. L. Harstone, Mrs W. L. Houck, Mrs. A. J. Haines and Mrs J. C. M. German. The assistants were Miss Dorothy Houck, Miss Stella Kaumeyer, and the wives of the Commissioners.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of  
The Prime Minister

D22145

Name of Publication..... Ottawa M. Citizen

Date..... July 2 /38.

Subject .....

# Urges Memorial To Combatants Of Century Ago

## Canadian Premier Sounds High Note of Friendship And Patriotism at Pres- cott Peace Celebration.

By R. A. JEFFERY

PRESCOTT, July 1—Sounding a high note of friendship and patriotism as he stood today before the Windmill, around whose historic walls the American forces under the Polish Nicholas Von Schoultz and the Canadian defenders of the Crown fought at death grips 100 years ago. Prime Minister Mackenzie King, grandson of the fiery rebel who led the rebellion in Upper Canada, declared "There is nothing finer in the world than the monument in Quebec to Wolfe and Montcalm, a monument that jointly honors the services of both men in opposing forces. We might well have in Canada more monuments like this bearing the names of those who gave their lives in support of the Crown, alongside those who gave theirs in support of what they considered the cause of the people. My hope is that some day a fitting monument will be erected to the principle for which these people fought, people of opposite views who fought and died for a common cause."

### Led Invading Forces.

Nicholas Von Schoultz, nobleman and soldier, led the Poles from Ogdensburg, N.Y., across the river on their invasion of Canada. After his followers had made a gallant but futile stand in the Windmill against British troops they were captured and Schoultz was hanged.

Before his death he said he had been misguided into believing there was in Canada such a tyranny as prevailed in Poland.

The program on this most important day of the seven-day St. Lawrence International Peace Centennial was marred considerably by inclement weather and while some changes were necessarily made, the program was carried out as nearly as possible with the original plans.

The highlight was, of course, the rather unexpected appearance of Prime Minister King. He had expressed a desire to be here if parliamentary duties would permit and there was prolonged applause in the arena during progress of the afternoon's proceedings when announcement was made that Mr. King was leaving for Prescott promptly after Parliament prorogued and that he would be present at the unveiling of the bronze plaque to the memory of Von Schoultz and the other Polish soldiers who fought at the Battle of The Windmill. The inscription on the tablet reads: "To the memory of the Polish Patriots who fought at the Battle of the Windmill, November 12, 1885." It was unveiled and dedicated by Jan Pawlica, Polish Consul General in Canada.

Prime Minister King was introduced by Rt. Hon. Senator G. P. Graham, who described him as "not only one of the best known men in the world but one of the greatest agencies of peace." The Prime Minister said there were personal as well as public reasons why he desired to be present at this peace celebration. He then referred to his recent visit to the homes of his ancestors in Scotland, his mother's father William Lyon Mackenzie and his father's father, John King, one of whom was a rebel in the fight for responsible government, and the other a soldier of the Crown, who was in conflict with the rebels. The speaker said his mother was born while his father, the rebel Mackenzie, was in prison in New York State, placed there temporarily to satisfy the neutrality regulations of England and the United States at the time. Records in Mr. King's possession prove that his grandfather King, was in charge of the Canadian troops who fired upon the United States soldiers within the Windmill, thinking his grandfather Mackenzie, was there to assist Von Schoultz. John King was for a time stationed at Fort Wellington here where he became ill and subsequently died and was buried in Quebec.

8

# PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of  
The Prime Minister

D22146

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

### Freedom Common Concern.

"No matter on what side those men of 1838 fought they were all but seeking to further freedom in a new land as they saw their duty," said Mr. King. "Edmund Burke said justice is the common concern of mankind, but I would change the word justice and say freedom is the common concern of mankind." Such events as these he regarded as the greater conception of real brotherhood uniting races, creeds and nationalities as human beings, all serving alike and also sons of a common God.

The Polish people of Canada participated prominently in today's proceedings, appropriate because Von Schoultz and many of his followers were of that race. The outdoor celebration of the mass was transferred to the parish church because of falling rain and a sodden field. The celebrant of the mass was Rt. Rev. Mons. Biernacki of Barry's Bay in Renfrew county. The deacon was Rev. J. S. MacDonald, C.S.S.R., of Brockville, and the sub-deacon, Rev. Cameron MacDonald, also of Brockville. The preacher was Rev. S. Puchniak of Toronto, and other Polish clergymen present were Rev. E. A. Wilowski of Wilno, Rev. W. J. Gulczyuski of West Toronto, and Rev. Dr. T. Tarasiuk of Brantford.

Prominent Polish laity included Consul General and Madame Pawlica of Ottawa, C. Kaminski, chairman of the Federated Polish Societies in Canada, and Andrew Rzepha and J. K. Flis of Hamilton, vice-chairman of the federation.

During the mass there was a guard of honor from the Canadian Polish Legion under command of Capt. Matthew Maslauk of Montreal.

### 2,000 In Arena.

The ceremonies to have been carried out within the shadow of historic Fort Wellington were transferred to the arena because of inclement weather and when A. C. Casselman, K.C., M.P., opened proceedings, there was an audience of about 2,000 present, including the Dundas, Stormont and Gengarry Highlanders the Polish Prescott and Ogdensburg Legions, a detachment of Royal Canadian Mounted Police under command of Staff Sergt. Soames, Boy Scouts and several bands, all drawn up in parade formation.

Excellent addresses were made by John Farr Simmons, charge d'affairs of the United States Legation at Ottawa, and Rt. Hon. W. Allan Newell, Assemblyman of the First District of St. Lawrence County, New York. The former referred in glowing terms to what had been accomplished in the interests of neighborliness between the two peoples by the International Joint Commission and by establishment of independent diplomatic relations between Canada and the United States. Both countries have been fortunate in their choice of ministers to the legations he said.

### Amicable Trade Relations

Nothing makes more for peace than amicable trade relations, said Mr. Simmons. The present crisis in world affairs could be attributed to exaggerated protectionism and a reckless striving for extreme nationalism and economic self-sufficiency. Nothing was more urgent than freeing international trade.

The Canada-United States 1935 reciprocal trade pact had been a

long step in the right direction. The successful termination of the present negotiations at Washington for a considerable broadening of the present agreement should add further tangible benefits to the vital trade relationships, he said.

Early fruition of the dream of an ocean seaway up the St. Lawrence was seen by Mr. Simmons. The project was a matter of vast potential economic value for the many millions of farmers and exporters in the central and western regions of the two countries.

Mr. Newell traced the history of the St. Lawrence graphically and declared that understanding made for friendship and friendship has made for enduring peace.

Rt. Hon. Senator Graham humorously suggested that he had been probably delegated to represent the Canadian Government "because I more thoroughly represent a centennial than anyone else." He paid fine tribute to the Polish people, whom he had first learned to know best in Renfrew county, and he regarded it as the right of Canadians to think of their country as the best in the world, while allowing those of other countries to think the same about theirs.

# PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of  
The Prime Minister

D22146

Name of Publication.....  
Date.....  
Subject.....

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REPEAT  
REPETITION

# PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of  
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

D 22147

Subject.....

Concluding an able address, Jan Pawlica, Polish consul general in Canada, said amid applause "this famous river of the St. Lawrence which one hundred years ago was the theater of battle, flows today, as before quiet, blue and beautiful to the great Atlantic ocean and unites two great countries, the United States of America and Canada, in peace and harmony for which the Battle of the Windmill was one of the cornerstones."

#### Peace Bell Presented.

A large bell to be hereafter known as the Peace Bell, was presented by E. A. Collins, assistant to the general manager of the International Nickel Company and was gracefully accepted by Mr. Casselman in behalf of the St. Lawrence communities. The expressed wish of the donors was "may the cultural and commercial bonds between Canada and the United States, which have so successfully endured for the past century, continue to withstand the stresses and corrosion of world politics in the generations to come."

One of the most inspiring addresses of the afternoon was that by Dr. H. M. Tory, D.Sc., LL.D., representing the League of Nations Society in Canada, who said that "in this fine spirit of friendship, Canada and the United States have perhaps come closer to the concept of the angels who sang Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men than any other nation on earth." His opinion was that no matter what has happened among nations "we are hopeful that through the League of Nations the same conditions may prevail in other parts of the world as we find here among these two countries."

#### Representing An Ideal.

He said he came not representing institutions but rather an ideal because he had long felt that some day nations would find a way of settling international disputes by peaceful measures. His confident plea was that the countries of North America would continue to stand together in the interests of liberty, peace and freedom.

Greetings were gracefully extended by Prescott, Arizona, and Prescott, Arkansas, the former in a neat address by Mrs. Alex L. Jones, representing Mayor Timmerhoff of that town and the latter by winsome Miss Ruth Gertrude Westmoreland representing Mayor R. P. Hanby of the Arkansas town.

The historical pageant to have been presented on Fort Wellington field tonight was postponed because of the weather, but the Queen of the Pageant has been determined by popular vote, and she is pretty Miss Mary Barry, native of this town and daughter of Capt. Murray Barry, one of the best known skippers on the St. Lawrence.

A feature of today's ceremonies and one much appreciated by the people and the committee was the excellent service of officials of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

D22148

*The Struggle For Enduring Peace*

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ADDRESS

BY

THE RIGHT HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.,  
*Prime Minister of Canada*

AT THE CANADIAN CORPS REUNION  
TORONTO

*July 30th, 1938*



OTTAWA  
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.  
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY  
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AT THE CANADIAN CORPS REUNION, TORONTO

*July 30th, 1938*

IT is most appropriate that the opening proceedings of a reunion of the Canadian Corps should take the form of a Memorial Service. Many memories are awakened by this occasion; memories of the outbreak of war, almost a quarter of a century ago; memories of the peace which ended the titanic conflict; memories of the hopes, the hardships, and the heroisms of the years that intervened.

*Memories awakened by Canadian Corps Reunion*

There is one memory ever present to the minds of all, especially of those who survived,—the memory of the comrades whose lives were sacrificed in the perils, the terrors, and the agonies of the war. They went forth from the land they loved, never to set foot upon its soil again. They hold the first place in our minds today. Like the sky overhead, they embrace all else that in memory we hold most sacred. They constitute the cloud of invisible witnesses which surrounds this ceremony. We seem to be conscious of their living presence.

That vast company has greatly increased as the years since the war have added to it, numbers of those who survived the perils, but not the pains and penalties of war. The heroes were not all of them left on the fields of battle. Many have since fallen in the less spectacular struggles of civil life, to which they had returned, weakened in body or spirit by the sufferings of war. They, too, are much in our thoughts as we stand today at the side of this symbolical tomb.

D22150

Others there are who are especially near to us at this hour. They are those who, through pain, penury, or other privation, or because of the insistent demands of their daily tasks, are prevented from being present in person. They are, however, in thought and imagination, sharing with us the many memories which this great reunion serves to recall.

I have said it is most appropriate that the proceedings of the reunion should open with a Memorial Service. It seems to me scarcely less fitting that the service itself, should be held, as it is being held, in Toronto, beside the Cenotaph and immediately in front of the City Hall. We recall with pride that four years ago the city celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of its incorporation. In importance, as well as in point of time, it stands today the first of the cities of this old province. Like the city of London, at the heart of our great Empire, it has, time and again, been the exponent and defender of the rights and liberties of a free people.

To the welcome which the city of Toronto has extended the members of the Canadian Corps Association, may I add that of the Government of Canada. My colleagues join with me in wishing you one and all, days of memorable association together, and a reunion worthy of the place you hold in the hearts of the Canadian people.

*The Canadian Corps, a body of citizens in arms.*

What I should like, above all else, to emphasize today is that the army which crossed the seas from Canada and went into battle on the continent of Europe was essentially a citizen soldiery. The Canadian Corps was composed not of professional soldiers, but of men who left their peaceful occupations to discharge, at the scene of conflict, what they conceived to be the duties and obligations of citizenship. The Corps was not so much a military establishment, as a body of citizens in arms. When the war was over, its members returned to the ways and tasks of peace. The very strength of the Corps, as a fighting body, was derived from those ideals by which its members were inspired. It is true that they gave or risked their lives in the defence of their country, and of the Empire.

D 22151

I believe it to be even truer that their lives were imperilled and sacrificed for conceptions of liberty and democracy which were challenged in those years.

We do well to think deeply upon the meaning of those two words. Liberty and Democracy are the very foundations upon which all the nations of the British Commonwealth are based, and of none can this be said more than of our own Dominion. Centuries of struggles are but a part of the cost at which Liberty and Democracy have been obtained. Eternal vigilance is the price by which alone they can be maintained. They cry out anew for preservation, not in distant and foreign lands alone, but in many parts of our own,—for preservation, not with arms, but in the hearts and lives of men.

*A spirit of co-operation and a sense of solidarity essential to solution of Canada's problems.*

The tasks which confront us as a nation today call for the same self-denying service which characterized the days of the war, and equally for joint effort. The problems of civil life demand no less a spirit of co-operation, and a sense of solidarity. The forces which seek to divide, and to create misunderstanding and strife, are ever active. In these times, they seem especially so. It is the forces which unite, and which make for tolerant understanding and friendly co-operation, which are more than ever needed in community and national life, as in international relations, if the perplexing problems of our day are to be solved.

Who, in our country, has not become conscious of factions which have been sowing seeds of dissension, and which are seeking to assert as their own, an authority which belongs to the people of Canada as a whole. Such was not the spirit which inspired the men of the Canadian Corps. They suffered, they endured, in the conviction that out of their sufferings and sacrifices would arise a new order in which sectional interests, and prejudices of race and creed, of class and country, would give place to a brotherhood of man. They glimpsed the dawn of an era of greater security and freedom, based upon understanding and good-will, between all men and all nations.

D 22152

Co-operation, not conflict, is the key to the solution of problems today. What these times most need is a co-operating Canada, a co-operating Empire, co-operating democracies, and a co-operating world. Sooner or later, it will be found that all are inter-dependent, that, apart from the others, none can be permanently secure.

*Enduring peace to be sought by peaceful means.*

The disappointments of the last two decades, and the realities of the world situation today, have taught us that this goal was far from reached in 1918. Despite the disillusion of our times, the hope of enduring peace must not be permitted to grow dim. We are beginning to understand how great is the illusion that war can produce peace. An enduring peace must be sought by peaceful means. Peace cannot be attained or maintained by the methods of war, by the fostering of hatreds, by the setting of peoples or nations against one another. Peace can only be achieved through the substitution of Reason for Force, and of Good-will for Ill-will. There is I believe, only one thing, which will serve that great end. I believe it with all my heart. It is that men and nations in their relations one with the other should strive to the utmost of their powers to follow the precepts of the Prince of Peace.

This means that what we seek to effect of betterment in our own and the world's affairs must be by methods of persuasion and reason, not by coercion and violence. It does not, however, mean that we can afford to be indifferent to dangers which threaten all that, as a people, we hold most precious in belief, and in possession. Neither does it mean that, in order to maintain our heritage, we may never again be called upon to risk our all for our convictions.

*Conflict between pagan and Christian conceptions of life.*

We should not be surprised, nor should we be discouraged, if a change in human attitude cannot be made universal through a sudden transformation, or be completed in a single generation. It must be remembered that what we seek is nothing less than a practical realization of the Christian ideal for the conduct of the

D 22153

world. So great an ideal calls for unremitting effort, and for all the ingenuity and patience which mankind may possess.

Nineteen hundred years have not sufficed wholly to change the hearts of men. But human behaviour, human motives and ideals are in many important particulars and in many parts of the world, different today from what they were two thousand years ago. Today, the heart of mankind is undergoing further change. Conflict between pagan and Christian conceptions of life lie at the root of the world's unrest. Men are realizing, as they have never realized before, that whether it be spoken of an individual, a class, a race, or a nation, each is his brother's keeper; that suffering, injustice and wrong, wherever they exist, are the common concern of mankind.

*Civilization itself dependent upon peace and good-will among men and nations.*

In the struggle for enduring peace none will be more zealous than the men who experienced, at first hand, the horrors of the Great War. For you, who fought in France and Flanders, war has no glamour and no romance. The recurrence of strife between nations would be to you the starkest of tragedies. It is for this reason that, revived in spirit by these few days of happy association, I appeal to you, and through you to all our fellow-citizens, to renew your faith, and re-dedicate your energies to the cause of peace and good-will among men. It is at once the noblest and the most urgent of duties. It is one which, happily, can evoke only the highest qualities of men and women of every race and creed. As I have already said, it is a crusade on which depends the existence of civilization itself.

