START

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

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# PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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ROLL

-117-

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

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MEIGHEN PAPERS

Series 6

(M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

148906

September 26, 1955.

Dr. W. Roger Graham,
University of Saskatchewan,
Regina, Sask.

Dear Roger:

Just received your note of 24th, but Miss Edmondson told me you were in the City some days after you were in. You should never come without calling. Your presence might bring a new idea into my mind.

Eugene has been clipping the wings of some man by the name of Saywell who has attempted to invade the field of history. Apparently from Eugene's criticisms, which undoubtedly will be right, he has only demonstrated that his name is wholly inappropriate.

The best to yourself and your wife.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

148907

September 27, 1955.

Dr. W. Roger Graham,
1328 College Ave.,
Regina, Sask.

Dear Roger:

Eugene Forsey has sent me an editorial from "Le Devoir" on the subject of the Ferns-Ostry book. There aren't many French translators in Toronto, and those there are I do not know, but I have made one myself, and bad as it is I enclose a copy for you.

Hardly anything could have surprised me more than this article. The bitterness of "Le Devoir" against everything Conservative has always been marked, and that bitterness, I can assure you, was never relaxed in the least when the man to be hammered was myself. It, therefore, gives me an immense thrill to find that they realize their idols have fallen, or at least one of their idols has fallen--one they belauded without reason, at my expense, times without number.

It is more than remarkable that "Le Devoir" would be so creditably honest and publish something that shows its own judgment to have been blazingly wrong over the years. Would like, however, before they stop, to see their defence of a campaign based upon a wholly imaginary infringement of our rights, from England--a campaign originated and conducted by the man who, alone in all Canada, had tried to bring England and the judgment of the British Government in, but tried in vaine, and who knew that the evidence establishing his mad endeavour lay all the while on the desk of the Governor General. This conduct was just as discreditable as that already revealed by Ferns and Ostry.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

148908

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN
REGINA, SASK.

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September 28, 1955.

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Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
50 King St. W.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I have just received yours of September 26th and am somewhat mystified by its first paragraph. I wasn't in Toronto again after seeing you until the day I left to return here and on that occasion had a number of family matters to attend to before going out to Malton to catch my plane. I was indeed in the vicinity of your building but thought you would already have left for home or would be about to leave.

I am intrigued to learn that Eugene has been clipping the wings of one Saywell of the inappropriate name. Must confess I have never heard of this gentleman but hope you or Eugene will not keep me in the dark as to his identity and the grounds on which he has merited Eugene's criticisms.

Have you seen Bruce Hutchison's latest effort, "The Struggle for the Border"? A copy was sent to us but I am certainly in no hurry to read the Hutchison version of Canadian-American relations.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Meighen and yourself, in which Kay joins me.

Yours sincerely,

Roger.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

148909

REGINA COLLEGE
UT-QUI-MINISTRAT
UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN
REGINA, SASK.

October 2, 1955.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Many thanks for yours of September 27th and for the editorial from Le Devoir, which is ~~certainly~~ very interesting and gratifying. This certainly is a candid admission that French Canada was hoodwinked on the subject of W.L.M.K., particularly with respect to his alleged "nationalism." Now if Le Devoir would only go all the way and admit how mendacious and unfair its columns used to be concerning you and the Conservative party, we would have an even more noteworthy achievement to celebrate!

Incidentally you should not apologize for your translation which reads very smoothly.

I note your reference to King's effort to have Byng consult the British Government in 1926, a fine illustration of his "nationalism"! I have no doubt Ferns and Ostry will make good use of this episode and I certainly intend to.

Yours sincerely,

Roger.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Ledger
Extra Strong

148910

October 4, 1955

Dr. Roger Graham,
1328 College Avenue,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

Dear Roger:

I did not mean the first paragraph in my letter of September 26th very seriously. Enough just to say that I think it better that I see you more rather than less from this on.

I really do not know who Saywell is and never heard of him before. Indeed, I see no reason for looking forward to read any more of his material. Perhaps will be able to tell you more about him when I see Eugene.

No, I have not read the latest effort, and think I have already read enough of Bruce Hutchinson.

Am almost through the second volume of Sir John A. MacDonald's life titled, "The Old Chieftan". It is really a splendid book. The continuously repeated references to his many illnesses really appalled me. I would, indeed, think Sir John paid too much attention to them himself, and the same complaint could be made of his Biographer, perhaps I am wrong. Anyway, his was something of a fascinating life and Creighton has done him fully justice. One thing, throughout the whole book, puzzled me greatly. I cannot imagine how Creighton got all the local data, how he could tell just what the weather looked liked on any given day, and in any given direction. How he found out just how much snow was on Sir John's hat when he arrived home some evening seventy odd years ago, and just the special kind of smile he got from his wife on leaving. It was impossible for me to resist the doubt that some of the pages anyway were more a product of the minds of Dickens, Buckle or MaAulay. Anyway, it was a hard book to put down and that is a very good test to apply.

Very truly yours,

Arthur Meighen/d

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

148911

Name of cartoonist responsible for Roger & A. "The Canadian Messenger"

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN
REGINA, SASK.

October 8, 1955.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
50 King St. W.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Am most interested in your comments in yours of October 4th on the second volume of Creighton's biography of Macdonald. I haven't finished reading it yet but what I have read stamps it as on a par at least with the first volume. I, too, have noticed in what I have read the frequent references to John A's health. I suppose Creighton's answer would be that the state of a man's health may well affect his thinking and actions and probably, in Macdonald's case at least, this was frequently true.

I do not wonder that you have been struck by the wealth of detail (much of it irrelevant and inconsequential) in the book. I think this can be explained in part as resulting from a very assiduous examination of newspapers, in which details as to weather etc. might be found. And of course he had Lady Macdonald's diary to use, and this would very likely provide a great many homely little details. It may be that Creighton has invented some of these touches but at least he has the saving grace of writing extraordinarily well and for that we can all tolerate what may be occasional flights of imagination.

Was glad to see that John Stevenson in Saturday Night devoted some space to the Ferns-Ostry article and commented on the failure of the Conservative papers to take advantage of it. But of course to do so would be "partisan politics" and apparently in the minds of namby-pamby editors and politicians partisanship must be shunned like the plague.

Yours sincerely,

Roger.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

148912

October 20, 1955.

Dr. W. Roger Graham,
Regina College,
University of Saskatchewan,
Regina, Sask.

Dear Roger:

Enclosed herewith is copy of letter from Mr. A. Kirk Cameron of Montreal, whom, of course, you know.

Am also sending copy of a letter I wrote some days ago to Professor Creighton.

Yours sincerely,

am-e.
Encl.

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148913

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN
REGINA, SASK.

November 1, 1955.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Was very glad to receive a copy of your letter to Mr. Creighton and also of Mr. Cameron's interesting remarks on "The Old Chieftain."

Am sorry to say I have not yet found time to finish reading the book but from what I have read there is no doubt in my mind that your estimation of it is entirely sound. The two volumes constitute the finest really top-rate biography written in this country. No one will ever be able to "do" Macdonald better than Creighton has.