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of  
The Prime Minister  
D22154

Name of Publication..... Toronto Star

Date..... Aug. 2/38.

Subject.....

### PREMIER LAUDS TOLERANCE VOICED BY EX-SERVICEMEN

R. S. McLaughlin Sees Veterans as Stabilizing Influence in Business

#### SPEAK AT BANQUET

War was declared on Saturday by veterans on all forces which threaten Canadian unity and democracy. In banquet halls all over Toronto this sentiment was expressed by members of the Canadian Corps who one and all joined in the note of warning sounded at the main dinner in the Royal York hotel.

"We reiterate our pride and our confidence in our country and our faith in the British tradition, of social and religious liberty, equity and justice." Thus were expressed the sentiments of the corps in the introduction to resolutions.

In a brief address, Prime Minister Mackenzie King paid tribute to the men of the Canadian Corps gathered in Toronto. "You are very honorable, very gallant, very brave and very valorious gentlemen," the premier said.

"This afternoon as I watched that parade there came to my mind words which Lord Baldwin spoke to me in London. He said that in the incidents of his life, there was none so moving as when the members of the Canadian Corps, returning from Vimy, reassembled in London.

In concluding his address, the Prime Minister said he had enjoyed the honor of dining with the most distinguished company in Canada.

"You have sounded a note of moderation and of toleration and I believe that in seeking to solve the problems of our country we must seek the point of view of the other man. We must all seek and understand, and, above all, we must have a united Canada," the premier concluded.

#### Padre is Applauded

As Archdeacon Scott, who followed the prime minister, advanced to the microphone, he was cheered tumultuously. The men stood up and sang "Old Soldiers Never Die." The archdeacon was visibly moved.

He said: "We must love our great empire, which God has given into our hands for the world's benefit.

When we have passed the torch along, we will know that we have done a good job."

Capt. W. W. Parry proposed a toast to the Canadian Corps. "Our duty is to remember those who fearlessly and bravely turned away from all that life offered and fought for us."

Air Commodore W. A. Bishop, V.C., replied. "We feel and fully appreciate that in honoring us you honor those comrades who do not live. There is no specialization in gallantry, in any war. Comparatively few of the deeds of heroism were ever recorded," he said.

Major C. G. Power urged that the fight for those ideals of democracy and freedom for which the Canadian soldiers had suffered, be maintained. "It would be a splendid thing for our country if we as a people could achieve that spirit of comradeship that has been evidenced here today," Hon. Norman Rogers stated.

Col. R. S. McLaughlin, who followed, said: "Fighting men are a peculiar breed—especially Canadian soldiers. They will argue all over the lot regarding the angle at which a postage stamp should be placed on an envelope, yet, should these same men be called upon to risk their lives, they will do so without a moment's hesitation.

"This brings me around to those in whom one can place confidence. They are the ex-servicemen who are trusted and respected. You know you can rely on them. They don't go off the deep end. In fact, one of the most stabilizing forces in business today is the ex-serviceman.

"You have seen today a mighty host pass by on parade. Gentlemen,—that was democracy on parade." Thus Major Gordon Dingle, president of the Canadian Corps reunion, opened his address to the assembly.

10

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 22155 Office of  
Prime Minister

Name of Publication..... Toronto Globe and Mail

Date..... Aug. 1/38.

Subject.....

### LAUD MEMORY OF MACKENZIE AT LUNCHEON

Premier Greets Dr. Manion  
With Hope He Enters  
House Soon

#### NOTES FRIENDSHIP

Toronto paid tribute to the grandson of its first Mayor on Saturday when Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King was guest of honor at a civic luncheon in the Royal Canadian Yacht Club.

The function also marked the first appearance which the Prime Minister had made in public with Hon. Dr. R. J. Manion since the latter's elevation to the leadership of the National Conservative Party.

Local members on both sides of the Federal and Ontario Parliaments turned out in full strength to join with representatives from the Senate, the judiciary, City Council, Canadian Corps Association and leading Toronto business organizations in honoring the Premier.

But a feature that particularly impressed and pleased Mr. King was the presence of six former Toronto Mayors, who arrived at the luncheon to join Mayor Ralph C. Day in extending the city official welcome to its distinguished visitor. The ex-Chief Magistrates participating in the proceedings were Judge Emerson Coatsworth, W. J. Stewart, W. D. Robbins, James Simpson, Bert Wemp and C. Alfred Maguire.

#### Spoke of Post.

In an address, largely inspired by memories of Toronto as it was years ago, Premier King spoke feelingly of the part which his grandfather, William Lyon Mackenzie, had played in moulding the first municipal administration to sit in office at the City Hall.

Paying tribute to Hon. Dr. Manion, who sat next to him during the luncheon, the Prime Minister referred to the new Conservative Leader as "an old friend" who had fought many a political battle against him in days gone by.

"We have, in fact, already said many things about each other," he laughed. "But I am looking forward with much pleasure to the time when Dr. Manion will again sit in the House of Commons, not only as Leader of his party, but as Leader of the Opposition."

It was back in 1834, the year when Toronto had been incorporated as a city, that William Lyon Mackenzie had been elected as the first Mayor to occupy office in this municipality, he recalled. And it was during that period in Toronto's history, Premier King said, that his grandfather had helped create the official city coat-of-arms, under which he had inscribed the words "Industry, Intelligence, Integrity."

If only William Lyon Mackenzie were alive today, the Prime Minister believed, he would see the fulfillment of those words which he had inspired and caused to have been placed on the official Toronto crest.

#### Recalls Reporting.

It was also in this city, Premier King continued, that his father and mother had lived for many years, and it was here that he had received his university education. Referring to his early journalistic career, the guest of honor also told of the old days back in 1896 when he had served on the staff of The Globe. It was then he had first met Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Later, Premier King added, he had had the privilege of working for the Mail and Empire.

Major Gordon Dingle, Canadian Corps Association President, outlined to the luncheon gathering the purpose of the present reunion, which was being held, he said, by "a loyal group of ex-servicemen from the Atlantic to the Pacific," who were doing everything they could in this country to further the cause of democracy.

Distinguished guests, whom Mayor Day introduced to the gathering, included Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Minister of National Defense; Hon. C. G. Power, Minister of Pensions and National Health; Hon. Thomas J. Coonan, Minister without Portfolio in the Duplessis Government; Hon. Colin Campbell, Ontario Minister of Public Works, who represented Premier Hepburn; Sir William Muirlock, Sir Thomas White, Hon. George S. Henry, and Senator Frank O'Connor.

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of  
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication..... **Kingston Whig-Standard** **D 22156**  
Date..... **AUG. 2/38**  
Subject .....

### **Prime Minister of Canada Officially Declares Fort Henry Open to the Public**

**Transferred from Department of National Defence to  
Department of Highways of Ontario — Former  
Strong Military Post Becomes Museum and  
Tourist Attraction**

Fort Henry, built by the British as a defence against a possible attack from the United States, strongly garrisoned with Imperial troops for many years, then allowed to fall into ruin and decay, but recently restored and rebuilt in its original form, was officially re-opened on Monday afternoon by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, prime minister of Canada, at a ceremony which stressed international goodwill.

A crowd estimated to be greater than 6,500 thronged every vantage point in the large fort to witness the ceremonies and to hear the prime minister's address, which was also carried over a national network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

W. Y. Mills acted as chairman and distinguished guests present in addition to the prime minister were Hon. Norman Rogers, minister of labor; Hon. Colin Campbell, Ontario minister of public works, representing Hon. T. B. McQuesten, minister of provincial highways; Brigadier H. F. H. Hertzberg, officer commanding Military District No. 3, representing the minister of national defence; and R. M. Smith, deputy minister of highways, representing the Highways Department.

#### **Two Ceremonies**

There were two actual ceremonies performed during the afternoon. The fort was officially transferred from the Department of National Defence of Canada to the Department of Highways of Ontario, Brigadier Hertzberg handing a golden key of the fort to Hon. Colin Campbell in token of the transfer. Later Rt. Hon. Mr. King declared the fort officially open for the use and enjoyment of the people of Canada and their visitors.

The keynote of the entire event was Canada's feeling of friendship and peace toward all men everywhere. After more than a century of peace, this Dominion is turning its forts into museums, where this generation may see how previous generations attempted to settle differences with neighbors, differences which are now settled in friendly discussion. The fort erected 100 years ago to repel Americans is to be utilized today to attract these people to visit Canada.

The whole scene inside the fort yesterday was a most colorful one. Against the sombre mass of the spectators and the grey of the fort walls, the scarlet tunics of the fort guard, the smart uniforms of the bands of the Princess of Wales Own Regiment, the Dundas Stormont and Glengarry pipers, the Brockville Pipe Band, and the colored berets of Canadian war veterans, who formed a guard of honor, gave that flavor of

pageantry so necessary on such occasions.

#### **Announced Approach**

A trumpeter on the fort wall announced the approach of the prime minister and his party. After a brief inspection of the exterior of the fort and the advance battery, under the direction of Ronald Way, Fort Henry supervisor, the prime minister and his party were challenged by a sentry. Being duly identified, the drawbridge to the fort proper was lowered and they crossed to where the audience had gathered. A sentry upon the wall heralded the approach and the guard of honor snapped to attention.

The prime minister inspected the veterans and then proceeded to a raised platform, accompanied by W. Y. Mills, Hon. Norman Rogers, Brigadier Hertzberg and Hon. Colin Campbell, news photographers snapping pictures of the distinguished party as they approached.

12

# PRESS CLIPPINGS **D22157**

Office of  
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

Among the guests seated close to the platform were: Hon. Jan Pawlica, consul-general for Poland for Canada and Newfoundland, His Lordship Bishop John Lyons, Rev. Dr. L. J. Byrne, Brigadier H. H. Matthews, commandant of the Royal Military College, Col. E. Forde, officer commanding the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, Hon. W. D. Black, George Fulford of Brockville, Lt.-Col. His Honor Judge McLean of Picton, Col. Hugh Walkem of Montreal, Col. John French of Kingston, Col. Bywater of Trenton, Col. S. A. Lee, Magistrate Ambrose Shea and others.

Following the singing of "O Canada," Chairman Mills expressed the appreciation of the people of Kingston for the restoration of Fort Henry, appreciation that the prime minister was present to declare the fort open and regret that Hon. T. B. McQuesten, a moving spirit in the restoration work, and Hon. Ian Mackenzie, minister of national defence, could not be present. Mr. Mills also voiced the regret of Mayor H. A. Stewart of Kingston that he, because of a death in his family, could not be present.

In turning over Fort Henry from the Department of National Defence to the Ontario Department of Highways, Brigadier Hertzberg said that the attack which the fort had been built to repel was now unthinkable. Henceforth the fort would stand as a monument to perpetual peace between Canada and the United States.

In accepting the key on behalf of Hon. Mr. McQuesten, Hon. Colin Campbell remarked that this was the second time Fort Henry had come under the control of the province. When it had first been built, before Confederation, it had been under the control of the Province of Upper Canada. At Confederation it had passed into the possession of the Dominion Government, and now once again it was coming back to the province. He gave assurance that the province would maintain the fort as a museum and historic site.

**Hon. Norman Rogers**

"This ceremony in which we take part today is the climax and completion of the co-operative effort on the part of our two governments," said Hon. Norman Rogers, minister of labor, in the course of his address at the reopening of Fort Henry on Monday afternoon. For some who are here today this ceremony is much more than that. It is the fulfilment of a long dream and the realization of a goal which was thought to be beyond our reach not long ago.

"This is a day to be remembered in the history of Kingston," he said. "During the present week this city is celebrating a century of continuous life as an organized municipality. That in itself is cause for thanksgiving and rejoicing. But Kingston existed as a pioneer community long before it was organized as a municipality of Upper Canada in 1838. Its stirring annals as a pioneer settlement and military outpost carry us back to the migration of the United Empire Loyalists during the American Revolution, and a century before that to the heroic period of Frontenac under the French regime. It is safe to say that few communities in Canada have a greater claim to antiquity or a richer legacy of historical associations.

"This ceremony in old Fort Henry bears testimony to the value of Kingston's historical associations and the wisdom of preserving them for posterity. Two years ago the walls of Fort Henry were rapidly falling into ruin and decay. Its guns were dismantled. Its ramparts and moats had

become unsafe for visitors. Within a very few years it would have been well-nigh impossible to attempt the task of restoration. In the summer of 1936, however, the Dominion Government and the Government of Ontario decided to preserve this historic site for future generations and its restoration was made possible by including it in a program of unemployment relief projects undertaken jointly by the two governments.

"On behalf of the Government of Ontario the restoration of Fort Henry was recommended by the Hon. T. B. McQuesten, the minister of highways. Both Mr. McQuesten and his deputy minister, Mr. R. M. Smith, a native of Kingston, took a keen interest in the progress of the work. I wish to pay tribute to their whole-hearted co-operation during the entire period of reconstruction. On behalf of the Dominion Government it fell to my lot as minister of labor to recommend this work for the approval of my colleagues in Ottawa. It required above all the support of the minister of national defence and the active assistance of officers of his department. From the beginning that assistance has been given in generous measure."

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 22158  
Office of  
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

**Time Will Confirm**

"I believe that time will confirm the wisdom of what has been done in this place and elsewhere to preserve our historic sites. There has been established here a protected park area which will have an increasing interest for tourists because of its early associations and its beauty of situation. It is also intended to develop at Fort Henry a military museum which will be the finest of its kind in the Dominion. Already under the competent direction of Mr. Ronald Way great progress has been made in the collection of military and other historic relics. We believe this collection will be increased in future years through the interest of the Kingston Historical Society and similar societies in the neighboring counties, and also through the medium of private donations. Given the co-operation of public-spirited citizens, there is no reason why Fort Henry should not become one of the outstanding historical museums on this continent, a place of absorbing interest for tourists from other lands and for students of history in our own country.

Before the final chapter is written in the restoration of Fort Henry, wish to pay tribute to those who have been responsible for the actual work of reconstruction—to the general contractors, the Frid Construction Company, to Mr. Somerville, the consulting architect, to Mr. Lorne McDonne who represented the Dominion Government as inspector of relief projects in Ontario, and to the many workmen who have been engaged on this work during the past two years. Kingston may well take pride in the skill and craftsmanship of its workmen who have repaired and rebuilt these walls. It is fitting that we should remember them today. Many of them were previously unemployed. This project gave them an opportunity to work.

It has also given them the satisfaction which comes from a task well done, and the knowledge that their labor here will bring pleasure to uncounted thousands of their countrymen in years to come."

**Messages of Goodwill**

Just before the prime minister was scheduled to speak, 140 pigeons were let loose from their pens, each one carrying messages of goodwill from the Centenary committee. The birds, after circling the crowd, left on their respective destinations with their messages, announcing that Prime Minister King had just re-opened Fort Henry. The pigeons were released at 4.02 p.m.

Prime Minister King was given a rousing welcome as he arose to speak, the audience standing and applauding

as he was presented by Hon. Mr. Rogers.

**Prime Minister W. L. M. King**

Rt. Hon. Mr. King dealt at length with the history of Canada as it has touched Kingston and old Fort Henry, during the course of his address, and he introduced several personal references to his ancestors and their connection with this city and district which were of more than usual interest for the vast audience assembled.

Mr. King stressed the point that while Canada had gone through many trials and tribulations in the past and while enemies had attacked the country from the outside and civil strife had taken place within, yet all these things had passed away and Canada stood today a great, and united nation with enmity toward none and with the kindest feelings toward all other nations, particularly its immediate neighbor.

The speaker dealt particularly with the Rush-Bagot agreement, made after the War of 1812, which had limited naval armaments between Canada and the United States. This instrument of peace was unique in the world and he felt sure that residents of Europe today of every country there wished fervently that their statesmen had had the foresight to make such an instrument of lasting peace one century ago.

Making a personal reference to his own interest in and association with Fort Henry, Mr. King stated that his father's father, John King, had been a member of an artillery brigade which came out from the Old Country and garrisoned Fort Henry on its completion, about 1836. About the same time his mother's father, William Lyon Mackenzie, was leading an uprising in Upper Canada designed to gain responsible government. John King, as a servant of the crown, was

called to Prescott to repel an attack thought at that time to be led by Mackenzie, who had escaped to the United States. Both had been acting according to their own conscience and both had been acting in what they had thought to be the best interests of Canada. But these two men had been on opposite sides and Mr. King said he had been told that his paternal grandfather had been actually seen train a cannon on the old windmill at Prescott, where his maternal grandfather was thought to be located with his rebels. It was tribute to the spirit of reconciliation which later pervaded Canada that these two men fighting on opposite sides were remembered with equal veneration by their descendants.

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D 22159 Office of  
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

Mr. King referred to the many distinguished names linked with Kingston in Canada's history. The names of Macdonald, Alexander Mackenzie, Oliver Mowat, Richard Cartwright, Archibald Campbell, the Kirkpatricks and many others. He was convinced that history would later add the names of Hon. Norman Rogers and Hon. Colin Campbell.

Canadians had eventually worked out a system of adjusting their differences within the country and without the country that made for unity at home and peace abroad.

Hon. Mr. King declared the fort officially opened, this fort which was one of repelling, today a means of attracting. We should honor the pioneers of our country, who are too often forgotten.

"I declare this fort an historic site," Mr. King said, "not so much as prime minister, but in the name of those unknown British soldiers who laid the foundation of this land. I declare it open after one hundred years, to further the cause of peace."

At the conclusion of the prime minister's speech, the ceremony of the changing of the guard, as it was

done 100 years ago, took place, the audience watching with great interest as it was carried out, those taking part being dressed in the uniforms of that period and carrying arms of that period also. The ceremony proved very interesting.

The chairman, W. Y. Mills, just before the conclusion of the program presented to Rt. Hon. Mr. King on behalf of the fort reconstruction staff, a brass cannon as a memento of this occasion and also one to Hon. Norman Rogers, one also being presented to the deputy minister of highways, R. M. Smith. He also extended the thanks of the people of Kingston to Mr. King, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Campbell for their presence. Three cheers were given at the close of the meeting for the prime minister, Mr. Rogers and Mr. Smith.

During the afternoon's program selections were given by the Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders, the Brockville Pipe Band and the brass band of the Princess of Wales Own Regiment (M.G.)

## PRESS CLIPPINGS

Office of  
D 22100  
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication..... Kingston Whig-Standard.....

Date..... Aug. 2 /38.....

Subject .....

### Complimentary Dinner Is Tendered to Prime Minister

#### Hon. Mr. King Promises Jocularly to Remember Kingston If It Shows Proper Appreciation at Next General Election

A complimentary dinner was tendered Prime Minister Mackenzie King and other guests at Hotel La Salle on Monday evening by the Pageant Committee of Kingston's Centenary celebration.

In the absence of Mayor H. A. Stewart, who had been called to Toronto on Monday, owing to the death of his father-in-law, Joseph Greenwood, Ald. H. C. Nickle presided as chairman. Hon. Norman McLeod Rogers, minister of labor, who was also a guest at the dinner, spoke briefly.

The dinner was attended by ex-mayors of Kingston, members of the City Council, the Centenary committee, committee chairmen and prominent citizens in all walks of life. Seven ex-mayors of Kingston were present, namely H. C. Nickle, F. J. Hoag, J. M. Hughes, George Hanson, William H. Craig, George C. Wright and C. J. Graham.

Among those who occupied seats at the head table were Premier King, Hon. Norman Rogers, Hon. Colin Campbell, Col. T. A. Kidd, M.L.A.; A. N. McCallum, M.P., Sunbury; Russell Wright of Watertown, N.Y., chairman of the dedication ceremonies in connection with the opening of the Thousand Islands Bridge; Herbert Frid, of the Frid Construction Company; R. M. Smith, deputy minister of Ontario highways, and George Fulford of Brockville, Canadian chairman of the Thousand Islands Bridge ceremonies.

The dinner was opened with the singing of "O Canada," with Charles Hopkirk at the piano, after which grace was said by Rev. Calvin McQuesten of Hamilton.

#### Expressed Mayor's Regrets

Before calling on Premier King to speak, Ald. Nickle stated that as an ex-mayor it gave him great pleasure to preside. He expressed the sincere regrets of Mayor Stewart, who was unable to be present to preside at the gathering. He also expressed the warm appreciation of the citizens of Kingston to all who had contributed to the rebuilding of Fort Henry. Ald. Nickle referred to early history of Kingston with which Premier King's grandfather was connected, when imperial soldiers were stationed in Kingston in 1837-38. Ald. Nickle presented Premier King with an extract from a copy of The Kingston British Whig in regard to this early history.

Ald. Nickle paid a warm tribute to the work of Hon. Norman Rogers and loud applause greeted the mention of the name of Kingston's member at Ottawa.

In extending a welcome to Premier King, Ald. Nickle said the people of Kingston appreciate all that the two governments had done for the city. "And if the governments continue to do things for Kingston we shall continue to express our appreciation," added Ald. Nickle, amid general laughter. The people of Kingston were pleased at the co-operation shown by the governments at Ottawa and Toronto in the interests of Kingston. Referring to work on the restoration of Fort Henry, he said that one of the most important features of the undertaking was that it provided \$250,000 or more in wages for Kingston people who needed the work.

#### Hon. Norman Rogers

Hon. Norman Rogers, when he rose to speak, stated that the Old Home Week and Centenary celebration appeared to him to be like a "family reunion" and Rt. Hon. Mr. King had proved through his family connection

which he had detailed at the Fort ceremonies in the afternoon, that he was a member of the Kingston family by right and not by grace.

Mr. Rogers said he believed Kingston had historical resources which could not be surpassed by any other city in Canada. He doubted very much if any other place could claim a richer inheritance of history. He questioned at times if the city made as much of this as it should.

The speaker paid tribute to all who had made a contribution to the success of the city's Centenary celebra-

PRESS CLIPPINGS

D22161 Office of  
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

tion and the ceremonies of re-opening Fort Henry. All this work had revived interest and had brought about a renewal of the spirit of our forefathers, a spirit which Canada needed in dealing with today's problems.

"The large part of our success depends on morale and the driving power behind it," added Mr. Rogers. "We in Canada should re-create and utilize something of the spirit of our forefathers, and if we do this, I am sure that all the splendid past will pale into a significance compared to the future."

**Premier King**

Premier King was tendered an ovation when he rose to speak. Every member of the audience stood up and the applause continued for several minutes.

In opening his address, Premier King said he regretted very much the fact that Mayor Stewart had been called out of the city on such a sad errand. He said it was a great honor and a great responsibility for Dr. Stewart to be chief magistrate of the city during the Centenary celebration.

Premier King agreed with Hon. Mr. Rogers that Kingston had more history wrapped up in it than any other city in Canada, and remarked particularly on its association with the name of Sir John A. Macdonald. A move was on foot to make Sir John's grave in Cataragui Cemetery a national shrine. The premier paid tribute to Hon. T. B. McQuesten, Ontario minister of highways, for his work in connection with the restoration of Fort Henry. It was such work as this that brought back to the minds of the people the ideals, aims and inspirations of our forefathers.

"We have been hearing a great deal about the question of co-operation on the part of certain governments," said Premier King "and it has indeed been a great pleasure for me during the past few hours to hear so much about the co-operation of two governments. I wish to express my appreciation of the work done by ministers both at Ottawa and Toronto, especially the Ontario minister of highways, the minister of public works and the minister of national defence. They have all co-operated in this work. I am not, of course, speaking politically, but in reply to Ald. Nickle I will say that if you show your appreciation at the next general election, I will see that you get an adequate amount in return."

**Proud to Be Present**

Premier King said he was proud to be present at the opening of Fort Henry and take part in the city's Centenary. He said he had been greatly pleased to accept the invitation which had been extended to him by Hon. Mr. Rogers.

Premier King paid tribute to Hon. Mr. Rogers and said he was glad to have him at Ottawa as the representative of Kingston.

"I was associated with Mr. Rogers for a number of years in work in the administration of public service," said Premier King, "and I always felt that if Mr. Rogers could see his way clear to enter Parliament, he would be a great success. He has certainly given a fine example of statesmanship. It is public service that lies nearest his heart. He has sound judgment and executive ability and I am delighted and proud to have him as a member of the Cabinet."

**Tribute to Mr. Way**

Premier King also had warm words of praise for Ronald Way, M.A., for his work in the restoration of Fort Henry. He referred to the fact that Mr. Way is a resident of Kingston and a distinguished graduate of Queen's University. The premier also congratulated J. M. Hughes, secretary of the Centenary celebration and all who had been associated with him.

In conclusion he spoke particularly to Hon. Norman Rogers and Hon. Colin Campbell wishing them both great success in their future careers.

Geoffrey O'Hara of New York, was called on by the chairman and he spoke briefly, stating that he was "a summer visitor from the old Bath Road." He congratulated the Ontario Highways Department on the work done on this historic road and voiced a plea that it would not be spoiled by commercialism.

Mr. O'Hara delighted his audience with two vocal solos, playing his own accompaniment on the piano. He sang two of his own compositions, "Give a man a Horse He Can Ride" and "Beautiful Katie." Mr. O'Hara informed his audience that he had composed the former number in Kingston and the latter at Collins Bay.

STOP AND

D 22162

*The Bridge-Builders*

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ADDRESS BY

RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.,

*Prime Minister of Canada*

AT THE

DEDICATION OF THE  
THOUSAND ISLANDS INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE AT IVY LEA, ONTARIO,  
AND COLLIN'S LANDING, NEW YORK,

*August 18th, 1938.*



OTTAWA  
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.  
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY  
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I had hoped that on this occasion the Dominion of Canada might have been represented by our Governor General, The Right Honourable Lord Tweedsmuir. For months past, His Excellency had been looking forward to to-day's ceremonies. Upon his departure, on the eve of prorogation of our Parliament, his last words to me were: "We shall meet at Ivy Lea." I know how real his disappointment will be to-day that the time of his return has been unavoidably postponed.

Lord Tweedsmuir will particularly regret that he has been deprived of renewing, amid to-day's memorable associations, the warm personal friendship he enjoys with you, Mr. President, and of joining with you in giving expression to the friendship which, over so many years, has existed between the peoples of the United States and Canada. Lord Tweedsmuir's presence in England is itself a reminder of that wider friendship which exists between the United States and all the nations of the British Commonwealth.

I should like to express to Mr. Russell Wright, to the Chairman of The Thousand Islands Bridge Authority, and to its other members, and to my friend, Mr. George T. Fulford, how much I,

D22164

also, have appreciated their kind invitation; and how highly I esteem the privilege of being among the number present at this afternoon's ceremony. I, too, have been privileged to enjoy a friendship with President Roosevelt which extends now over many years. Like him, I have sought, whenever and wherever the opportunity has presented itself, to further and cement ties of international friendship and goodwill, not alone between the English-speaking countries of the world, but between all countries. It is a joy to me to be able to join with the President this afternoon in drawing to the attention of the citizens of other lands, as well as our own, the wide significance of to-day's proceedings, and much that is symbolized by the new structure, the dedication of which to public use is the occasion of this vast international gathering.

*Appreciation of President Roosevelt's visits to Canada*

On behalf of the Government and people of Canada, I should like to say to President Roosevelt how pleased and honoured we all feel that he should have found it possible, to-day, to pay our country another visit, and to accept an honorary degree from one of its leading Universities. May I express as well, on behalf of all Canadians, our profound appreciation of the address delivered by the President at Queen's University this morning. It will meet with a warm response in the hearts of all lovers of justice, liberty and peace. This is the third official visit of the President of the United States to Canada in as many years. We recall with pride and delight the President's visit to the ancient citadel of Quebec on July 31st, 1936. On September 30th of last year, before embarking upon a cruise on the Pacific Ocean, he paid a brief visit to the westernmost province of the Dominion, honouring by his presence its beautiful capital, the city of Victoria. In visiting Kingston to receive from Queen's University the degree of Doctor of Laws, he has this morning honoured another of our historic cities, one which, a century ago, was looked upon, and spoken of, as the citadel of Upper Canada. These have been official visits, paid in the course of years filled with overwhelming responsibilities, and the most arduous of public duties.

D 22165

It is a pleasure to recall that there have been unofficial visits as well. The waters of the Atlantic, even more than those of the Pacific, have extended to President Roosevelt a continuous welcome to our shores. For many years, the Island of Campobello, off the New Brunswick coast, has been for the President a place of residence or recreation in the summer months. Personal and official visits alike remind us how near to the heart of the President—and I might add, to the hearts of us all—is his policy of the good neighbour. For the many expressions of international friendship and goodwill, towards our country, by the Chief Executive of the United States, the Government and people of Canada are profoundly grateful. It is a gratitude which may well be shared by an anxious world.

*International significance of universities of Canada and the United States*

In honouring the Chief Executive of the United States, Queen's University has this morning been able also to pay a tribute of esteem and of enduring friendship to the people of the United States. The tribute will especially be welcomed, by Canadians, as the gift of a University of a long and honourable academic tradition, which has given to our country, alike in professional and political callings, not a few of its most public-spirited sons.

It may, at this time, be not inappropriate to remark that the interchange of professors and students between our universities in either country has contributed richly to both. I hope that a continuance of this fraternity of learning may serve to deepen the channels of understanding between our respective countries.

I may be pardoned, perhaps, if I mention that this morning's ceremony vividly recalled to me my own indebtedness to the universities of the United States for opportunities of post-graduate study and research. The passing years have served to increase, rather than to diminish, the sense of obligation I feel for the opportunities thus enjoyed. Particularly is it a pleasure to me to remember, at this time, my own academic connections with Harvard University;

to recall that Harvard was the President's *Alma Mater*; and that it was at Harvard, on an occasion not dissimilar to that of this morning, I first had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Roosevelt, and of forming a friendship which, in years to come, was not to be without its associations with the public life of our respective countries.

*The Thames and the St. Lawrence*

May I turn now to the particular ceremony of this afternoon and its significance. There is always a satisfaction in seeing the completion of an important public undertaking. I should like to join with others present in extending heartiest congratulations to all who have had to do with the conception, construction, and completion of the Thousand Islands International Bridge.

In May of last year, while attending, in London, the Coronation of Their Majesties King George and Queen Elizabeth, I had the honour of being invited to open a new bridge over the Thames, at Chelsea. My thoughts at the time were naturally of that historic river whose rural beauty is a pleasure to all, and upon whose banks are famous cities, including Oxford and London. I did not forget that the waters of the Thames had witnessed great struggles for freedom which had brought the British race to a proud position in the world. Nor did I forget that these associations formed a part of the heritage of the British Commonwealth.

All of this comes back to my mind as I seek to speak of the significance of to-day's ceremony. It is not the Thames, it is the St. Lawrence that is in our thoughts to-day. The St. Lawrence, too, is not without its history, a history which may well be the pride of the peoples of this Continent. It, also, has its great natural beauty. Where in the whole wide world is there a more majestic approach to the interior of any land; more in the way of an ever changing loveliness on an unprecedented scale? The St. Lawrence, too, has witnessed cities, universities, and capitals rise into being on its banks. Its waters, like those of the Thames, have been the scene of many struggles which have contributed to a larger freedom.

*Symbols of national unity and international amity*

So much for similarities which are not without their significance. There are differences, however, which are of even greater significance to the world to-day. The Thames, from its source to the sea, is within the confines of a single State. Its waters are national in character. The waters of the St. Lawrence, in considerable part, are international waters. They serve to divide, as well as to unite. The possibilities of friction between the two countries are not lessened by the fact that their boundary, in part, is a vast inland waterway which stretches a thousand miles and more from the interior of the continent to the sea. Over the greater part of that distance rivers and lakes constitute the international frontier between Canada and the United States.

The bridge at Chelsea serves to emphasize and enhance the inheritance of commerce and culture shared by those who dwell on either bank of the Thames—a single people in one country. This Thousand Islands Bridge serves to emphasize and, we cannot doubt, will enhance through the years, the inheritance of commerce and culture shared by the peoples on either bank of the St. Lawrence—not one people, but two. The bridge at Chelsea stands as a symbol of national unity; this bridge is a symbol of international amity. It constitutes yet another of the many bonds which join two peoples who rival one another, not in enmities or in armaments, but in devotion to the ways of peace and the spirit of conciliation. Upon a bridge, itself a symbol of international friendship and good-will, we are celebrating once again a century and more of peace between the United States and Canada. When we reflect upon the disputed frontiers which threaten peace in other quarters of the globe, we cannot but feel that the ceremony in which we are participating has in it something of significance to the world.