I have been laboring on my article for Queen's Quarterly on the Conservative Party. However, have finished it now and am ready to resume work on the book. Incidentally was it the vault in Spadina great news?

I had a long and interesting talk with Mr. Drew a few weeks ago and was much impressed by him. Also talked with a number of others at the Winnipeg dinner and was most impressed by Davie Fulton. He strikes me as very able.

Hope you are keeping well.

Yours sincerely,

Roger.

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148914

November 3, 1955

Dear Roger:

I am very pleased indeed to have your letter of November 1st, and to know that you are able to get back to work on the book. Am not finding the least fault with you for getting in on some other articles in the meantime, but your book is that which interests me principally from this on.

You have selected two splendid men in Mr. George Drew and Davie Fulton. I do not like being too positive, especially in respect to Mr. Fulton, whom I have known only a short time, but am disposed to think that you got probably the two best.

Spadina was wonderful news. As a matter of fact, it was not capitalized by the Press as it should have been. The Ottawa Journal was splendid, the Globe & Mail was somewhat casual and the Telegram was simply awful. They treated one of the biggest turn-overs in our history as less important as a new picture of Princess Margaret, and had no editorial at all.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen/d

Dr. William Roger Graham,
Regina College,
University of Saskatchewan,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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148915

November 14, 1955

Dear Roger:

You may have seen the enclosed, and if you have a copy please return this one, otherwise do not bother.

I did not get the impression from Creighton's book (2nd Volume) that he was unfair to Laurier. If he was I would be very sorry and so would he. I think the Tribune has exaggerated a bit though. There is no ignominy in being an opportunist as long as a man does so honestly. I think Laurier came out all right, but Blake did not.

Yours very truly,

A. Meighen/d

Dr. Wm. Roger Graham,
1328 College Avenue,
Regina College University,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

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148916

December 1, 1955

Dr. Roger Graham,
Regina College,
University of Saskatchewan,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

Dear Sir:

At the request of Professor Bernard Ostry, I enclose herewith a copy of a Canadian Press Release on the Age of MacKenzie King: The Rise of the Leader by H. S. Ferns and B. Ostry, together with a short biography of Professor Ostry.

Yours very truly,

Secretary to
The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen

/d

Encls.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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copy to S. Ostry

148917

December 8, 1955

Dear Roger:

I have no doubt you have read "The Age of Mackenzie King" by Messrs. Ferns & Ostry. I hope also that you have been able to put your hand on Grattan O'Leary's review of the book as it appeared in the Ottawa Journal of December 5th. It certainly is a review that is worthwhile.

I had a call some days ago from Professor Gibson who, I understand, is one of the group or battalion making up the King biography. I had seen Professor Gibson once in my office before, but had rather forgotten him.

My first impression of the Ferns and Ostry book was not very favourable, and I stated so, frankly, to the Professor. Today, however, I have written him a letter of correction because, certainly, the general effect of the book on the Canadian reader is going to be a lot more important than I had thought it would be, from the impression received after reading the early portion.

Am sorry you do not agree with me wholly with regard to the Creighton second volume. One thing sure is that it has made the greatest impression of any book written in Canada. Have not heard adverse criticism from a single source. A biography, it must be remembered, is not a history though it has many of the characteristics of a history. The feature, which strikes me as decisive, is the tremendous sale which the two volumes (and especially the second) are now enjoying.

I will try to get a copy of the Ottawa Journal of the 5th, and send you the page where Ferns & Ostry's book is reviewed. If I cannot get one, I will send you my own, enclosed herewith, but will have to ask you to please return it when convenient.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen/d

Dr. Roger Graham,
1328 College Avenue,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

148918

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN
REGINA, SASK.

December 13, 1955.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
50 King St. W.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I was very happy to receive a few days ago yours of December 6th. Am sorry to say, though, that I have not yet got my hands on the Ferns-Ostry book. As a matter of fact I have been expecting to receive each day a review copy which the publisher led us to think would be forthcoming. I think it should come any day now and as soon as it does I shall sit right down with "The Rise of the Leader."

Am most interested to learn that your initial impression was not very favorable. I have certain surmises about the book, based on what I know and have heard of Ferns and Ostry, on their article in the Canadian Historical Review, and on the advance press release which Miss D'alzell sent me at Ostry's request. I may be completely off base but I have a suspicion that what has just appeared is the first volume of an attempt to re-interpret recent Canadian history along Marxist or semi-Marxist lines. Admittedly there is no hint at such a thing in Grattan O'Leary's review, for which, incidentally, many thanks. In any case I am not going to press the point in this letter because I may find when I read the book that I am completely wrong.

I hope you do not take from what I said about Creighton's book in my last that it semms to me anything less than a great piece of work. I have a few reservations about it but certainly agree that it is wonderful stuff.

Am interested to learn that Fred Gibson has been to see you recently. He and I used to correspond, irregularly and infrequently. But I have not heard from him since I sent him copies of my two articles last spring!

My wife and I spent a most enjoyable evening with Judge and Mrs. Gordon a short time ago. Judge Gordon showed us some of his wonderful colored slides of birds, birds' nests and flowers. I had not realized what an ardent naturalist he is and, while we do not share his ardor, we did immensely enjoy his pictures. Of course he spoke most affectionately of you.

Yours sincerely, Roger.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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148919

December 16, 1955

Dear Roger:

I have your letter of 13th, and am especially happy to know that you had a good talk with Judge Gordon. That man is as true as steel.

I have the same feeling that you have in respect of one phase of the Ferns and Ostry book. It makes its constant, bitterest complaint of Kings failure to fall in with anything leftish. I did not hear any expression of this kind from Ostry in my private conversations. Also the book was apparently built on the hypothesis that the only people right in Canada during the war were those who resisted conscription and were more or less indifferent to the success of the British and Canadian arms. I got very tired of that phase of their writing, and am inclined to think that this is more attributable to Ferns, but they are both, of course, responsible. He did not seem to think the verdict of the people at the end of 1917 had any real meaning. As a matter of fact it was the most devastating verdict ever entered by the electors of Canada. I had nothing whatever to do with the War-Time Election Act, except that I supported it. I did not have anything to do with drafting it. It was the Military Service Act that was mine. However, no doubt I spoke in favour of the bill, and have not the least regret for doing so. Under the conditions of the time, it was quite justified and those who assumed it to have been a scandal, are not the least bit critical of Rowell, MacLean, Carvell, Calder and other liberals who had ardently urged the very clauses which they claim to be shocking.

The importance of the Ferns and Ostry book lies in the facts it discloses. These facts are of eternal consequence, and they cannot be sneered off into oblivion.

Yours truly,

Arthur Meighen/d

Dr. Roger Graham,
1328 College Avenue,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

148920

December 21, 1955

Dear Roger:

I do not know whether you have seen an article by one Kervin in the Montreal Gazette, purporting to review the Ferns and Ostry book. It first of all disgusted Eugene Forsey, and was responsible for a letter I wrote Eugene, copy of which I am now enclosing. The Montreal Star had another fool attacking Ferns and Ostry. This brought forth a rebuke from Kirk Cameron, and I enclose a copy of a portion of his reply to the Editor, George Ferguson.

Yours truly,

Arthur Meighen/d
Encl.