*A common background: an insufficient guarantee of peace*

It may be thought that we owe our achievement to a common background; or that it is due to Chance that our frontiers differ so greatly from the frontiers of states on other continents. It is true

that we can claim to share the culture of two old world civilizations. The names of Champlain and Frontenac, Marquette and LaSalle belong scarcely less to you than to us, and no historian has recounted their exploits more vividly than your own Francis Parkman. Likewise, until 1776 the history and heritage of the British Commonwealth, to which I referred a moment ago, belonged as much to the thirteen Colonies, as it does to us.

This common background, however, was not sufficient to ensure our peace. The Seven Years war, the war of the American Revolution, the war of 1812, the Canadian Rebellion of 1837-38, all turned the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes into an area of significant conflict. The ancestors of those who to-day are here assembled to rejoice that another link has been forged which serves to further their common interests, and to cement their friendship were, in those turbulent periods of our history, at enmity one with the other in either civil or international strife.

Human nature is much the same wherever it exists. Our populations, after all, do not, in origin, 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.

#### *The art of international bridge building*

This international highway speaks of that better way. In itself it is one vast undertaking, but it is made up of pieces of solid ground and a series of bridges. Where solid ground has been lacking, and the way, in consequence, made impassable, bridges have been built. Imposing structures they are, ingeniously combining utility and beauty.

In the realm of international relations we, too, have learned to bridge our differences. We have practised the art of building

bridges. There is indeed no more striking symbol of unity, of intercourse, and of friendship than a bridge. From antiquity to the present, bridges have been built to span the spaces of separation. Their very appearance suggests the surmounting of difficulties, the overcoming of barriers, the broadening of the path of progress and peace. The peoples of this continent, whether concerned with steel and stone, or with the invisible realities of mind and spirit, have, for the most part, been bridge-builders worthy of the name. In politics, as in road-making, it is a great thing, Mr. President, to know how to build 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 co-operation 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: a means of escape from competitive arming*

Before the War of 1812 and while it was being waged, citadels and arsenals came into being. Naval yards were set up and armed craft appeared on the waters of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes. Hostile forts frowned at each other from opposite shores. An armament race had begun; and had it been permitted to continue, we should have been looking back on a century of suspicion, enmity and hatred, instead of rejoicing, as we are, in a century of peace. In the course of the War of 1812, as many as 20 armed vessels were constructed in the Naval Yards at Kingston. One of these, the *St. Lawrence*, was actually larger in size, and carried more guns, than Nelson's *Victory* at the Battle of Trafalgar. Within three years of the conclusion of the war, we, happily, had determined to place our reliance upon Reason instead of upon Force, and to substitute for

D22170

any surviving ill-will such a measure of solid good-will as should bridge succeeding years. By the Rush-Bagot Agreement the total armament on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence, as well as Lake Champlain, was not to exceed six armed vessels, weighing not more than one hundred tons, and mounting one eighteen-pounder apiece.

On the first of this month I had the honour of re-opening, at Kingston, the large fort which has recently been restored. Its name is Fort Henry. It, too, owed much of its size and strength to the War of 1812 and to fears of possible future invasion of Canada by her powerful neighbour. Fort Henry has been reconstructed to attract, not to repel, possible invasions from the United States.

The Rush-Bagot Agreement was a self-denying ordinance. As such it provided a means of escape from competitive arming. It was limited in its application to the St. Lawrence and the Lakes. In fact, it served to end all armaments on an international frontier extending from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific. This significant document has served as the most effective instrument in promoting, between our neighbouring countries, an enduring peace.

*The International Joint Commission: a crowning achievement*

The decision never to arm against each other was taken, as I have indicated, over a century ago. In our own time, we have crowned that decision by the construction of other bridges of international friendship and understanding. By far the most important of them is the International Joint Commission. It was created to adjudicate all questions of difference arising along our four thousand miles of frontier. In the quarter of a century of its existence, by substituting investigation for dictation, and conciliation for coercion, in the adjustment of international disputes, the Commission has solved many questions likely to lead to serious controversy. This bridge of peace has been the more significant in that while countries on the continents of Europe and Asia have been increasing their frontier armaments, the United States and Canada have settled all their boundary differences by the method and processes of reasoned discussion.

D22171

*The task of the bridge builders*

A word in conclusion: The international bridge building of which I have been speaking, and of which our international bridges are fitting symbols, has grown naturally out of our common needs and our common will to live together as good friends and neighbours. All stand as acts of faith in human intelligence and good-will. They mean for us a precious cultural and constitutional heritage which it is our joint purpose to foster and maintain.

It will be at once obvious that the challenges to an international order, founded upon the rule of law, are many and dangerous. No one who looks at the distracted and disordered state of the world to-day can fail to be impressed by the extent to which the forces of international anarchy are seeking to prevail, and to subvert those standards of human conduct which we have come to regard as essential attributes of our civilization. The task of the bridge builder remains. I think I speak the mind of both countries when I say that, not only are we determined to preserve the neighbourly relations, and the free ways of life, which are our priceless heritage, but that we earnestly wish to see them become a part of the common heritage of mankind. To that end, we are prepared to go on building bridges, to throw the span of friendship and of freedom across the troubled waters of our time.

D 22172

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D 22174

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D22180

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On the first of this month I had the honour of re-opening, at Kingston, the large fort which has recently been restored. Its name is Fort Henry. It, too, owed much of its size and strength to the War of 1812 and to fears of possible future invasion of Canada by her powerful neighbour. Fort Henry has been reconstructed to attract, not to repel, possible invasions from the United States.

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*The International Joint Commission: a crowning achievement*

The decision never to arm against each other was taken, as I have indicated, over a century ago. In our own time, we have crowned that decision by the construction of other bridges of international friendship and understanding. By far the most important of them is the International Joint Commission. It was created to adjudicate all questions of difference arising along our four thousand miles of frontier. In the quarter of a century of its existence, by substituting investigation for dictation, and conciliation for coercion, in the adjustment of international disputes, the Commission has solved many questions likely to lead to serious controversy. This bridge of peace has been the more significant in that while countries on the continents of Europe and Asia have been increasing their frontier armaments, the United States and Canada have settled all their boundary differences by the method and processes of reasoned discussion.

D22181

*The task of the bridge builders*

A word in conclusion: The international bridge building of which I have been speaking, and of which our international bridges are fitting symbols, has grown naturally out of our common needs and our common will to live together as good friends and neighbours. All stand as acts of faith in human intelligence and good-will. They mean for us a precious cultural and constitutional heritage which it is our joint purpose to foster and maintain.

It will be at once obvious that the challenges to an international order, founded upon the rule of law, are many and dangerous. No one who looks at the distracted and disordered state of the world to-day can fail to be impressed by the extent to which the forces of international anarchy are seeking to prevail, and to subvert those standards of human conduct which we have come to regard as essential attributes of our civilization. The task of the bridge builder remains. I think I speak the mind of both countries when I say that, not only are we determined to preserve the neighbourly relations, and the free ways of life, which are our priceless heritage, but that we earnestly wish to see them become a part of the common heritage of mankind. To that end, we are prepared to go on building bridges, to throw the span of friendship and of freedom across the troubled waters of our time.

D 22182

*The Bridge-Builders*

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ADDRESS BY

RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.,

*Prime Minister of Canada*

AT THE

DEDICATION OF THE  
THOUSAND ISLANDS INTERNATIONAL BRIDGE AT IVY LEA, ONTARIO,  
AND COLLIN'S LANDING, NEW YORK,

*August 18th, 1938.*



OTTAWA  
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.  
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY  
1938

D 22183

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*August 18th, 1938.*

I had hoped that on this occasion the Dominion of Canada might have been represented by our Governor General, The Right Honourable Lord Tweedsmuir. For months past, His Excellency had been looking forward to to-day's ceremonies. Upon his departure, on the eve of prorogation of our Parliament, his last words to me were: "We shall meet at Ivy Lea." I know how real his disappointment will be to-day that the time of his return has been unavoidably postponed.

Lord Tweedsmuir will particularly regret that he has been deprived of renewing, amid to-day's memorable associations, the warm personal friendship he enjoys with you, Mr. President, and of joining with you in giving expression to the friendship which, over so many years, has existed between the peoples of the United States and Canada. Lord Tweedsmuir's presence in England is itself a reminder of that wider friendship which exists between the United States and all the nations of the British Commonwealth.

I should like to express to Mr. Russell Wright, to the Chairman of The Thousand Islands Bridge Authority, and to its other members, and to my friend, Mr. George T. Fulford, how much I,

D 22184

also, have appreciated their kind invitation; and how highly I esteem the privilege of being among the number present at this afternoon's ceremony. I, too, have been privileged to enjoy a friendship with President Roosevelt which extends now over many years. Like him, I have sought, whenever and wherever the opportunity has presented itself, to further and cement ties of international friendship and good-will, not alone between the English-speaking countries of the world, but between all countries. It is a joy to me to be able to join with the President this afternoon in drawing to the attention of the citizens of other lands, as well as our own, the wide significance of to-day's proceedings, and much that is symbolized by the new structure, the dedication of which to public use is the occasion of this vast international gathering.

*Appreciation of President Roosevelt's visits to Canada*

On behalf of the Government and people of Canada, I should like to say to President Roosevelt how pleased and honoured we all feel that he should have found it possible, to-day, to pay our country another visit, and to accept an honorary degree from one of its leading Universities. May I express as well, on behalf of all Canadians, our profound appreciation of the address delivered by the President at Queen's University this morning. It will meet with a warm response in the hearts of all lovers of justice, liberty and peace. This is the third official visit of the President of the United States to Canada in as many years. We recall with pride and delight the President's visit to the ancient citadel of Quebec on July 31st, 1936. On September 30th of last year, before embarking upon a cruise on the Pacific Ocean, he paid a brief visit to the westernmost province of the Dominion, honouring by his presence its beautiful capital, the city of Victoria. In visiting Kingston to receive from Queen's University the degree of Doctor of Laws, he has this morning honoured another of our historic cities, one which, a century ago, was looked upon, and spoken of, as the citadel of Upper Canada. These have been official visits, paid in the course of years filled with overwhelming responsibilities, and the most arduous of public duties.

D 22185

It is a pleasure to recall that there have been unofficial visits as well. The waters of the Atlantic, even more than those of the Pacific, have extended to President Roosevelt a continuous welcome to our shores. For many years, the Island of Campobello, off the New Brunswick coast, has been for the President a place of residence or recreation in the summer months. Personal and official visits alike remind us how near to the heart of the President—and I might add, to the hearts of us all—is his policy of the good neighbour. For the many expressions of international friendship and good-will, towards our country, by the Chief Executive of the United States, the Government and people of Canada are profoundly grateful. It is a gratitude which may well be shared by an anxious world.

*International significance of universities of Canada and the United States*

In honouring the Chief Executive of the United States, Queen's University has this morning been able also to pay a tribute of esteem and of enduring friendship to the people of the United States. The tribute will especially be welcomed, by Canadians, as the gift of a University of a long and honourable academic tradition, which has given to our country, alike in professional and political callings, not a few of its most public-spirited sons.

It may, at this time, be not inappropriate to remark that the interchange of professors and students between our universities in either country has contributed richly to both. I hope that a continuance of this fraternity of learning may serve to deepen the channels of understanding between our respective countries.

I may be pardoned, perhaps, if I mention that this morning's ceremony vividly recalled to me my own indebtedness to the universities of the United States for opportunities of post-graduate study and research. The passing years have served to increase, rather than to diminish, the sense of obligation I feel for the opportunities thus enjoyed. Particularly is it a pleasure to me to remember, at this time, my own academic connections with Harvard University;

D 22186

to recall that Harvard was the President's *Alma Mater*; and that it was at Harvard, on an occasion not dissimilar to that of this morning, I first had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Roosevelt, and of forming a friendship which, in years to come, was not to be without its associations with the public life of our respective countries.

*The Thames and the St. Lawrence*

May I turn now to the particular ceremony of this afternoon and its significance. There is always a satisfaction in seeing the completion of an important public undertaking. I should like to join with others present in extending heartiest congratulations to all who have had to do with the conception, construction, and completion of the Thousand Islands International Bridge.

In May of last year, while attending, in London, the Coronation of Their Majesties King George and Queen Elizabeth, I had the honour of being invited to open a new bridge over the Thames, at Chelsea. My thoughts at the time were naturally of that historic river whose rural beauty is a pleasure to all, and upon whose banks are famous cities, including Oxford and London. I did not forget that the waters of the Thames had witnessed great struggles for freedom which had brought the British race to a proud position in the world. Nor did I forget that these associations formed a part of the heritage of the British Commonwealth.

All of this comes back to my mind as I seek to speak of the significance of to-day's ceremony. It is not the Thames, it is the St. Lawrence that is in our thoughts to-day. The St. Lawrence, too, is not without its history, a history which may well be the pride of the peoples of this Continent. It, also, has its great natural beauty. Where in the whole wide world is there a more majestic approach to the interior of any land; more in the way of an ever changing loveliness on an unprecedented scale? The St. Lawrence, too, has witnessed cities, universities, and capitals rise into being on its banks. Its waters, like those of the Thames, have been the scene of many struggles which have contributed to a larger freedom.

D 22187

*Symbols of national unity and international amity*

So much for similarities which are not without their significance. There are differences, however, which are of even greater significance to the world to-day. The Thames, from its source to the sea, is within the confines of a single State. Its waters are national in character. The waters of the St. Lawrence, in considerable part, are international waters. They serve to divide, as well as to unite. The possibilities of friction between the two countries are not lessened by the fact that their boundary, in part, is a vast inland waterway which stretches a thousand miles and more from the interior of the continent to the sea. Over the greater part of that distance rivers and lakes constitute the international frontier between Canada and the United States.

The bridge at Chelsea serves to emphasize and enhance the inheritance of commerce and culture shared by those who dwell on either bank of the Thames—a single people in one country. This Thousand Islands Bridge serves to emphasize and, we cannot doubt, will enhance through the years, the inheritance of commerce and culture shared by the peoples on either bank of the St. Lawrence—not one people, but two. The bridge at Chelsea stands as a symbol of national unity; this bridge is a symbol of international amity. It constitutes yet another of the many bonds which join two peoples who rival one another, not in enmities or in armaments, but in devotion to the ways of peace and the spirit of conciliation. Upon a bridge, itself a symbol of international friendship and good-will, we are celebrating once again a century and more of peace between the United States and Canada. When we reflect upon the disputed frontiers which threaten peace in other quarters of the globe, we cannot but feel that the ceremony in which we are participating has in it something of significance to the world.

*A common background: an insufficient guarantee of peace*

It may be thought that we owe our achievement to a common background; or that it is due to Chance that our frontiers differ so greatly from the frontiers of states on other continents. It is true

D 22188

that we can claim to share the culture of two old world civilizations. The names of Champlain and Frontenac, Marquette and LaSalle belong scarcely less to you than to us, and no historian has recounted their exploits more vividly than your own Francis Parkman. Likewise, until 1776 the history and heritage of the British Commonwealth, to which I referred a moment ago, belonged as much to the thirteen Colonies, as it does to us.

This common background, however, was not sufficient to ensure our peace. The Seven Years war, the war of the American Revolution, the war of 1812, the Canadian Rebellion of 1837-38, all turned the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes into an area of significant conflict. The ancestors of those who to-day are here assembled to rejoice that another link has been forged which serves to further their common interests, and to cement their friendship were, in those turbulent periods of our history, at enmity one with the other in either civil or international strife.

Human nature is much the same wherever it exists. Our populations, after all, do not, in origin, 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.

#### *The art of international bridge building*

This international highway speaks of that better way. In itself it is one vast undertaking, but it is made up of pieces of solid ground and a series of bridges. Where solid ground has been lacking, and the way, in consequence, made impassable, bridges have been built. Imposing structures they are, ingeniously combining utility and beauty.

In the realm of international relations we, too, have learned to bridge our differences. We have practised the art of building

D 22189

bridges. There is indeed no more striking symbol of unity, of intercourse, and of friendship than a bridge. From antiquity to the present, bridges have been built to span the spaces of separation. Their very appearance suggests the surmounting of difficulties, the overcoming of barriers, the broadening of the path of progress and peace. The peoples of this continent, whether concerned with steel and stone, or with the invisible realities of mind and spirit, have, for the most part, been bridge-builders worthy of the name. In politics, as in road-making, it is a great thing, Mr. President, to know how to build 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 co-operation 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: a means of escape from competitive arming*

Before the War of 1812 and while it was being waged, citadels and arsenals came into being. Naval yards were set up and armed craft appeared on the waters of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes. Hostile forts frowned at each other from opposite shores. An armament race had begun; and had it been permitted to continue, we should have been looking back on a century of suspicion, enmity and hatred, instead of rejoicing, as we are, in a century of peace. In the course of the War of 1812, as many as 20 armed vessels were constructed in the Naval Yards at Kingston. One of these, the *St. Lawrence*, was actually larger in size, and carried more guns, than Nelson's *Victory* at the Battle of Trafalgar. Within three years of the conclusion of the war, we, happily, had determined to place our reliance upon Reason instead of upon Force, and to substitute for

D 22190

any surviving ill-will such a measure of solid good-will as should bridge succeeding years. By the Rush-Bagot Agreement the total armament on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence, as well as Lake Champlain, was not to exceed six armed vessels, weighing not more than one hundred tons, and mounting one eighteen-pounder apiece.

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D 22191

*The task of the bridge builders*

A word in conclusion: The international bridge building of which I have been speaking, and of which our international bridges are fitting symbols, has grown naturally out of our common needs and our common will to live together as good friends and neighbours. All stand as acts of faith in human intelligence and good-will. They mean for us a precious cultural and constitutional heritage which it is our joint purpose to foster and maintain.

It will be at once obvious that the challenges to an international order, founded upon the rule of law, are many and dangerous. No one who looks at the distracted and disordered state of the world to-day can fail to be impressed by the extent to which the forces of international anarchy are seeking to prevail, and to subvert those standards of human conduct which we have come to regard as essential attributes of our civilization. The task of the bridge builder remains. I think I speak the mind of both countries when I say that, not only are we determined to preserve the neighbourly relations, and the free ways of life, which are our priceless heritage, but that we earnestly wish to see them become a part of the common heritage of mankind. To that end, we are prepared to go on building bridges, to throw the span of friendship and of freedom across the troubled waters of our time.

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(The Bridge Builders)

Mr. President,  
Messrs. Chairmen,  
Members of the Thousand Islands Bridge Authority,  
Distinguished Guests,  
Ladies and Gentlemen:

I had hoped that, on this occasion, the Dominion of Canada might have been represented by our Governor General, The Right Honourable Lord Tweedsmuir. For months past, His Excellency had been looking forward to today's ceremonies. Upon his departure, on the eve of prorogation of our Parliament, his last words to me were: "We shall meet at Ivy Lea." I know how real his disappointment will be today that the time of his return has been unavoidably postponed.

Lord Tweedsmuir will particularly regret that he has been deprived of renewing, amid today's memorable associations, the warm personal friendship he enjoys with you, Mr. President, and of joining with you in giving expression to the friendship which, over so many years, has existed between the peoples of the United States and Canada. Lord Tweedsmuir's presence in England is itself a reminder of that wider friendship which exists between the United States and all the nations of the British Commonwealth.

*no slow*

D 22193

I should like to express to Mr. Russell Wright,  
 the Chairman of The Thousand Islands Bridge Authority,  
 and to its other members, and to my friend Mr. George T.  
 Fulford, how much I, also, have appreciated their kind  
 invitation; and how highly I esteem the privilege of being  
 among the number present at this afternoon's ceremony.  
 I, too, have been privileged to enjoy a friendship with  
 President Roosevelt which extends now over many years.  
 Like him, I have sought, whenever and wherever the opportunity  
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On behalf of the Government and people of Canada,  
 I should like to say to President Roosevelt how pleased  
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 possible, today, to pay our country another visit, and to  
 accept an honorary degree from one of its leading

Universities. This is the third official visit of the  
 President of the United States to Canada.

*Handwritten notes in right margin:*  
 This is the third official visit of the President of the United States to Canada. I am sure that the people of Canada will be glad to have the President and his family here. I am sure that the people of the United States will be glad to have the President and his family here.

President of the United States to Canada in as many years. We recall with pride and delight the President's visit to the ancient citadel of Quebec on July 31st, 1936. On September 30th of last year, before embarking upon a cruise on the Pacific Ocean, he paid a brief visit to the westernmost province of the Dominion, honouring by his presence its beautiful capital, the city of Victoria. In visiting Kingston to receive from Queen's University the degree of Doctor of Laws, he has, this morning, honoured another of our historic cities, one which, a century ago, was looked upon, and spoken of, as the citadel of Upper Canada. These have been official visits, paid in the course of years filled with overwhelming responsibilities, and the most arduous of public duties.

It is a pleasure to recall that there have been unofficial visits as well. The waters of the Atlantic, even more than those of the Pacific, have extended to President Roosevelt a continuous welcome to our shores. For many years, the Island of Campobello, off the New Brunswick coast, has been for the President a place of residence or recreation in the summer months. Personal and official visits alike remind us how near to the heart of the President - and I might add, to the hearts of us all - is his policy of the good neighbour. For the many expressions

*of international  
friendship*

of international friendship and good-will, towards our country, by the Chief Executive of the United States, the Government and people of Canada are profoundly grateful. It is a gratitude which may well be shared by an anxious world.

*Postcard*  
In honouring the Chief Executive of the United States, Queen's University has this morning, been able, also, to pay a tribute of esteem and of enduring friendship to the people of the United States. The tribute will especially be welcomed, by Canadians, as the gift of a University of a long and honourable academic tradition, which has given to our country, alike in professional and political callings, not a few of its most public-spirited sons.

It may, at this time, be not inappropriate to remark that the interchange of professors and students between our universities in either country has contributed richly to both. I hope that a continuance of this fraternity of learning may serve to deepen the channels of understanding between our respective countries.

I may be pardoned, perhaps, if I mention that this morning's ceremony ~~seemed~~ vividly ~~to~~ recall <sup>ad to me,</sup> my own indebtedness to the universities of the United States for opportunities of post-graduate study and research. The passing years have served to increase, rather than to diminish, the sense of

*obligation & feel*

obligation I feel for the opportunities thus enjoyed. Particularly is it a pleasure to me to remember, at this time, my own academic connections with Harvard University; to recall that Harvard was the President's Alma Mater; and that it was at Harvard, on an occasion ~~not dissimilar~~ to that of this morning, I first had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Roosevelt, and of forming a friendship which, in years to come, was not to be without its associations with the public life of our respective countries.

May I turn now to the particular ceremony of this afternoon and its significance. There is always a satisfaction in seeing the completion of an important public undertaking. I should like to join with others present in extending heartiest congratulations to all who have had to do with the conception, construction, and completion of the Thousand Islands International Bridge.

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*Struggles for freedom*

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All of this comes back to my mind as I seek to speak of the significance of today's ceremony. It is not the Thames, it is the St. Lawrence that is in our thoughts today. The St. Lawrence, too, is not without its history, a history which may well be the pride of the peoples of this Continent. It, ~~too~~<sup>also</sup>, has its great natural beauty. Where, in the whole wide world, is there a more majestic approach to the interior of any land;—more in the way of an ever changing loveliness on an unprecedented scale? The St. Lawrence, too, has witnessed cities, universities, and capitals rise into being on its banks. Its waters, like those of the Thames, have been the scene of many struggles which have contributed to a larger freedom.

So much for similarities which are not without their significance. There are differences, however, which are of even greater significance to the world today. The Thames, from its source to the sea, is within the confines of a single State. Its waters are national in character. The waters of the St. Lawrence, in considerable part, are international waters. They serve to divide, as well as

*to unite*

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- 7 -

to unite. The possibilities of friction between the two countries are not lessened by the fact that their boundary, in part, is a vast inland waterway which stretches a thousand miles and more from the interior of the continent to the sea. Over the greater part of that distance, rivers and lakes constitute the international frontier between Canada and the United States.

The bridge at Chelsea serves to emphasize, and enhance, the inheritance of commerce and culture shared by those who dwell on either bank of the Thames - a single people, in one country. This Thousand Islands Bridge, serves to emphasize, and, we cannot doubt, will enhance through the years, the inheritance of commerce and culture, shared by the peoples on either bank of the St. Lawrence - not one people, but two. The bridge at Chelsea stands as a symbol of national unity; this bridge is a symbol of international amity. It constitutes yet another of the many bonds which join two peoples who rival one another, not in enmities or in armaments, but in devotion to the ways of peace and the spirit of conciliation. Upon a bridge, itself a symbol of international friendship and good-will, we are celebrating once again a century and more of peace between the United States and Canada. When we reflect upon the disputed frontiers which threaten

*W. A. R. in other  
quarters*

peace in other quarters of the globe, we cannot but feel that the ceremony in which we are participating has in it something of significance to the world.

It may be thought that we owe our achievement to a common background; or that it is due to Chance, that our frontiers differ so greatly from the frontiers of states on other continents. It is true that we can claim to share the culture of two old world civilizations. The names of Champlain and Frontenac, Marquette and LaSalle belong scarcely less to you than to us, and no historian has recounted their exploits more vividly than your own Francis Parkman. Likewise, until 1776 the history and heritage of the British Commonwealth, to which I referred a moment ago, belonged as much to the thirteen Colonies, as it does to us.

This common background, however, was not sufficient to ensure our peace. The Seven Years war, the war of the American Revolution, the war of 1812, the Canadian Rebellion of 1837-38, all turned the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes into an area of significant conflict. The ancestors of those who today are here assembled to rejoice that another link has been forged which serves to further their common interests, and to cement their friendship were, in those turbulent periods of our history, at enmity one with the other in either civil or international strife.

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Human nature is much the same wherever it exists. Our populations, after all, do not, in origin, 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.

*system*  
This international highway speaks of that better way. In itself, it is one vast undertaking, but it is made up of pieces of solid ground (and a series of bridges. Where solid ground has been lacking, and the way, in consequence, made impassable, bridges have been built. Imposing structures they are, ingeniously combining utility and beauty!

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*spirit, hands,  
for the most part*



D 22202

Reason, instead of upon Force, and to substitute for any surviving ill-will such a measure of solid good-will, as should bridge succeeding years. <sup>as Mr. Grey has told you</sup> By the Rush-Bagot Agreement, the total armament on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence, as well as Lake Champlain, was not to exceed six armed vessels, weighing not more than one hundred tons, (and mounting one eighteen-pounder) apiece.

On the first of this month, I had the honour of re-opening, at Kingston, the large fort which has recently been restored. Its name is Fort Henry. It, too, owed much of its size and strength to the War of 1812 (and to fears of possible future invasion of Canada) by her powerful neighbour. Fort Henry has been reconstructed to attract, not to repel, possible invasions from the United States.

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The decision never to arm against each other, was taken, as I have indicated, over a century ago. In our own time, we have

*created this decision*

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- 12 -

crowned that decision, by the construction of other bridges of international friendship and understanding. By far the most important of them is the International Joint Commission. It was created to adjudicate all questions of difference arising along our four thousand miles of frontier. In the quarter of a century of its existence, by substituting investigation for dictation, and conciliation for coercion, in the adjustment of international disputes, the Commission has solved many questions likely to lead to serious controversy. This bridge of peace has been the more significant <sup>in that</sup> because, while countries on the continents of Europe and Asia have been increasing their frontier armaments, the United States and Canada have settled all their boundary differences by the method and processes of reasoned discussion.

*Foster*  
A word in conclusion: The international bridge-building of which I have been speaking, and of which our international bridges are fitting symbols, has grown naturally out of our common needs and our common will to live together as good friends and neighbours. All stand as acts of faith in human intelligence, ~~and good-will~~. They mean for us a precious cultural and constitutional heritage which it is our joint purpose to foster and maintain.

D22204

- 13 -

W. S. Low

It will be (at once) obvious (that the challenges to an international order, founded upon the rule of law, are many and dangerous. No one who looks at the distracted and disordered state of the world today (can fail to be impressed by the extent to which the forces of international anarchy are seeking to prevail, (and to subvert those standards of human conduct) which we have come to regard (as essential attributes) of our civilization. The task of the bridge-builder remains. I think I speak the mind of both countries when I say that, not only (are we determined) to preserve the neighbourly relations, and the free ways of life, which are our priceless heritage, (but that we earnestly wish to see them become a part of the common heritage of mankind. To that end, we are prepared to go on building bridges, (to throw the span of friendship and of freedom (across the troubled waters of our time.

Speech by  
Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King  
at Woodbridge, Ontario  
August 20, 1938.

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D 22205

I am sure the people of Canada will wish me to take this opportunity to say a word about the visit paid to us this week by the President of the United States. I had the privilege of welcoming Mr. Roosevelt on their behalf, and everything that happened during the visit, and everything that has been said since, has shown how warm and sincere our welcome actually was.

Our people will particularly expect me to say how deeply we appreciated the friendliness and import of the President's great speech at Kingston, which, a little later in the day, I said would meet with a warm response in the hearts of all who love liberty, justice and peace. The press cables show that the speech has already been noticed abroad, and its international significance duly appreciated.

The President spoke of the deep concern felt by his people in the face of the tragic events troubling other parts of the world. He spoke of their hopes that pathways might be developed to contribute to the peace of the world; of the resolve, even if those hopes are disappointed, that this hemisphere shall remain a strong citadel of the ideas and civilization which we hold in common. He described the way of democracy; how public opinion ultimately governs

D 22206

policy, and how, in the end, the national verdict arises from the sum total of the conclusions of free men who are allowed access to the facts, and to discuss them freely. These are our concerns, and our ways in Canada as well, and we greatly value this confirmation.

But our people will expect me to express their warm appreciation of the assurance which the President has given directly to them that the people of the United States will not stand idly by if domination of Canadian soil is threatened. Every utterance by the press and others throughout Canada during the past two days has testified how greatly we value this assurance, and how well we understand it. We know that these words of assurance are the words of a friendly people and neighbour. We are glad that our common affairs have been so managed, and our mutual confidence so established, that such words can be frankly spoken and received without reserve. We realize that there is here no thought of military alliances, which are not a part of the tradition of the people of the United States nor of our own. We recognize the President's words as fresh evidence of the special neighbourly relations which have grown up between Canada and the United States, and we are glad that we are valued as a neighbour.

D22207

And, as Mr. Roosevelt has said, we are good neighbours and true friends because we maintain our own right with frankness. As I have already said, the people of Canada deeply appreciate all that is implied by the President's visit. At the same time, they know they have their own responsibilities for maintaining Canadian soil as a homeland for free men in the western hemisphere. They will recognize that there is no room today for shirking these responsibilities. Indeed, the times being what they are, they will be quick to see that the assurance given by the President has, if anything, increased rather than lessened our responsibilities.

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.

During the past two years, we have been making special efforts to put our own means of defence in order. The country has approved the many measures taken to this end, and I am confident that, within the limits of our capacities and responsibilities, the country intends that we shall keep

D 22208

on going forward on that course. In that way, I am equally confident, we shall best play the part of a good neighbour.

This policy, I might add, accords wholly with that agreed to by Canada at the Imperial Conference held in London, last year, and which set forth that each Dominion was responsible for its own defence. Our defence, as well as the defence of all other parts of the British Empire, we believe, is further to be secured by consultation and co-operation with the other members of the British Commonwealth. The common concern which each part would be expected to have for the whole was recognized by the President, when, in conveying the assurance he did, he prefaced his words by explicitly pointing out that the Dominion of Canada is part of the sisterhood of the British Empire.

**D 22209**

RE: ST. LAWRENCE

The President in his speech at the opening of the Bridge at Ivy Lea on Thursday also made an important reference to the development of the St. Lawrence. As he rightly and eloquently emphasized, the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes System is a magnificent heritage, a great part of which is enjoyed in common by our two countries. This splendid river and its unparalleled lake expansions have played a decisive part in shaping both the political destinies and the commercial development of the North American continent.