Dr. Roger Graham,
1328 College Avenue,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

148921

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN
REGINA, SASK.

December 27, 1955.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
50 King St. W.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Your two letters of December 16th and 21st have remained unanswered until I had had a chance to read the Ferns-Ostry book. This I have now done and you will find my impressions of it, for what they are worth, set out below. I have not seen the article in the Gazette by Kerwin or the piece in the Montreal Star which prompted Kirk Cameron's letter to Ferguson, a portion of which you sent me. In fact I have seen no reviews except Grattan O'Leary's, which you also sent me. I now have the task of reviewing it for the Leader-Post and that is rather amusing because the feature of the book which I like--the one and only feature--will no doubt damn it completely in the opinion of the Leader-Post crowd.

That feature, of course, is the evidence presented which convicts King (why must Ferns and Ostry invariably call him Mackenzie King and never Mr. King or simply King?) of complete hypocrisy and of worse things than hypocrisy. I do not see how anyone can refute the charge that he was an advocate of U.S. neutrality in 1914, that under the auspices of Rockefeller he devised a plan which was entirely inimical to the organized labor movement, that he was an actual advocate of conscription and that, despite his own claim, he was not Laurier's political heir-designate.

I think the best parts of the book are those that deal with King's activities in the Grand Trunk strike and as an employee of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., as well as the section of Chapter X relating to the Liberal leadership. The analysis of "Industry and Humanity" is interesting but in my opinion the authors attach too much significance to what seems to me, for the most part, an interminable succession of platitudes and inanities.

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UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN
REGINA, SASK.



However, while in common with you I welcome this documented exposure of King, I do not by any means like the book as a whole. Much of what is presented as fact is nothing but the old Liberal folk lore hardened into dogma by a Marxist interpretation which sticks out like a sore thumb from cover to cover. The proposition that by 1919 Canada was an industrial society with the class war of capitalists vs. workers its distinguishing characteristic is utterly fanciful, not to say preposterous, but since the Marxist believes that class struggle is the central fact of all history, of course his treatment of historical matters must conform to that pattern. Everything in the book, including the attack on King, bears the stamp of the Marxist view of man and history. Of course no one disputes the right of Ferns and Ostry or anyone else to hold this view but I think it important that their book be recognized for what it is.

Incidentally I think there is no reason to attribute the objectionable features of the book to Ferns more than to Ostry. My colleague here who knew the latter at the London School of Economics tells me that he was then a convinced Marxist in his opinions, as well as being at the same time a decidedly clever young man.

I should much like to hear Eugene Forsey's opinion of the book. Certainly to me, despite some undoubted merit, it is a great disappointment.

With kindest regards and every good wish for the New Year.

Yours sincerely,

Payne.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

148923

December 29, 1955

Dear Roger:

I was very pleased, indeed, to receive your letter of December 27th, and to get your views on the Kirk Cameron - Ferguson correspondence. Also your views on the Ferns and Ostry book. I think I have already given you mine, and they do not differ very much from your own. I do feel though that these men deserve credit for uncovering evidence of tremendous importance in the estimation of King's character and career.

You expressed your opinion of the "Industry and Humanity" in exactly the words I would have used if I could have commanded them. Why Ferns and Ostry made such an ado about the book I cannot imagine. There is nothing in it that deserves censure except the absence of anything deserving praise. There has not been a review of the Ferns and Ostry book worth-while writing about that I have not already told you of. The Citizen's attempt was pitiful.

Had not thought much about Ostry having no advantage over Ferns in respect of his left-wing tendencies. You are no doubt right, but, in my conversations with Ostry, he never was inclined in the slightest to express these features. Of course, I never met Ferns.

Again let me say how highly I regard your letter.

Most sincerely yours,

Arthur Meighen/d

Dr. Roger Graham,
1328 College Avenue,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

148924

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN
REGINA, SASK.

January 19, 1955.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Maxwell Meighen & Associates Ltd.,
360 Bay St.,
Toronto 1, Ont.

Ans'd Jan 24/55

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I was delighted to receive yours of January 15th and to learn that you are finding some valuable stuff in your files. Be sure to save all speeches and also any correspondence files which do not seem to you utterly of no account. It will be a great help for me that you have undertaken the weeding out of inconseqnential material.

Like you I do not know the sales figures for the Creighton book but am sure they must be substantial. Certainly you could give no more acceptable Christmas gift than "The Old Chieftain."

I have discovered some features of the Ferns-Ostry book which disturb me additionally and will be writing you in that regard. The authors have either been careless or dishonest (I do not say which) in the use of some of their sources and for me this reduces the overall value of the book, without robbing it, of course, of the importance it undoubtedly possesses in some respects.

With warmest regards from us both to Mrs. Meighen and yourself.

Yours sincerely,

Raymond.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

148925

ans. personally
Feb 13/56

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN
REGINA, SASK.

wrote R. G. Feb 13 '56
re: Mtre Gazette
article on the Gov't
suppression of CBC.

Feb. 9/56.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I owe you an apology for not having before now acknowledged yours of January 24th. We have been rather upset here for the last fortnight or so. My wife's mother took suddenly ill and passed away quite unexpectedly a week ago today. This, added to my parents' deaths, has left us utterly stunned. Anyway during Kay's absence in Dauphin for the last two weeks, I have been trying to keep house, look after the children & carry on my regular work and this seems to have left me rather little time to attend to correspondence and so on.

However, I was very pleased to receive your letter and to learn that you thought my article on the Conservative party worth while. It is, of course, anything but profound but well, I hope, at least do the party no harm.

I was pleased to learn, too, that you had been seeing Judge Gordon, whom I greatly respect. His intellect always reminds me of your own, sharp, analytical, leading him right to the heart of any matter. I would hazard the guess, looking in very much from the outside, that he is by far the ablest member of the Appeal Court here.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

148926

I can well imagine how busy you must have been getting settled in your new quarters. One thing I am impatiently awaiting is the chance to visit you there.

Re Jesus-Osty: I can well understand the attitude of the Montreal Star, but not that of the Gazette. Certainly the disclosures in the book are worthy of notice by any newspaper, though, as you know, I am far from thinking highly of the book in general.

I hope your lack of a secretary will not prevent you from writing me as often as you may feel like doing so. Nothing I receive in the mail is as welcome as your letters!

Yours very sincerely,

Roger.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

148927

file

REGINA COLLEGE
UT-DU-MINISTRAT
UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN
REGINA, SASK.

Feb. 20/56.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I was happy to receive your two recent letters and the enclosures accompanying the second, which are returned herewith. The conduct of the C.B.C. in re Ferns - Osler admits of no defence and I hope Mr. Fleming will pursue the matter. It is just the sort of small incident involving a large principle which the Conservative party should concern itself with. It certainly seems to be a barefaced case of political interference and the irony of it all, in my opinion, is that any panel of competent critics would be bound to give the book pretty rough treatment. So that Ferns & Osler might suffer just as much at the hands of such a panel as King suffers at theirs — and almost as justly!

Kay and I both appreciated very much your remarks about her and your expression of sympathy. Her Mother was a fine woman whom we shall miss terribly but at least we have this consolation, that like my own parents, she was spared a long, painful illness.