From the day that De Catalogne tried to build a shallow canal around the Lachine Rapids in 1701 down to the building of the great Welland Ship Canal, the development of the waterway for transportation has been a matter of deep concern to Canada. There has been for some time a continuous water highway from the head of Lake Superior to the sea. This water highway flows through lakes that are inland seas and broad river stretches, with busy canals at the Sault, deepened channels in the Detroit and St. Clair rivers, the 27-foot Ship Canal around Niagara, the 14-foot canal system in the upper St. Lawrence river, and the great ship channel improvements in the St. Lawrence from Montreal

D22210

to the sea. The greater part of this development has been on the Canadian side. It is a magnificent achievement, but much still remains to be done. The 14-foot St. Lawrence Canal system constitutes a bottle-neck between the deep draught upper and lower areas, and presents us with a problem which is still to be solved.

More recently, the power development has attained equal importance with transportation. The barriers which nature had set up at Niagara, and in the rapids of the St. Lawrence, have been transformed into opportunities. The development of cheap and abundant hydro-electric power in these areas has greatly contributed to the industrial prosperity and the home amenities of millions of people. Here again much remains to be done. In the Niagara region it is possible to increase very substantially the development of power without injuring, and in fact definitely improving, the scenic beauty of the river and the Falls. In the International Section of the St. Lawrence, some two million horsepower can be developed incidental to the improvement of navigation.

Constant consideration has been given in both countries to the more complete utilization of both the transportation and the power resources of the St.

D22211

Lawrence-Great Lakes region. There has been opposition and criticism in both countries to the projects which have been put forward from time to time, but there has also been wide support. Opposition has come from advocates of alternative transportation routes, both water and rail, particularly in the United States, and from private power companies on both sides of the boundary. The question of the possibility of absorbing, particularly in Canada, the large block of power produced in the St. Lawrence and the effect of the depression on the domestic and industrial market for power has inevitably presented difficulties.

It is recognized on both sides that an adequate solution cannot be effected without mutual agreement. There has never been thought of effecting a solution in any other way. But as the President stated the other day, it has not hitherto been possible to arrange matters so that both peoples would have the same idea at the same time. The problem has many parts. In some sections, the transportation feature has been more emphasized; in others, the power feature; and, as regards power, the St. Lawrence possibilities have had more immediate appeal in one country, and the Niagara more in the other.

D 22212

The United States found itself unable at the time to give approval to the Niagara Convention of 1929 or the St. Lawrence Treaty of 1932. Very recently, the present United States administration has proposed the consolidation of the Niagara and St. Lawrence projects, together with a settlement of other Great Lakes problems, such as the Chicago diversion, and the Ogoki diversion. It has emphasized the desirability of surveying the whole problem and reaching agreement as to the eventual solution of all its parts, even though it may be found necessary to proceed with some parts of the project earlier than with others.

The new United States draft affords a practical basis for the discussion of the whole situation. It opens a new chapter in the consideration of our great waterway problem. There are phases of the combined project which naturally require full consideration by the Dominion, and this examination is being given. The co-operation of the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario and of the Ontario Government would be necessary for the utilization of the power produced both at Niagara and on the St. Lawrence. The Hydro-Commission and the Ontario Government would have to consider how the present project would fit into its picture of the power needs of the province in the period after the necessary works in the Niagara and the St. Lawrence would

D22213

be constructed. It is, therefore, not possible to say at present how speedily a solution will be reached.

President Roosevelt has unreservedly stated as we too would wish it to be stated, that it is axiomatic in Canadian-American relations that both of us scrupulously respect the right of each to determine its own affairs, and that no solution of the problems of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence will be acceptable to either country which does not leave its Government entirely master in its own house. I agree equally with the President when he says that the development of natural resources, and the proper handling of their fruits, is a major problem of Government. That the Governments of the two countries will be equal, in the future as they have for a century and more in the past, to finding an amicable and just solution of all their problems, I have not the least doubt. With the President, therefore, I also believe that a day will come when there will be another meeting of the representatives of our two countries to dedicate not a bridge but, as he phrased it, the very water itself, to the lasting and productive use of the two peoples.

I should perhaps mention that I have seen in the press a copy of a letter which the Premier of Ontario has made public, stated to have been addressed by him to myself,

D22214

and dealing with the St. Lawrence Waterway. I need only say, at this time, that a reply dealing with the phases of the project which concern the Hydro-Electric Commission and the Provincial Government, will be sent in due course, after I have had opportunity of consultation with my colleagues.

I may add that we will endeavour, as in the past, to carry on the discussion of such questions, whether with the Government of the United States or the Government of a Province of Canada, in a manner befitting the importance of the issues at stake; and according with the wishes of the Canadian people as to how public business should be conducted.

The printing of this Speech was not approved of by Mr. King

21882

D2215

THE VOICES OF SILENCE

*"The Voices of Silence"*

ADDRESS

BY

THE RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING, M.P.  
PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

ON THE OCCASION OF THE

CANADIAN LEGION REMEMBRANCE DAY  
BROADCAST

NOVEMBER 11, 1938

D22216

### THE VOICES OF SILENCE

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Twenty years ago today, there came upon a war-weary world, a great silence—the Silence of peace. Years of death and desolation lay wrapped in the folds of a past, never to be forgotten. Men's minds were suddenly filled with the vision of a new era.

As the years passed, these high hopes faded, and, a few short weeks ago, the world again paused in silence—the silence of impending calamity. On the very brink of the abyss, the nations were drawn back. A sense of profound relief and thanksgiving filled the world.

Both occasions came vividly to mind in our moments of silence today. Each marked an armistice; each was but a stage on the long and steep road leading to enduring peace.

It is well we have our moments of silence, our days of remembrance. Compared with the ages which have preceded it, our own is one of haste and confusion. The sure ways, the right paths, are scarcely seen. What has been called "the celestial and immortal voice of conscience" is too often lost amid the distraction of many voices in the crowded thoroughfares of life.

Remembrance Day brings also to our minds the sorrows, the sufferings, and the sacrifices of the years of war; the memory of those who lie silent in their graves, a deep sympathy for the many who were

D 22217

bereaved, and to those who, often broken in body, have lived on, a sense of enduring obligation.

Men and women everywhere have asked themselves, in recent weeks, one searching question: Was this sacrifice in vain? For myself, I refuse to believe it. The memory of the suffering and sacrifice was in the minds of people all over the world in the dark days of last September. The recollection of this sacrifice counted for much in the minds of those men who, on the last day of that fateful month, spared mankind the hideous repetition of another world war.

If, in the silence of this Remembrance Day, we would listen to the voices of our dead, they surely would speak to us of the Peace and Freedom for which they fought and died.

In our National Memorial, both the struggle and the cause stand symbolized. Through the symbolic arch the figures press forward, as, twenty years ago, our men pressed forward in response to a call which they heard in their hearts; the call to sustain the cause of Peace and Freedom. Today, if that cause is to be maintained, we too must press forward. We must come to see that Peace and Freedom cannot be secured through inaction; that they can be achieved only through continuous and constructive effort. Reason, Patience, and Good-will must be made to prevail in the councils of men and nations. They are positive, not passive, forces. In this very year we have witnessed the power of all three. It remains for us to ensure their triumph through the years to come.

D 22218

Canada-United States Trade Agreement

Signing of - November 17th, 1938.

Mr. President,

I need scarcely say how pleased I am to have the honour of participating today in a ceremony similar to the one of three years ago. At that time, I was privileged to take, with Mr. Secretary Hull, a part identical with that performed today. We had just affixed our signatures to an agreement between the United States and Canada, the value of which, we hoped and believed, would be shown beyond question by a marked increase in commerce between our two countries. The confidence which we felt on that occasion has been amply justified by experience.

The present agreement cannot be said to be in the nature of an untried experiment. Apart from all else, it marks the fulfilment of expectations which were cherished at the time the agreement of 1935 was entered into, and, therefore, carries with it the assurance of benefits mutually advantageous through years to come.

When our first agreement was signed, I expressed to you, Mr. President, the hope that in time it

D22219

would be possible to broaden its basis and enlarge its scope. A like expectation, if I am not mistaken, was held by Mr. Secretary Hull and yourself. It is, naturally, a great satisfaction to realize, today, the hopes which we then entertained. I should like to add that, as respects the relations between our two countries, the fair and friendly manner of the negotiation of both agreements has been hardly less important than their positive content.

On the earlier occasion, I also expressed the view that the benefits of our agreement would not be confined to trade. They have not been so confined. It is no exaggeration, but the simple truth, to say that the relations between the United States and Canada have never been happier than in the three years that have elapsed since November 1935.

Today's ceremony, has, fortunately, an even broader significance than that of three years ago. We have also just witnessed the conclusion of a far-reaching agreement between the United States and the United Kingdom. There will be in Canada genuine satisfaction that in facing the problems of today, the two countries,

D 22220

with whose fortunes those of Canada are so closely linked, have effectively strengthened the friendly relations which have long prevailed between them. It must be increasingly apparent that the stability of the civilization we cherish depends more than ever on the friendly association of the great English-speaking nations of the Old World and the New.

We cannot but be impressed by the fact that the occasion of our coming together today has been, in part at least, determined by the willingness of the sister nations of the British Commonwealth to facilitate a trade agreement between the United Kingdom and the United States.

Our satisfaction at the conclusion of these long and arduous negotiations is all the greater because the agreements which have been reached are in no sense exclusive. Indeed their effects will be to remove many obstacles from channels of world trade. Their benefits will extend far beyond the limits of the three countries immediately concerned. We cannot too earnestly hope that they will prove to other countries an example of the mutual advantages which flow from the broadening of trade relations, not only in the realm of material well-being, but in the wider sphere of human understanding and good-will.

Vol	File/Dossier	Subject/Sujet	Dates	Pages	Reel/Bobine
39	144	Chronological Files	Jan.-Nov. 1938	D 22002 - D 22220	
39	145	Chronological Files	Jan.-Dec. 1939	D 22221 - D 22355	
40	146	Chronological Files	Jan. 1933	D 22356 - D 22478	
40	147	Chronological Files	Feb.-May 1933	D 22479 - D 22585	
40	148	Chronological Files	June 1933	D 22586 - D 22837	
40	149	Chronological Files	July 1933	D 22838 - D 22946	
40	150	Chronological Files	Aug. 1933	D 22947 - D 23100	
40	151	Chronological Files	Aug.-Dec. 1933	D 23101 - D 23311	
41	152	Chronological Files	Jan.-Mar. 1934	D 23312 - D 23805	
41	153	Chronological Files	Apr.-Aug. 1934	D 23806 - D 23864	

D22221

1939

Speeches - Outside Parliament  
Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King  
Prime Minister of Canada.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Occasion</u>	<u>Subject</u>
Jan. 23	Ottawa (Radio)	Government of Canada Series.	Place of Prime Minister in government; duties of office. 1.
Feb. 18	Quebec	Lapointe Banquet	Thirty-fifth anniversary of marriage and election to parliament. 2.
Mar. 27	Ottawa (Radio)	Winnipeg Board of Trade; Diamond Jubilee Celebration.	Message of con- gratulation. 3.
Apr. 17	Ottawa (Country Club)	Lord and Lady Baldwin: Government Dinner to.	No account.
Apr. 22	Ottawa	Twentieth Century Liberal Association Convention.	Royal tour in Canada will give truer conception of Sovereign's position; type of government in Canada; troubled conditions in the world; faith, vision and courage of young people needed. 4.
May 17	Quebec (Chateau Frontenac)	Their Majesties Visit to Canada: Luncheon by His Majesty's Government in Canada.	Welcome to Dominion of Canada. 5.

D 22222

<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>Occasion</u>	<u>Subject</u>
Aug. 8	Toronto	Civic Luncheon - 20 years of Liberal Premiership.	6.
Aug. 8	Toronto	Banquet tendered by Liberal Party of Canada on completion of 20 years of leadership of the Party.	Tribute to Liberalism; personal thanks; influence of other lives; Wm. Lyon Mackenzie; Sir Wilfrid Laurier. 7.
Sep. 3	Ottawa (Radio)	European War 1939 "Canada at the Side of Britain"	Summoning of Parliament, etc. 8.
Oct. 27	Ottawa (Radio)	European War 1939	"The Issue in the present War". 9.
Oct. 31	Ottawa (Radio)	European War 1939.	"The Organization of Canada's War Effort". 10.
Nov. 12	Ottawa (Radio)	Canadian Red Cross National Appeal.	Endorse very warmly appeal made by His Excellency the Governor General on behalf of Canadian Red Cross Society. 11.
Nov. 28	Ottawa	New Post Office Building: Opening of.	Improvement and development in the beautification of the Capital are but proofs of what can be achieved in times of peace. 12.
Dec. 17	Ottawa (Radio)	The British Commonwealth Air Training Plan.	Agreement re. 13.

January 23rd, 1939.

*MS, actually used by  
the PM, in broadcasting  
D22223*

In this concluding broadcast, in the series on the government of Canada, I have been asked to outline the place of the Prime Minister in the government, and to give some indication of the variety of duties which the office imposes upon him.] [In order to make the position clear, it is necessary first to say something about the general organization of the government of Canada.

Under our Parliamentary system, every act of government is performed in the name of the King. The King is the ~~source~~ head of the government. His Majesty is represented in Canada by His Excellency the Governor General. In accordance with constitutional practice, the Governor General acts upon the advice of his Ministers. They, in turn, must enjoy the confidence of the House of Commons, to which they are responsible for the advice given to the Governor General, and for the conduct of the administration of the country. Parliament, in other words, is the central institution of our governmental system.

D 22224

-2-

The position occupied by the Prime Minister in Parliament is a special one. He is the Leader of a political party, and he must, at all times, have the support of a majority of the members for the policies and actions of the government. He is also the Leader of the House of Commons, and, as such, he has a direct and constant responsibility for the conduct of the business of the House. In leading the House of Commons, the Prime Minister is obliged to keep constantly in mind two vital objectives: the one to seek to provide opportunity for the fullest and frankest discussion of matters of public interest: the other to see that sufficient time is provided for the full and proper discussion of the important business of government. It is a difficult and delicate task to hold the balance between the urgent demands of the government upon the time of Parliament, and a proper regard for the privileges, so essential to the sound functioning of a free community, of the private Members of Parliament.

The Prime Minister has still another relationship to Parliament. Besides being the Leader of a political party, the Leader of the House, and the principal spokesman of the administration, he is, as well, a Member of

*Parliament for  
a particular constituency*

Parliament for a particular constituency. As such he has a duty to perform for the constituents who have elected him. They have a right to expect him to be ever mindful of their interests, and, so long as their particular interests do not conflict with the general welfare of the country, to further them as opportunity presents.

Throughout the months of every year when Parliament is in session, the Parliamentary duties of the Prime Minister absorb the greater part of his time and energy. These duties are not confined to the discussions and debates in the House of Commons. The Prime Minister must, of course, spend much of his time in the House. Often, however, a larger part of his time each day is taken up with correspondence, interviews, *meetings,* reading of memoranda, despatches and reports, and with the work of the Cabinet and of the Departments over which <sup>he</sup> the Prime Minister himself presides. } In the House of Commons the Prime Minister ~~must~~ direct and oversee the business of the House. He must be prepared to answer questions about the general conduct of public business. He must reply, often on short notice, to criticisms of the government. He <sup>is expected to</sup> ~~must~~ explain ~~the~~

*Government policies  
and*

D 22226

-4-

government policies, and speak from time to time in important debates.

It is sometimes forgotten that, in addition to performing these obvious duties, <sup>a</sup> the Prime Minister must inform himself on important public questions. If his vision is to be clear, and his judgment sound, he ~~must~~ <sup>stand</sup> have <sup>some</sup> time to read and think. A nation which is wise will ensure this opportunity to its leaders.

Recently Lord Baldwin said, that, before his retirement, he had worked to the very last half-ounce of energy and strength, and that, for six months afterwards, he was unable either to read or think.

In a Prime Minister's life there are, at best, few intervals of leisure. When the immediate pressure relaxes, he must seek to overtake an ever-growing accumulation of work. It is <sup>also</sup> to be remembered that ~~the~~ <sup>his</sup> labours ~~of a Prime Minister~~ are carried on in an almost perpetual atmosphere of conflict, and in the glare of a relentless publicity, which, perhaps, is the greatest of all strains. If the decisive word in matters of policy is to be left to a <sup>leader</sup> ~~Prime Minister~~, as it is, he must protect himself against excessive strain. In the House of Commons, as well as out of it, <sup>a</sup> the Prime Minister

*If he is to put forward things first*

D22227

-5-

if he is to put first things first, will seek to delegate, to his colleagues, a large part of the work of government.

While Parliament itself meets for only part of the year, the government of Canada - the actual administration - goes on every day throughout the year. The administration is supervised by the Cabinet, over which the Prime Minister presides. All the acts of government are, as I have said, performed in the name of the King. Before, however, any act of government can be performed, some member of the Cabinet must accept responsibility for it. The important acts of government call for consideration by the Cabinet as a whole. Consequently, whether Parliament is in session or not, it is essential for the Cabinet to meet frequently, and, in times like the present, pretty much continuously throughout the year.

The Prime Minister, in his capacity as President of the Privy Council, is the channel of communication between the members of the Cabinet and the Governor General. All important decisions taken by the Cabinet are in the form of recommendations to

*His Excellency,*

D22228

-6-

His Excellency. They must be approved by him before the administrative act, which they recommend, can be performed. As President of the Privy Council, the Prime Minister supervises a branch of the government known as the Privy Council Office.

The actual supervision of the various departments of government is carried on by the Ministers, but the Prime Minister is expected to discuss with individual Ministers, the most important administrative decisions to be taken in their particular departments.

I have been speaking, thus far, of the Prime Minister's several duties as head of the government. The Prime Minister is, however, also Secretary of State for External Affairs. In this capacity he presides over a department of the government which, from year to year, has become increasingly important.] The Department of External Affairs has the duty of collecting information of interest to Canada from all parts of the world, and preparing it for the use of the government. It also has charge of the relations of the government of Canada with the government of Great Britain and the governments of the other members of

*The British Commonwealth*

the British Commonwealth, with the governments of foreign countries, and with the League of Nations. These relations frequently involve prolonged and delicate negotiations, demanding a certain knowledge of world politics. In some countries, Canada has her own direct representatives. In others, the interests of Canada are cared for by the diplomatic representatives of the United Kingdom, in consultation, as occasion arises, with the Secretary of State for External Affairs. There has been a steady expansion of the policy of establishing direct relations between Canada and other countries. Only recently, a Canadian Minister has been appointed for the first time to Belgium and the Netherlands.

I need hardly say that, in critical times like those through which the world is passing, the conduct of Canada's External Affairs becomes, of necessity, one of the main preoccupations of the Prime Minister. He must be prepared to interpret to his colleagues, and to Parliament, the tremendous mass of information received from abroad. It is a part of his duty to take the initiative in the

*formulation of Canadian policy*

D22230

-8-

formulation of Canadian policy toward the rest of the world. In these times, our well-being as a nation, is dependent as much upon external, as upon domestic developments.

The thought may arise, that, in order to lighten the burden resting upon the Prime Minister, the Department of External Affairs should be entrusted to a Minister who could give his full time to its work. Since the department was created by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, successive Prime Ministers have agreed that the objections to such a proposal outweigh, for the present at least, its advantages. Today, it is the case that, most of the great problems of government, in Canada, have to be considered in relation to our membership in the British Commonwealth of Nations, our membership in the League of Nations, the attitude of foreign countries towards Canada, and, in particular, our proximity to the United States. The domestic policy of Canada is affected so vitally by external relationships that it is necessary for the Prime Minister, with his special responsibility for the general conduct of the government, to be immediately concerned with the conduct of External Affairs.

*Given other conditions  
are unusual*

D22231

-9-

Even when conditions are normal, his administrative duties impose great demands upon the time and energy of the Prime Minister, and greatly circumscribe his other activities. In times of stress, still closer and more constant application to the work of administration is necessarily required, not on his part only, but on the part of most members of the administration. In recent years, for example, the prolonged, involved and exacting nature of Trade Agreement negotiations has added greatly to the ordinary work of government. The world situation has, at the same time, occasioned even greater demands upon the time, attention and energies of the head of the government. The continuous, insistent and extremely important nature of these demands help to explain how exceedingly difficult it has become for the Prime Minister to maintain the immediate personal contact with the people, in different parts of the country, which he would wish to have, and which was possible for him and his predecessors in former years.

Fortunately, the radio has made possible a wider and more immediate contact than could be afforded in any other way. It is for this reason, in particular,

*that my colleagues and I  
have welcomed*

that my colleagues and I have welcomed the opportunity, accorded us by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, to explain to the people of Canada something of the duties and responsibilities of the Ministers of the Crown, and of the work being carried on by our several departments. I should like, in concluding this series, to express our appreciation of having been accorded this opportunity.

*Harold Smith  
20  
5 A 9.*

D22233  
*Feb 18  
1939*

LAPOINTE BANQUET

Outline of Speech by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

*sent  
Nov. 26 1941*

Introduction

The two anniversaries

It is unnecessary for me to stress the unique character of this occasion. As has been frequently said this evening, we are here to join with our good friends, Ernest Lapointe and his wife, and the members of their family, in celebrating two memorable anniversaries both falling within the same week: the first, in point of time, the thirty-fifth anniversary of Mr. Lapointe's election to parliament, and the second, four days later, the thirty-fifth anniversary of his marriage to Mrs. Lapointe.

Wedding Anniversary

Significance of marriage

I am not an authority on matrimony, and therefore cannot speak of the significance of the latter anniversary with the same degree of assurance as of the former. While, unfortunately, not an authority on matrimonial matters, I have nevertheless been an interested observer. As such, I am inclined to say of the two events which we are celebrating tonight, that they may well be regarded as inseparable.

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By their marriage, Mrs. Lapointe became the constant companion of her husband's whole public life. Through her sympathy, great understanding and encouragement, she has contributed in no end of ways to the success of his great career.

Congratulations on anniversary of marriage

I wish, at the outset, to join with all present in extending to Mr. and Mrs. Lapointe, my warmest congratulations upon celebrating, as they have this week, the thirty-fifth anniversary of their marriage, and in expressing the hope that they may be both spared to enjoy in health and strength, many more years of happiness together. May I say, looking at them both as we see them tonight, and knowing them so well, as many of us do, that each of them is to be congratulated upon having made as very young persons, as they were thirty-five years ago, a remarkably good choice.

Significance of married life

Had my time permitted, I should like to have said something, this evening, of their married life, and of what it has exemplified of domestic felicity,

D22235

and of devotion to the public welfare which are an inspiration to their fellow Canadians. Throughout the entire period of their married life, Mr. Lapointe has been a member of the House of Commons of Canada, and Mrs. Lapointe has shared, year in and year out, day in and day out, the obligations, the anxieties, the privations, as well as the joys and sorrows which come to those whose lives are dedicated to the service of their country.

Family tradition being carried on

It is a splendid commentary upon the noble purpose underlying their lives, and upon the added richness to home life itself, which an unselfish devotion to public life not infrequently brings, that the tradition of public service thus exemplified by their parents has been carried on by their son and daughter, each of whom now, with homes of their own, are taking their place in the public life of our country. We are all delighted to see at this table tonight, Mr. and Mrs. Roger Guimet, and Mr. and Mrs. Hugues Lapointe, all four of whom are profoundly interested in our national problems, and all of whom are making valuable contributions towards their solution. Our young friends know how great is our pride in their parents. I should like Mr. and Mrs. Lapointe to know that we share a pride only second to their own in the members of their family who are handing on to another

D22236

generation the fine traditions of their early home.

Many careers assured by talents

Of our honoured guest and friend, it may with truth be said that his talents would have assured him not only success but distinction in any sphere of endeavour he had chosen to undertake. It is fortunate for the political world that Lapointe married so soon after being returned to parliament. Had he found politics less congenial than he did, he might have been tempted to enter another and higher field of service for which his qualities of heart and mind and his natural piety eminently fitted him. I have often asked myself to what heights might he not have attained had he chosen to identify his life with the Church instead of the State. I am not at all sure, had he done so, that Quebec today might not have had two Cardinals instead of one.

Law, as we all know, was his chosen profession, and a fine and noble profession it is. In the field of law he achieved an enviable reputation. Such practice of his profession as he enjoyed, however, was, with him, merely a stepping-stone to the wider field of service to the State in the Parliament of his country. As Minister

of Justice in a Liberal Ministry, the position he had gained in his profession, and his recognized legal attainments, have made him a worthy successor of such great legal and constitutional authorities as Edward Blake, Sir Allen Aylesworth, Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, and Sir Lomer Gouin. Had he given to the law the time and energy which he has devoted to politics and public affairs, his name would, I believe, have found its place in that list of distinguished jurists who have occupied the highest judicial position in our country, that of Chief Justice of Canada.

The Wheel of Fortune

Had circumstances been but very little different, he most certainly would have achieved the highest position in political life. In the course of our lives the Wheel of Fortune makes many unexpected stops and turns. At times it runs far beyond what is expected of it, and at other times it stops a long way short of the distance it is expected to run. Destiny delights in nothing quite so much as mystery. I have thought of this very often as I have reflected upon the outcome of the Liberal Convention of 1919, which brought me into the leadership of the Liberal Party when, on almost all

the many counts that are held to determine matters of the kind, the choice of the Party seemingly should have gone, not to myself, but to Ernest Lapointe.

The Convention of 1919

Twenty years ago, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier died, Ernest Lapointe was looked upon by many as his logical successor, and the fact that he did not succeed Laurier was, in large part, his own choosing.

It is true that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had taken me as a colleague into his Cabinet as long ago as 1909, and that I had enjoyed in that relationship an intimate association with our great leader. I was also privileged to enjoy his confidence and a very close friendship with him during the latter years of his life. But Ernest Lapointe, though not a member of his Cabinet, had enjoyed an even longer association with Sir Wilfrid, and a friendship with him which in some respects may have been even more intimate. Apart from this, when the convention of 1919 was held, Lapointe had been for fifteen years a member of Parliament, having sat continuously as a member since 1904. He had had much parliamentary experience, spoke fluently in both languages, and was recognized as an outstanding leader of the Liberal parliamentary party. I had had but a very few years of

parliamentary experience, had not been in the House of Commons since 1911, and had not a seat in Parliament at the time the convention was held. Despite these facts, Lapointe resolutely refused to allow his friends to put his name forward at the convention, and instead threw his support to me.

Succession to Laurier shared

We have between us shared ever since the succession to Laurier. To me came the high honour of succeeding Laurier in the leadership of the party: to our honoured guest came the privilege of succeeding Laurier in the representation of the historic constituency of Quebec East, and with it the privilege of serving as the spokesman of his race to the people of the rest of Canada. Our long and happy co-operation was born in our common loyalty to a great Liberal and a great Canadian, and to the imperishable ideals which he cherished.

Characteristic chivalry

It was characteristically chivalrous of Ernest Lapointe to take the course which he followed in 1919, and which he believed to be in the interests of his party and of his country. In spite of his longer parliamentary experience and his stronger claims, he effaced himself, and gallantly accepted the role of lieutenant and associate,

which, ever since, he has played with unswerving loyalty, and magnificent devotion.

Party record since 1919

The relationship thus enjoyed has not worked out too badly. In the twenty years which have elapsed since the Convention of 1919, we have seen the Liberal Party, then in Opposition, carry four general elections, and enjoy nearly twelve years of office. We see it to-day in the House of Commons, with a membership greater than that which any political party has ever had in the history of our country. If such is the case, and no one can deny the truth of each of these assertions, it is because not one mind but many minds have combined to frame the policies of the party, and to win for them the recognition they have secured. Where differences of view have arisen, as they inevitably must in all Cabinets and all parties, Lapointe and I have worked hand in hand with a common aim - the unity of our country, and the maintenance of its proud place as a nation in that community of free nations which comprise the British Commonwealth.

Role in world affairs

It would now seem that Fortune had in store for Ernest Lapointe a role in world affairs greater than

any he might have found it possible to play, had his time and energies been circumscribed, as they would have been had he been called upon to assume the additional burdens which leadership of a political party and of a Government bring with them, particularly in times like the present. In international affairs, he has played a part of the foremost significance, representing his country abroad always with ability and distinction.

He has represented Canada on more than one occasion at Imperial Conferences in London, repeatedly at the League of Nations in Geneva, in negotiations with the French Government in Paris, in intra-Empire affairs with the Government of Australia at Sydney, in the negotiation of treaties with the United States at Washington, and at international conferences in these and other countries.

When one recalls that the third of a century since Lapointe was elected to Parliament constitutes a period of transition and change in the relations of nations and in human relations generally, unequalled in any previous period in the history of the world, one cannot fail to be impressed with the importance of the share he has had in representing the Canadian point of view in shaping the evolution of the British Commonwealth of Nations and the troubled course of international relations toward a new world order.

Personal relations

I should like to say something now, more particularly, about our personal relations. Most of the ladies and gentlemen present may know much more about married life than I know, or can ever hope to know. I can tell them, however, that I think I know more about political life than most of them are ever likely to know. Of one thing I can assure them, it is that the importance of the right partner is as great in politics, as it is in marriage. It is not less true of political than of married life that its joys are many-fold increased and its burdens lightened many times by having, at one's side a loyal and faithful companion with whom joys and burdens alike can be unreservedly shared. Such has been the nature of the friendship which I have had with Ernest Lapointe in the years that we have shared these responsibilities together. For twenty years I have been able to share every anxiety and every problem with him. I doubt if, in our *Canadian* political history, there has been a more loyal friendship, a more constant friendship, a more unbroken friendship than that which we have enjoyed together over these many years.

Combined leadership in Canadian history

In looking back over the history of Canada, it

D22243

*Wm. Dugan  
already have written the  
of some things*

will be observed that in all the great periods of struggle and transition, there has been a combined leadership which has effected the unity of purpose and achievement, between the French and English, the Catholic and Protestant peoples of our country. It found early expression in the leadership of Mackenzie and Papineau, and the statesmanship of Baldwin and Lafontaine in the struggle for responsible government. It found expression again in the combined efforts of Macdonald and Cartier, and many of their associates at the time of Confederation.

Gratitude to Lapointe for association

In these critical times, more critical, I believe, than any through which the world has so far passed, if there is one thing more than another for which I am profoundly grateful, it is that, as Prime Minister of this country, I have, at my side, in closer association and more constant conference than was ever possible to Mackenzie, Baldwin, or Macdonald, in their efforts to harmonize the views of the English and French speaking peoples of Canada, the man of high integrity and noble character, the man of moderation and toleration of view and outlook, the man of wide experience and mature judgment, whom we have met together to honour tonight. Without the constant companionship, the delight which comes

D22244

- 12 -

from the avoidance of extremes, and seeking for the happy mean in the solution of internal and international differences, the wise counsel and sound judgment of Ernest Lapointe, I doubt whether I should have borne the heavy burdens of office for so many years.

The necessity for joint leadership today

May I add that a relationship similar to that between Mackenzie and Papineau, Baldwin and Lafontaine, Macdonald and Cartier, is as necessary today, if not more necessary, than it ever was at any period in our history. No Ministry which cannot bring to its council table, in close and intimate association, men of the two great races which have given to our country its distinctive character and culture, can hope to govern Canada as it should be governed, if we are to maintain the unity, and fulfil the destiny which is rightfully ours.

Public recognition of Lapointe's services

Ernest Lapointe enjoys many distinctions. He is the senior member of the House of Commons in point of service, and he has no superior and few equals, in Parliament. He has the respect, admiration, and affection of the members of all parties from all sections of the country. He is regarded by Canadians everywhere, as a great Canadian.

Recognition of his services, not less to the British Commonwealth of Nations as a whole, than to his native country, was fittingly accorded by His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom when, on the occasion of the Coronation of our present King, he was made a member of the Imperial Privy Council.

Personal sacrifices involved

Ladies and Gentlemen: What I have said this evening is well known to all who are present here. What is not so well known, but to my mind what is greater than all else, is the personal sacrifice at which these great services have been given to his country. With his affable disposition, his great abilities and endowments, Lapointe, had he been so minded, might have accumulated if not a personal fortune, at least sufficient of this world's goods to have enabled him to look forward to years of comparative leisure, freed from the strain of public life and the anxieties it brings with it with respect to health and fortune. He has chosen, instead, to risk all this in his country's service.