Yours sincerely,

Roger.

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CANADA

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Hon. W. Earl Rowe, speaker at a Conservative luncheon here, found at the head table Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, his leader in the House of Commons when Dufferin-Simcoe first elected him 31 years ago and in two strenuous campaigns. Mr. Meighen heard the young farmer make his first speeches in the House. Retired now from public life, the former Prime Minister yesterday heard Mr. Rowe, as a veteren M.P., present the theme of "Conservatives and Far Horizons." The speech produced a number of unscheduled allusions inspired by the presence of Mr. Meighen. They included this tribute: "He is by far the most outstanding parliamentarian ih Canada's history."

The Telegram, Toronto
March 15th, 1956.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES CANADA

# Leader-Post Editorials

MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1956

★ ★ ★

The Leader-Post is published by The Leader-Post Ltd., 18th Hamilton St., Regina. D. B. Rogers, Editor; Percy B. Koffer General Manager. Member of The Canadian Press.

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## Something missing

The Saskatchewan Government Telephones' annual report for 1955 is a neat and colorful job from the cover page with its pretty "hello" girl right through to the well-done line sketches on the brochure's back. The color motif throughout is red and black. Profuse illustrations of SGT activities and improvements adorn the pages.

Statistical information is presented graphically in the form of blocks. Like rising steps, they show the steady upward climb since 1948 of capital assets, total income, capital projects and annual surpluses.

But there's one that's missing, a set of blocks arranged in ascending order to graphically display the sharp rise in rates the people pay for their telephone service, including long distance service. Nowhere among the plentiful superlatives spread throughout the book is there a reference to Saskatchewan's telephone rates being among the highest on the continent after the succession of increases since the present provincial administration took office.

In 1949, it will be remembered, connecting rates for each rural subscriber were raised by $2 per subscriber. Monthly rates were raised in Saskatoon and Regina by 25 cents for home phones and 75 cents for business phones. Then, in 1953 just after the election, all Saskatchewan rates were raised. The increase averaged 13 per cent. Long distance rates were boosted sharply. With the 1953 boost, farmers on rural service had their connecting fees doubled over their level in 1948.

While there's nothing about these increases in the brochure, there are several highly-significant statistical tables which have a direct bearing on this subject. There's a two-page spread which tells the story of the telephone system's ascending surpluses: 1931, $112,308; 1936, deficit of $17,349; 1941, $167,861; 1946, $901,222; 1951, $1,564,414; 1952, $1,497,119; 1953, $1,846,514; 1954, $2,192,227; 1955, $2,491,197.

It will be noted that as soon as the CCF government (a government which pretends to favor service for use and not profit) took over, profits began their spectacular climb, boosted ever higher and higher, of course, by increased rates to consumers.

Another table shows accumulated surpluses of $15,835,034 which were "appropriated for capital expenditure." Thus, of the total capital assets of the 47-year-old telephone system, which came to $58,908,596 as at Dec. 31, 1955, almost $16,000,000 has been extracted from telephone users in exorbitant rates in the last few years. This surely in an inequitable load on present generation users for capital extensions of the telephone system.

The attractiveness of SGT's annual report will fail to make the high costs of telephone service in Saskatchewan any more palatable when the periodic bills have to be paid.

## Future of the humanities

In his recent radio address, "A look into the future of the humanities," Dean J. F. Leddy of the University of Saskatchewan canvassed the humanities situation today, found modest reason for hope, and offered suggestions on practical ways and means of underwriting it.

Dean Leddy included in the humanities field in study languages, literature, history, philosophy and the fine arts, in development of ideas and the worthy expression of them." He deplored the tendency to dissociate classroom humanities from the humanities of everyday living. He declared that they are "closely and inescapably linked." If this identity is soundly established during the educational process, he went on, "we can look for a widening and quickening influence in creative literary and scholarly work of Canadian origin."

Dean Leddy found encouragement in the fact that neglect of the humanities is less marked today, providing some hope of early stabilization or even of reversal. It is on this desirable trend that Dean Leddy rests his belief in the eventual development of a vigorous and distinctive Canadian culture. He sees it foreshadowed in Canadian writing produced in the last ten years and offering proof that our current authors and scholars are taking their responsibilities conscientiously.

Dean Leddy declared that he sets great store by this creative development. "We can," he added, "hardly over-estimate its importance at this point to the fortunes of the humanities." The dean is, at best, "budgeting for a small surplus, if all goes well."

Dean Leddy discussed two "ominous threats" that could easily upset his careful calculations. One is the tremendous emphasis on technical and scientific skills.

The dean agreed that we must accept the fact that we do need these skills. His fear is, he said, that "we may draw into this field many young men and women whose gifts and interests lie elsewhere."

Dean Leddy saw another distinct threat to the humanities in a one-sided system of scholarship aid, specifically, the financial assistance now extended by the federal government and provided, through the National Research Council, to promising honors or postgraduate students—provided they have chosen one of the sciences. Dean Leddy declared:

> "The fact that such aid remains restricted to one part of the student body and continues to exclude another of equal merit, is one of the oddest and most illogical features of the University scene in Canada."

Dean Leddy's experienced analysis of this illogical situation was entirely convincing. Until it is corrected, the humanities in our universities having a limited opportunity to contribute, will, he believes, labor under a serious handicap. He expressed his conviction that insight here and a new balance would help to free the way to the setting up of the promised Canadian Council. "Does anyone in Canada agree," the dean asked, "that in Canada alone wisdom shall have no voice or shall speak with less quality and skill than in other countries?"

Dean Leddy feels very strongly in this matter, both as a broadly experienced educationalist and as a good Canadian. He affirms that "These things are indeed important and that it is an obligation for any Canadian who cares for the renown of his country to ensure a bright future for the humanities in Canada."

That sentiment is cordially shared by those many Regina citizens who advocate the establishment of a liberal arts degree course in Regina College. They are convinced that public monies cannot be spent to better purpose than in the provision of broad educational opportunities for Canadian youth.

They agree with Dean Leddy in his fear of over-emphasis on technical and scientific training. Like him, they believe in balanced training ensured by the inclusion of "the study of the growth and development of ideas and the worthy expression of them."

## A dedicated Canadian

Maj.-Gen. LaFleche, distinguished soldier, public servant and creative thinker, died in Montreal on Wednesday. He was 67. His going has robbed Canada of a man whose personal genius turned everyday living into the drama af active national service as fighting man, leader, organizer, far-seeing innovator, diplomat, and his country's interpreter far afield. His last post was that of ambassador to Argentina. He was with Juan Peron shortly before rebel bombs hit government house in Buenos Aires, marking the beginning of the end. The ambassador left Argentina the next day on his way home to retire.

General LaFleche was born at Sorel, Que., April 16, 1888. He came close to death in June, 1916 at Mont Sorel, France, when serving with the famous French-Canadian unit, the 22nd Battalion. Unfit for further active service, he commanded District Depot No. 4 in Montreal and saw 65,000 fellow-servicemen on the way to civilian living.

Deeply interested in the Canadian veteran, Gen. LaFleche was active in the Canadian Legion and became its first vice-president in 1925. In 1929 he was elected Legion president, succeeding Sir Arthur Curry. The meeting was held right here in Regina. The general had been serving the federal government in various capacities at the same time and, in 1930, became the deputy minister of national defence.

It was in this post that Gen. LaFleche had and took the opportunity to render Canada a preeminent service.

The new deputy minister proved himself the man Canada needed. It was essential as the Hitler menace loomed that Canada's arms and equipment match those of the United Kingdom. Canada was not equipped to produce machine guns, aircraft guns and ships in Canadian factories economically. Gen. LaFleche drew up a plan for developing profitable Canadian war industries by obtaining overseas orders. It worked. It paved the way both for the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan and broad industrial expansion.

The LaFleche plan was based on the idea of Canada assuming full responsibility for its own defence and on the possibility of it being attacked from Europe. The general was ahead of his time and came in for sharp and unwarranted criticism by leaders who should have known better. To his everlasting credit be it recorded that he persisted. What his plan ultimately provided stands as his permanent justification and memorial.

Gen. LaFleche was a dedicated, believing Canadian. He put everything he had, and he had much, into 40 years of unremitting national service. His background, his training, his national associations experience, both military and civil, made him the competent and invaluable public servant that he was. He helped to create the strong resilient Canada we know and Canada honors him as a genuine builder. It remembers him also as a genial builder who helped a great many people and made a host of friends along the way.

Mr. King and the class struggle

## Cast in a Marxist mould

A few months ago a new book about Mackenzie King was published. Its title: "The Age of Mackenzie King: the Rise of the Leader." Its authors: H. S. Ferns and Bernard Ostry, both natives of western Canada, both now on the staff of the University of Birmingham.

Last autumn Mr. Ostry was approached by a representative of the CBC in England and invited to do a television interview and a sound broadcast on the book. He agreed, a film and recording were made and sent to Canada, presumably to be used in connection with panel discussions for radio and television which the CBC was planning.

The CBC Times of Dec. 18 announced such a program for Dec. 20 but it never materialized (or should one say "etherealized"?). For some reason the CBC had changed its plans. Mr. Ostry, on a visit to Canada, tried to ascertain the reason but received only vague explanations that the change had been caused by "directions from Ottawa" and that the decision had been made by the "directorate." The identity and powers of the members of this body remained a mystery. Some weeks ago the whole question came up in the House of Commons and the Hon. Dr. McCann, who answers in the House for the CBC, explained that, "while some consideration was given to the book as a possible subject for a national television network discussion, on consideration it was not thought to be a good basis for such a discussion."

This explanation is preposterous and can only encourage suspicions that some kind of political pressure was exerted to prevent a discussion of the book over the national broadcasting system. The fact is it is just the kind of book which would provide a basis for a very lively and interesting panel discussion. Furthermore, it is in a way the most important book about Mackenzie King to have appeared thus far and well merits examination, not only for the new light it sheds on Mr. King's career, but also for its very obvious and serious defects as an interpretation of a period of Canadian history.

It seems clear that Messrs. Ferns and Ostry have set out to write, not a biography of King, but rather an explanation of an era which they have designated by his name and which they propose to analyze largely in terms of his ideas and actions. This volume, presumably the first of several, seeks to discover how and why King became leader of the Liberal party in 1919. It deals mainly with his activities as Deputy Minister of Labor from 1900 to 1908, as Minister of Labor from 1908 to 1911, and as an investigator of labor relations in the United States under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation during the first world war.

The value of the book lies in the documentary evidence it presents concerning certain phases of King's early career and the authors deserve credit for bringing to light a number of hitherto unknown facts which are both interesting and significant. We learn, for example, that on Sept. 4, 1914 Mr. King wrote to William Jennings Bryan, American Secretary of State, urging that the United States should remain neutral in the war which had just begun and approving Bryan's recent action in attempting to prevent the firm of J. P. Morgan and Co. from making a loan to France. Whatever one may think of one of His Majesty's Privy Councillors for Canada taking such a stand, it goes without saying that had this letter been made public before the Liberal convention met in 1919, Mr. King would not have been its choice as leader.

In addition, by quotation from King's letters to Laurier it is revealed that the former, who later posed as an anti-conscriptionist Laurier Liberal, attempted during the war to persuade his chief to modify his stand against conscription, going so far as to argue that Canada should "continue to provide such resources and men as conference with the British, American and other allied authorities disclose as needful." Furthermore a good deal of evidence is adduced to show that King was not Laurier's designated heir as Liberal leader, as has been widely believed.

The best parts of the book, however, are those dealing with King's work in the field of labor relations. His early fame was acquired as an expert in this field and his political career was based largely on his supposed record as a friend of organized labor. It is probably not going too far to say that the authors have demolished this facet of Mr. King's reputation beyond hope of reconstruction. They show, for example, that his settlement of the Grand Trunk Railway strike of 1910 was quite inimical to the interests of the workers involved. In a later and a particularly convincing chapter they show that King, while employed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. to study labor relations, worked out a system of company unions as a solution to Mr. Rockefeller's labor problems, a solution which, however welcome it may have been to Rockefeller, was hardly calculated to strengthen the labor movement.

What the authors have to say on these matters is of historical importance and deserves to be discussed on CBC television or anywhere else. Some of their findings are rather hard on Mr. King and go far to undermine certain of the foundations on which his political career was based. However, this volume is far more than an exercise in the art of debunking and, indeed, King emerges from its pages as, in some respects, a more considerable figure than he has ever seemed before.

This is apparent in the way in which Ferns and Ostry explain his success as a politician. They write: "We believe he was successful because he was a scientific politician; because he understood better than any of his serious rivals in Canada and most of his contemporaries elsewhere the actual forces he had to deal with. He conspicuously lacked the arts of the rule-of-thumb politician. . .He was an impersonal, secretive political technician who depended for his success upon his capacity to understand both theoretically and practically the anatomy of society and the laws of its movement."

To those familiar with the jargon, it will be apparent that what we are given in this volume is the first instalment of a Marxist interpretation of King and his era. The "scientific" politician is one who understands, as the authors claim King did, that in an "industrial" nation, such as, according to them, Canada was by 1919, the basic fact is the class struggle between capitalists and workers. King, they argue, recognized the actual power of the capitalist class and the potential power of the working class and his great achievement was to gain support from both, from the capitalists, whose side he actually was on, and from the workers, whose side he pretended to be on.

Now it seems to me that this point of view is most unconvincing and open to attack on a number of counts. The effort to cast King and his age in the Marxist mould, with its over-estimation of the political significance of labor and of the class struggle and its oversimplification of historical events and issues, leads to some highly questionable conclusions. To cite two instances only, the defeat of Laurier in 1911 is attributed largely to King's handling of the Grand Trunk strike and the conscription aspect of the class struggle. These views, it seems to me, are not adequately supported with evidence.