Lapointe's decision to continue on

In his sixty-third year, his profession largely abandoned out of devotion to the public service, his health not without some impairment by the years

of strain he has already endured, he will tell you tonight that, come what may, he has put out of his mind all thought of respite, retirement or reward, and chosen to continue his membership in the House of Commons as its senior member, in order that, if spared by Providence, he may take his place in the forefront of the battle at our next political campaign. Here, my friends, is evidence of true greatness, and of the noblest type of character.

Admiration and appreciation of party

I have come to Quebec in order that I might, this evening, on my own behalf, and on behalf of every member of the Cabinet, and, may I add, of every Liberal member of the House of Commons and Senate, indeed of Liberals everywhere, express to Mr. Lapointe in the presence of his constituents and friends, our unbounded admiration of the part which he has played in the public life of our country, and our even more profound appreciation of his determination to continue to occupy the place which he has achieved in this province and throughout Canada for so many years.

Presentation by Cabinet

Mr. Lapointe: Your colleagues in the Cabinet are desirous that the national tribute which is being

paid you, this evening, should not be permitted to pass without some expression, on their part, which will make it doubly welcome to Madame Lapointe and the other members of your family, and we hope also to yourself, and which will help to make it memorable to future generations as well as our own. We have, therefore, decided to ask your acceptance of a life-size portrait of yourself, to be painted in oils, by an artist of your own choice. This gift, with the presentation of which one or two of your other intimate friends desire also to be associated, we hope you will accept as an expression of the affection felt in our hearts by everyone of us towards yourself, and as a gift in which the nation will share our pride and for which posterity itself will be grateful.

Winnipeg Board of Trade  
Diamond Jubilee Celebration  
Radio Broadcast  
March 27, 1939

D22248<sup>7-11</sup>

Speaking from Ottawa tonight, I am happy to have the opportunity of expressing a word of personal greeting to all who may be participating in the Diamond Jubilee celebration of the Winnipeg Board of Trade. I am still happier to have the privilege of extending congratulations, on behalf of the Government of Canada, to the officers and members, upon the completion (by the Board) of sixty years of useful public service.

Winnipeg was little more than a village when the Board of Trade was founded sixty years ago. Although a remote outpost of settlement at that time, as a centre of trade, it had enjoyed a long tradition. For nearly a century, it had been a great fur-trading market. The establishment of a Board of Trade, even in so small a place, was, therefore, a natural development.

The founding of the Board coincided with the beginning of a great transformation in the character of the trade of the Canadian West. As a result of agricultural settlement, the fur trade paled into insignificance before the trade in wheat, of which Winnipeg also became the great central market.

D22249

-2-

As the settlement of the prairies progressed, Winnipeg grew, not merely in size, but in influence. Its growth and progress were measured by the growth and progress of trade. The leaders in trade became associated, as members of the Board of Trade, in the larger activities of the community. Through that association, they helped to give form and direction to the great city which was rising into being on the plains.

As the farms spread across the prairies, an ever-growing stream of golden grain poured into Winnipeg, and the city became one of the <sup>important</sup> ~~great~~ railway centres of the world. During this very week, with the inauguration of the Trans-Canada Airways, Winnipeg will become one of the <sup>chief</sup> ~~great~~ Canadian centres of air transport. During the life-time of the Board of Trade the tiny frontier town has become one of the great cities of the world.

It must be a source of pride to its officers and members, that to the development of Winnipeg as a national and international market, the Board of Trade, from its very beginning, has contributed so largely.

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REPEAT  
REPETITION

D22250

-3-

It is no doubt an even greater source of pride that the love of freedom and the broad tolerance, which are characteristic of Winnipeg, reflect the spirit of the Board of Trade.

It is well to view events in the perspective of years. While the times are still difficult, we may gain fresh courage by comparing the Winnipeg of sixty years ago with the Winnipeg of today. On this significant occasion, all Canada will wish for the Board of Trade, in its contributions to civic well-being and national development, a sphere of usefulness, ever broadening, and long continuing.

PRESS CLIPPINGS **D22251** Office of  
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication..... Ottawa M. Citizen

Date..... April 24/39.

Subject.....

4

## King's Visit To Show Meaning Of Leadership

**Royal Tour in Canada Will  
Give Truer Conception  
Of Sovereign's Position,  
Declares Prime Minister**

**Endorses Pope's Words  
On Efforts, Prayers**

**Rt. Hon. E. Lapointe and  
Hon. J. G. Gardiner Also  
Speak to Young Liberals.**

The visit of the King and Queen would give a truer conception of what leadership means in Canada, declared Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, addressing the banquet which marked the close of the two-day fourth national convention of the Twentieth Century Liberal Association of Canada, at the Chateau Saturday night.

#### Efforts and Prayers.

More than 450 persons, including delegates from all parts of Canada, senators, members of Parliament and guests, attended the banquet at which the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, K.C., minister of justice, and Hon. James G. Gardiner, minister of agriculture, were the speakers.

The Prime Minister spoke of efforts being made to change the type of government in Canada and said that the visit of Their Majesties would bring about a greater appreciation of our parliamentary institution and true democratic government. He spoke of the troubled conditions in the world and said, as was said by the Pope, that prayers of children were needed, as well as efforts by elders to save the world.

#### Faith, Vision, Courage.

There has never been a time when the faith, vision and courage of young people is more needed, declared the Prime Minister in thanking the association for its contribution to the work of the Liberal party and the political life of the country.

Two things the public were discussing today were the visit of the King and Queen to Canada and leadership. "These two great movements or events are not so distantly related as one may imagine," Mr. King said. The visit of the King and Queen will indicate the kind of leadership most needed in Canada today.

"I hope that out of the visit of the King we will have a conception of nationhood we have never realized before," Mr. King said. It would be the first time that any British sovereign had ever come to Canada. It will be a great thing, one that will appeal to the imagination of peoples all over the world. It is the King of Canada himself who is coming to join his people here.

#### To Receive the King.

The Prime Minister mentioned the pride with which the people of Quebec would receive the King and Queen when they arrived at Quebec and took up residence in the Citadel, sharing the life of the country as if they had been here all the time.

"Here in Ottawa four weeks from tonight in this room we will have the King in our midst. The Parliament of Canada will have left the House of Commons and will have assembled in this very room. We will have here all the members of Parliament and all the Senators and the King himself," the Prime Minister said in referring to the dinner to close the four-day visit of Their Majesties to the Canadian Capital.

The visit of the King will bring home the position of Canada's Governor General, his position being a representative one, just as the government represents the people.

# PRESS CLIPPINGS

D22232  
Office of  
The Prime Minister

Name of Publication.....

Date.....

Subject.....

## "Leadership Business"

In relation to "this leadership business" and the visit of the King and Queen, Mr. King suggested that one might ask "Who is the head of the state?" If it was Russia before the war, the Czar was head but today it is Stalin, one man whose ideas are law. If Germany many years ago, it was the Kaiser, but today it is Hitler, the leader who has become the head of the state. Where are the provinces in Germany? Mr. King asked. They have disappeared because the leader, Hitler, didn't want them. Parliament is being called in a few days in Germany, not to discuss affairs of the country but to let the leader say whether it will be plunged into war or not. Italy has a king but Mussolini is the leader, not the king.

On the other hand, Mr. King said there was no doubt as to who was the head of the state in the United Kingdom and British dominions. It is the King, who is the bond of unity between all parts of the Empire. The Prime Minister then went on to describe the cabinet council system of government.

The visit of the King and Queen, he said, would give a truer conception of what leadership means in Canada. Efforts are being made to change the system of government, he said, and if this happens, who is going to be the leader and where is he going to come from? Is he going to come from Ontario?

Mr. King asked. If he does what about the other parts of the country, will they be satisfied? If from Quebec, will Ontario be satisfied? If from the West will the East be satisfied or if from the East will the West be satisfied? he asked.

## Collective Wisdom, Will.

It is necessary to have men of different races and religions to govern Canada, Mr. King said. Men from all provinces are needed, men who enjoy the confidence of their people and in whom the people have confidence. "Today we do not think in terms of religion or races but in problems of economics and therefore we have to have men from all provinces, spokesmen who give expression to the collective wisdom and will of the people. The voice of the government today is the common consensus of view rather than the opinion of one man, Mr. King said.

Following the mass mind in leadership was reversion to the animal, that is what is happening in Europe, Mr. King said. He added that he knew of nothing more serious with respect to Canada than the mass mind.

He urged young people to gather the full significance of the King's visit, of his relationship to his ministers and the ministers' relation to the people and to hold fast to that which is tried and true. Liberalism stands for sacredness of personality, while all other "isms" disregard personality and deal with the material only. The idea abroad today was belief in force, not belief in God.

The Prime Minister said he was impressed by the appeal of His Holiness the Pope who asked for prayers for peace and especially asked that children pray because they were innocent.

If the world is to be saved it must be saved by the prayers of children as well as the efforts of elders, the Prime Minister concluded.

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REPEAT  
REPETITION

D 22253

*The Speech of the Prime Minister of Canada at the Luncheon given by His Majesty's Government in Canada, at the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec,*

Wednesday May 17 ~~or Monday, May 15,~~ 1939, TO WELCOME KING GEORGE VI and QUEEN ELIZABETH on the occasion of THEIR MAJESTIES' arrival in Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY:

On behalf of the Canadian people, I respectfully extend to Your Majesty and to Her Majesty the Queen a royal welcome to your Dominion of Canada.

We are deeply conscious of the signal honour of being the first of the overseas' nations of the Commonwealth to be visited by the reigning Sovereign, and of having the high privilege of welcoming, in person, our King and Queen. We are proud indeed to feel that, in the person of Your Majesty, we have among us, not the symbol, but the living presence of the Head of the whole Empire.

Three and a third centuries ago, unknown, unheralded and unwelcomed, small craft crossed the then uncharted seas and sailed up the St. Lawrence to where this morning Your Majesty set foot on

D22254

Canadian soil. Here, these early adventurers raised the *Fleur de Lis* of France and planted the Cross of Christianity. That day was the birthday of Canada. Since then, these heights have witnessed other scenes alike heroic and historic.

This afternoon Your Majesty will view the plains where one and three quarter centuries ago the soil of Old France in the New World was won for the British Crown. The transition gave a firm foundation to the British dominions beyond the seas. Your Majesty will also see the memorial which, in a single epitaph, commemorates the virtues of the gallant leaders of the two great races then in conflict—a symbol of the highest chivalry, but, even more, of national unity.

Here, in 1864, after a preliminary conference at Charlottetown, the Fathers of Confederation drafted the resolutions which were the basis of the British North America Act. By this Act, the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, were federally united under the Crown into one Dominion. On July 1, 1867, with a constitution similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom, the British Colonies thus united became the Dominion of Canada.

To aid and advise in the government of the Dominion, the new constitution made provision for a Council to be styled the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

Today, all the Privy Councillors of Canada have been invited to meet Your Majesty, including members of both present and past administrations.

D 22255

It is the first occasion since Confederation, apart from the meetings of the first Cabinet, on which all the members of the King's Privy Council for Canada have been brought together. It is the first time in the history of Canada that the Ministers of the Crown and, indeed, all members of Your Majesty's Privy Council, have been assembled in the presence of Their King.

Today, as never before, the Throne has become the centre of our national life.

Under the shadow of the great rock of Quebec, there has passed, in the course of years, a continuous stream of men and women, seeking and finding new homes and new opportunities in this favoured land. We rejoice in the thought that, for a time, our King and Queen will follow the path of those adventurers and pioneers. Your Majesties will discover not only—as they did—forests, prairies, and mountains, but thriving villages, towns and cities, all eager to extend their welcome. We hope there may be opportunity as well for Your Majesties to see and to enjoy something of the natural beauty of Canada's many rivers and lakes, its vast spaces, its clear skies and golden sunshine, its quiet countryside and its peaceful homes. *its national parks,*

We are not unmindful of the sacrifices involved in your long and arduous journeys over land and sea, and in parting for the time being with your children—those cherished children of the Empire, the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose. May the sincerity and warmth of our welcome be some compensation to you during this temporary separ-

D 22256

ation. Your Majesties will find other children in this land longing to press around you, children who in turn will hand on to a future generation the memory of a great moment in their lives. Here, too, you will be in the heart of a family which is your own; a family of men and women of varied stock and race and thought, who, in free association with other members of the Commonwealth, but equally in their own way, are working out their national destiny.

We would have Your Majesties feel that, in coming from the Old Land to the New, you have but left one home to come to another; that we are all of one household. Free institutions and democratic ideals are as dear to the hearts of your people in Canada as to the peoples in any other part of the Empire. We regard their preservation and perpetuation as the common concern of all.

May I, in conclusion, be permitted to say that the warmth of the welcome Your Majesties will everywhere receive is bound up in a very special way with the admiration that all Canadians feel for the qualities of heart and character which you possess—for what you are in your selves. In your daily lives we see exemplified the things we value most—faith in God, concern for human well-being, consecration to the public service, delight in the simple joys of home and family life. Greater than our sense of the splendour of your state is our affection for two young people who bear, in so high a spirit, a responsibility unparalleled in the world.

D22257

Toronto Civic Luncheon

D22258

August 8, 1939.

I should like to avail myself of the courtesy being extended my colleagues and myself by the Mayor, on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Toronto, to thank him and, through him, the citizens of Toronto, for the expression of their good-will towards one who, at the present time, has the responsibility of leading one of the major political parties of our country, and also the Government of Canada.

I recognize that this honour is extended on public, not on party grounds. It would, I know, be extended in equal measure by this city to any of my opponents who might be charged with like responsibilities of government. It is part of a fine tradition, no where more strongly held than in Great Britain, which recognizes that public men, regardless of their political affiliations, are seeking to serve the State, and may hope for a recognition of the good-will of their fellow-men, if they seek to serve so, without fear and without favour, and to the utmost of their abilities.

Toronto.

Nature of honour extended.

Recollection of previous courtesies:

1928 - after League,

1934 -

1938 - Canadian Corps Reunion,

This year.

All serve to bring to mind close association  
with the city.

Grandfather - first mayor.

Over 100 years bitterness lessened.

Then came to see opposing point of view.

Pleasure to know portrait hangs in City Hall.

Reminiscent of part he took in association

with others in laying the foundations

of civic government in this the foremost

city of the Province.

Pleased to know that a memorial to commemorate

the achievement of responsible government,

and the significance of that achievement

to the British Commonwealth of Nations, is

to find a place in Queen's Park, and that

it will include a portrait bust of my

grandfather by the famous sculptor, Mr. Walter Allward.

Perhaps I might be permitted to say that this recognition of the services Mackenzie sought to render his day and generation, and which has not been without its effects upon our own day, has afforded me a pride and pleasure not surpassed by anything that has occurred in the course of my own public life. The pride and pleasure is the greater in that I know the project has had the support and approval of many who are not of my own party.

The city also the place of birth of my father, and that it was here, in the house on Bond Street, given my grandfather by friends, after his years of exile, that my father and mother became engaged.

The city holds many other associations: my father's connection with the University, Osgoode Hall, St. Andrew's Church, - the part my sisters have taken at St. Andrew's Institute.

My father's, my brother's, and my own association with the University.

D 22261

- 4 -

The fact that it was owing to this association I came to know Sir William Mulock - out of it to meet Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and first association with the press.

It is here, at the Necropolis and Mount Pleasant, that gathered together lie the mortal remains of those who have been nearest and dearest to me, and to the inspiration and devotion of whose lives I owe the most of whatever I may have been able to accomplish, of what has been of service to my country in the years I have played a part in public life.

Glad to think of what Government has been able to do for city in furthering:

Agricultural Fair at Exhibition,  
construction of viaduct,  
development of Air Port,  
public buildings - Customs House  
and Post Office,  
structures worthy of city.

City planning.

D 22262

- 5 -

Truth about Leadership

Best training for public life is association  
with civic interests.

Not merely municipal government, but leading  
institutions, educational, religious,  
trade (Board of), defence forces,  
social service, social settlements -  
need great in our times.

Government in United States - how many  
have been workers in social settlements.

That city may continue to flourish -  
ever true to the high purposes to which it has  
been devoted over the century and more of its  
existence.

**FILE CONTINUES ON NEXT REEL**

**LE DOSSIER CONTINUE SUR LA  
BOBINE SUIVANTE**



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