In addition there are numerous errors of fact resulting presumably from carelessness in the use of sources. It would take too much space to catalogue all these but one or two points may be suggested. The whole analysis presented by Messrs. Ferns and Ostry depends in considerable measure upon their view of Canada as being an "industrial" society by 1919, with the class conflict above alluded to its distinguishing and determining characteristic. They nowhere define the term "industrial", though they cite certain statistics, some of them erroneous, in support of their contention. For example they say: "In 1871, only 14 per cent of Canadians lived in cities of more than 10,000 inhabitants, and there were only nine cities of such size in the country. In 1881 the percentage of town dwellers was still the same. By 1911 this percentage had mounted to 45.5 per cent."

The impression given by this passage is that by 1911 45.5 per cent of Canadians lived in cities of over 10,000 inhabitants, though the ambiguous phrase "town dwellers" has crept into the second sentence. The fact is that in 1911 45.5 per cent of the population was urban but only about 28 per cent lived in cities of over 10,000. The authors neglect to mention that in the Canadian census inhabitants of incorporated villages, as well as of cities and towns, were classed as urban.

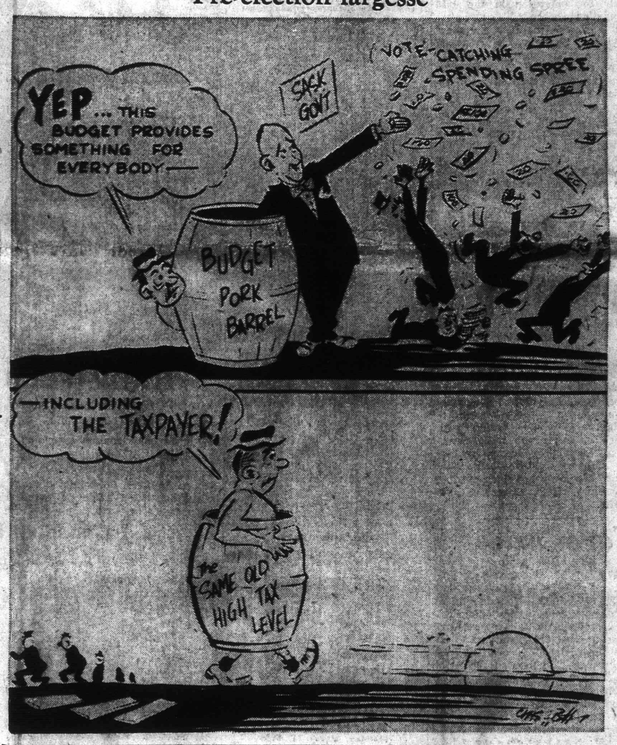
Again, it is stated that "By the end of the First World War more than half of all Canadians lived in cities, and considerably more than half were wage earners." Both these statements are wrong. In 1921 just under half the population was urban, by the census definition, and only 31 per cent lived in cities with more than 10,000 inhabitants. As to the number of wage earners Ferns and Ostry are way off base. In 1921 out of a total population of slightly less than 9,000,000 only about 3,000,000 were gainfully employed. Of these a great many, of course, were not wage earners at all. For instance, one third of all the gainfully employed were engaged in agriculture where the number of wage laborers would be relatively small.

Thus the authors exaggerate the progress of urbanization in Canada at that time and the size of the working class in order to depict Canada as an industrial nation. Mr. King may or may not have been a "scientific" politician but one feels that Ferns and Ostry might have been a little more scientific in their use of statistics.

There are other examples of carelessness in the use of sources and misrepresentation of their contents which make one question the scholarliness and reliability of much of the book. However, it is a most interesting volume, well and in places brilliantly written. It turns over some important new ground and adds substantially to our understanding of Mr. King. Its general thesis, many readers will agree, is untenable, but one deserving nevertheless of careful consideration and intelligent debate. So one hopes that the CBC which regards itself as an agency of enlightenment and which presumably still belongs to all Canadians and not to a government or a party, will reconsider and go ahead with its original plans.

**(H.S. Ferns and B. Ostry, "The Age Of Mackenzie King: The Rise Of The Leader." Published by Heinemann-British Book Service (Canada) Ltd.)**

## Pre-election largesse




Letterbox

## Readers' comment

**GRATEFUL TO FARMERS**

The Editor: A farmer with his daily produce deserves national recognition.

Respectfull thanks to him, for what we may receive and for what we do receive daily on our dinner table.

MICHAEL TUTKALUK

Bracken.

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**DEFENCE OF CARDINALS**

The Editor: Recently, in the course of some correspondence regarding the relative amounts of freedom to be found in the East and in the West, I drew on the experiences of the Cardinal Archbishops of Poland and Hungary respectively to illustrate my point of view. As John Pringle, in his letter March 3 has so airily dismissed them, perhaps you would allow me to comment on his comment.

I think it only fair that if allegations are brought against the character of individuals, some effort should be made to substantiate those charges. "There is absolutely no doubt in my mind that both were in politics up to their necks. It is easy to imagine what would happen to anyone on this side of the iron curtain, say in the U.S., caught at that game. . ." said Mr. Pringle. Notice the innuendo in the use of the words "up to their necks" and "game." If he is not hinting at corrupt practices, then he should be more precise in his thinking.

How is Mr. Pringle so sure of their guilt? Because they hold the rank of cardinal perhaps and he sees the ghost of Richelieu or Magavin under every red hat. Or perhaps he has some inside information, in which case he should let us know about it. Sen. McCarthy was not the first man to formulate the theory of guilt by association. The Cheka and the Gestapo had him beat by a number of years, and with more subtle efficiency.

Undoubtedly the two Cardinals were interested in politics as long as it affected faith and morals. No religious leader worthy of his name and calling could remain aloof to a regime that scoffs at Christianity and subscribes to an amoral code of conduct. Bishop Dibelius, German Protestant leader and Evangelical Bishop of Berlin, has recently protested to the East German government about the closing of Protestant missions in that country.

Perhaps your correspondent would have preferred secular examples of victimization. These of course run into tens of thousands, in some cases whole communities being uprooted and exiled. Dr. Sapoka, editor of Tevliskes Ziburiai, has related how, on the night of June 14-15, 1941, 34,000 Lithuanians were forcibly deported, and arrests and execution have continued to this day. Father Zavatta, who last year was released from a concentration camp near the Chinese border, told of meeting 153 Lithuanian youths between the ages of 12 and 16 years of age. They had been expelled from a college in Kaunas in 1951 and deported to the labor camp for having sung their National Anthem in school on Independence Day. I suppose they, too, were "up to their necks" in politics!

BERNARD AMES

1305 15th Ave., Regina.

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**NO PROOF**

The Editor: No one believes that if a lawyer defends a person accused of murder, it automatically means the lawyer himself is a murderer. Is it then logical to believe that to help a person accused of Communist treason automatically makes the helper a Communist? Certainly not! Furthermore, there have been cases of persons accused of Communist conspiracy who were legally found innocent. One of the pitfalls of being pro-labor is getting mixed up somehow in Communism, just as it is a pitfall of the pro-big-money individuals to get mixed up in corruption. Sometimes the involved parties are guilty, sometimes innocent.

J. C. HAYS

414 Huron St., Toronto.

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A five-year old Regina boy received 211 free blood and plasma transfusions last year. Through the Canadian Red Cross your blood and your money is sustaining his life.

## Perusing provincial weeklies

The methods which the Saskatchewan department of highways has used for snow removal have proved a failure on some of our highways every winter, but the failure has never been as widespread and conclusive as this winter, in the opinion of the **Prairie Messenger:**

> The blame for blocked highways can be placed only partly on the weather. Private snow clubs have had to contend with the same weather. The actual operators of snow removal equipment cannot be blamed. They have done a valiant job with the equipment furnished them. But when they see the mountains of almost ice-hard snow packed on the highways and alongside them, and compare the appearance of the highways with that of many rural roads, they cannot help wondering about the competence of those who furnish them with equipment, and issue the instructions which they are expected to follow.
>
> Meanwhile many rural snow clubs carry on, their chief obstacle to travel being blocked provincial highways. Many of the clubs that operate successfully now already went through the stage the department is in at present, and have tried equipment and methods similar to what is being used on the highways right now. Their conclusion: it can't be done. The larger size of the department equipment, and the greater amount of money available, only seems to delay the conclusion, quite obvious now: it can't be done—except at prohibitive expense in winter and damage to highways in spring—and at times it can't be done at all.
>
> Eventually this snow will go away, and the sun will dry the highways soaked up by the water from snow that need not have been there. All the public can hope for now is that the department has finally learned its lesson, expensive lesson though it was and still is, and that in future the department will follow the methods, not of indoor officials, but of those who have actually been successful in keeping Saskatchewan roads open for traffic in winter at a reasonable cost. They might even be able to learn from the men who run their snow plows.

★ ★ ★

The boxcar shortage is nothing new in western Canada says **The Estevan Mercury,** commenting on the much discussed question:

> It is nothing new to have complaints about the shortage of boxcars for the movement of grain from the elevators to the lakehead. Every so often in the past 50 years criticism has been offered the railways for not having all the cars required on the spot where needed, when needed.
>
> No one can blame the farmer under present conditions for expressing his opinion in a tone of dissatisfaction, for what he needs most right now is a movement of grain from the local elevator in order that he can sell a few bushels more and thus get a few more cash dollars.
>
> Blame is usually placed on the railways when there is a shortage of cars, but as a general operational policy railways are just as anxious to keep their cars rolling eastward with wheat as they are having them come west with loads. Sometimes factors beyond the railways' control will bring about an uneven distribution of empties.
>
> The fact that there are over 11,000 more Canadian boxcars in the U.S. than American cars in Canada, does not help the present situation. The only satisfaction it may bring is that there is a healthy export business to the southern neighbor.

★ ★ ★

The death of John F. Hunt, pioneer mayor and councillor for Indian Head occasioned the following tribute from the **Indian Head News:**

> The day never seemed to occur when he was "out of sorts", or tenty with the minor trials of the day, which generally are more wearing than the really big issues. He managed to preserve his keen insight into affairs not only of his home community but of the nation as well, and along with it a typically mild sense of humor which in its unobtrusive manner was convulsive. It was a humor that proclaimed his stability in upset times and yet was a dead giveaway of his kindly feelings for his fellow man.
>
> Service to fellow townsmen characterized his whole life here, in church, lodge, school and hospital board affairs. There were other boards which he served on, too, down through the years. It has actually been an unremitting outpouring of good nature toward human creatures, their hopes and ambitions, coupled with an excellent share of ability such as is rare.
>
> It is sometimes only when a man is gone that the perspective comes into focus before the eyes and it is there for all to see that here was one who thought of others more than he did of himself. Such a man was a power in building a community out of a town.

## Winter thaw

A winter thaw makes me feel so young,
For I remember how icicles hung
Crystal clear like a chandelier,
And a tiptoe reach brought us oh so near,
When water trickled in hidden places,
And scarves came off our shining faces.

ELIZABETH M. MUNROE

Regina.

148930

March 16, 1956

Dear Roger:

I read today, with the greatest pleasure, your article in the Leader Post. The pleasure being enhanced by the very fact that they opened their columns to you. I do not think there has been anything else as good in the Post for quite awhile. Even your criticisms are justified, and I could make one or two more myself. On the whole, the book has disclosed a lot that others had not the genius and energy to reveal, and the editors are entitled to a great deal of credit.

You may or may not find the enclosed, from yesterdays Telegram, worth keeping. In fact my record with The Telegram over all the years shows a substantial balance against me. Even this, of course, is not given as their own opinion. For a long time their choice was Tommy Church.

Am enclosing a letter, and a review on The Anglo-American Partnership, which I received from Lawrence Hunt. You may keep the copy of the review, but I would ask that you please return the letter to me.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen-d
Encls.

Dr. Roger Graham,
1328 College Avenue,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

P.S. Am also sending you herewith "Report from Parliament Hill" with accompanying letter of Deborah Bogue. My information is that this stuff is making an impression widespread. The Ostrey episode gave it a real stimulus. Keep it but dont destory. I may write you again about it.

A.M.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

148931

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN
REGINA, SASK.

March 22, 1956.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Meighen, Wood Ltd.,
360 Bay St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I was delighted to receive yours of March 16th and also the interesting enclosures. Am so glad you liked my review of Ferns-Ostry in the Leader-Post. In a way I was surprised that they printed it but of course they are anti-C.B.C. for their own reasons and so appreciated that part of the review at any rate. I could have written much more but for space reasons had to limit myself to generalities for the most part.

The whole C.B.C. handling (or mishandling) of the affair has been the height of absurd folly. I see that according to Blair Fraser in Maclean's it was Brooke Claxton who put the pressure on Dunton. The ironical part of it all is that Ferns and Ostry could be made to appear pretty silly as far as much of their book is concerned and the C.B.C. in refusing to ~~give~~ put on the programs originally planned has only given the book and the evidence damaging to King wider publicity than would have been obtained otherwise.

Mr. Patrick Nicholson's radio talk, a copy of which you sent me, is most interesting. As you request I shall keep it until I hear further from you about it. I must confess that my opinion of the private broadcasting stations with which I am familiar is not very high. It is unquestionably wrong that they should be governed by their competitor, the C.B.C., and I fail to see how anyone with any intelligence can help but see that. At the same time the plain fact of the matter is that the private stations, at least in this part of the country, broadcast programs of a very low order indeed. Out here over the private stations one can get nothing but nauseating pap, recorded cowboy and dance music, newscasts badly edited and badly read, accounts of football games and other sporting events, and always those cloying, insinuating commercials, which insult the intelligence and are generally degrading. Now the C.B.C. puts out a lot of poor stuff, to be sure, but out here if one wants to hear good music, an

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148932

REGINA COLLEGE
UT-QUI-MINISTRAT
UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN
REGINA, SASK.



interesting talk, or anything else worth listening to, he has to depend on the C.B.C. to provide it. The private stations certainly don't. About the only thing they are really good for is to let us know what the temperature is on a cold winter's morning! I think a lot of people would be more favorably impressed by the propaganda of the private stations if the quality of their programs were better.

I was most interested with Mr. Hunt's review of H.C. Allen's book and delighted ~~and~~ his reference to your part in having the alliance terminated in 1921. And, needless to say, I was delighted to read Mr. Rowe's remarks quoted in the Telegram and entirely concur in what he said!

I do hope your health has been good and that you are now well settled in your new quarters. With the approaching end of the college term and the coming of spring, my annual urge to get out of Saskatchewan for the summer has begun to beset me. So before very long you will find me once again camping on your office doorstep!

Yours sincerely,

Roger.

P.S. Mr. Hunt's letter returned herewith.

R.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

The New York Times Magazine

148933

# Britain's Indestructible 'Old Man'

**In retirement, as in office, Churchill marches on, rich in memories and world esteem.**

By DREW MIDDLETON

LONDON.

"I WONDER," said an ex-general, glancing up from his newspaper, "what the Old Man makes of all this?"

"Too bad 'e's not around to talk to these Russians," said a mechanic, sipping his beer in the King's Head.

Identification was hardly necessary. The Old Man, the Old Gentleman, or simply "'e" is Sir Winston Churchill. He has been out of office for a year, but not out of the hearts of his countrymen for a moment. To millions, many of whom have never voted and would never vote for him or his party, who have never seen him, who know him only through that heavy, lisping voice, he is an indestructible part of their country. In moments of stress their thoughts turn to the last Victorian.

This is all the more remarkable in view of Sir Winston's complete withdrawal from political leadership. As Conservative member for Woodford he attends Parliament when it is sitting and he is in London. But since he left 10 Downing Street just a year ago this Thursday, to be succeeded as Prime Minister by Sir Anthony Eden, Sir Winston has not spoken in the House of Commons.

Yet his appearances there are an event. The stooped, meticulously clad figure walks slowly toward his seat between banked tiers of Labor and Tory members. A murmur ripples through the House and the chorus of "Hear, hear" rises. The round head on a thick neck bows to the Speaker. Sir Winston lowers himself into his seat and looks around, smiling and at peace. He is, as he says, a child of the House of Commons and he has come home.

A Conservative Minister leans across the gangway for a word with Sir Winston. A Tory M. P. asks an awkward question and Sir Winston swivels around to favor him with a cold blue stare. Herbert Morrison takes his seat across the House and Sir Winston, delighted at the sight of his old political foe and personal friend, flashes the "V" sign to Morrison.

THERE are many in the House of Commons who can remember his rising from a similar seat twenty years ago to harry the Conservative Government for its failure to rearm Britain and for its lack of foresight in foreign affairs. But nowadays the most familiar voice in Britain is still. Only some great crisis in the nation's affairs or some critical situation involving an issue upon which he feels deeply, such as Israel's continued independence, may induce Sir Winston to break his self-imposed silence, which many on both sides of the House mourn.

"I fought him all my life in Commons," a Labor peer said recently. "And what a joy he was as an opponent and person. I remember—in 1950 I think it was—a Liberal decided to stand for Parliament as a Labor candidate, although we were in pretty bad shape at the time.

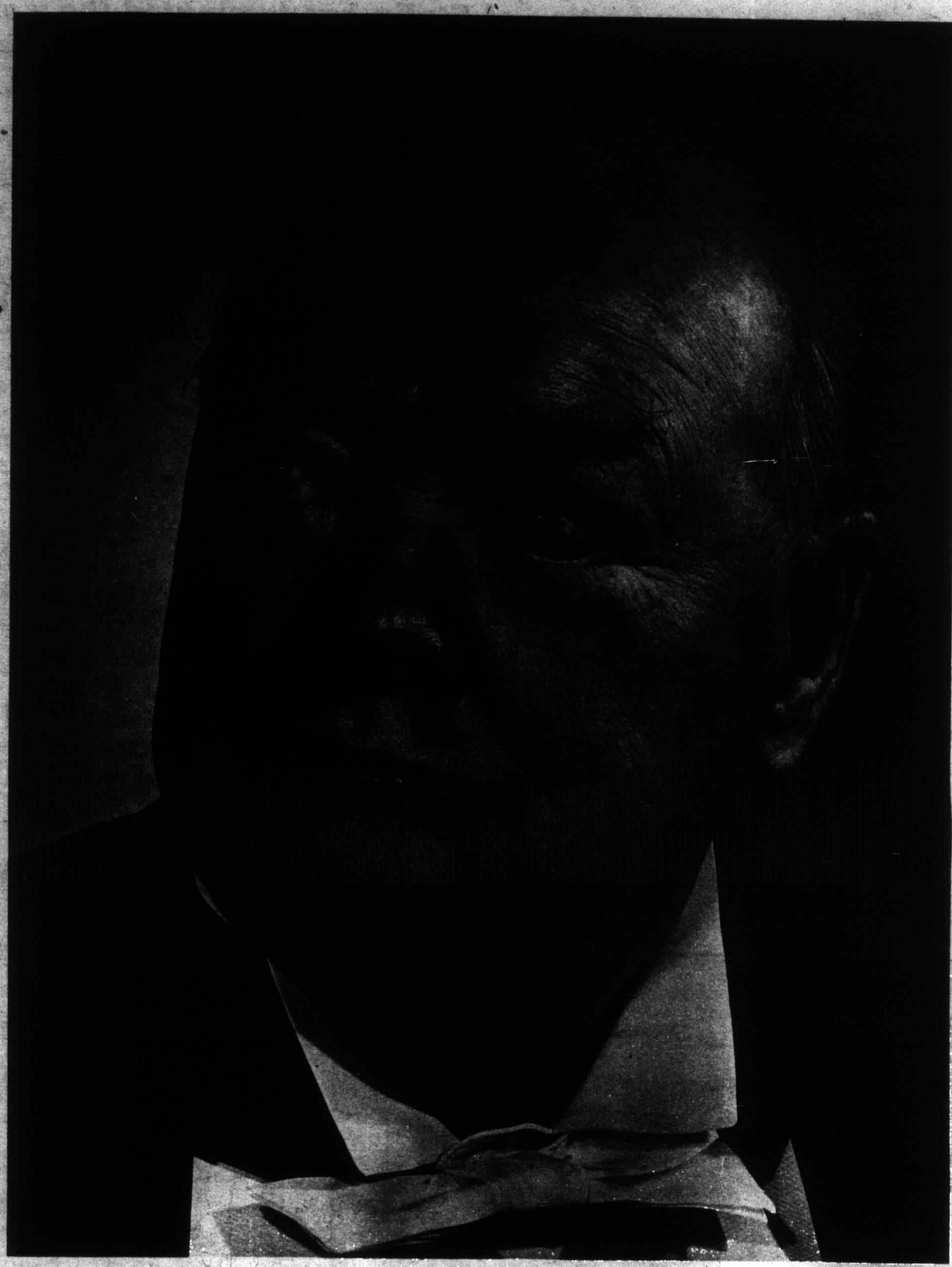
"I was talking to Winston in the lobby one day when this chap passed and d'you know what Winston said?" The Labor peer chuckled dryly. "He said, 'There goes the only known instance of a rat swimming to a sinking ship.' Do you wonder we miss him?"

Despite his silence, Sir Winston gradually has assumed a position in the esteem of his countrymen enjoyed by no other Englishman since the first Duke of Wellington over a century ago. The passage of time has blurred Sir Winston's allegiance to the Conservative party in the minds of Britons. He is seen now as a national rather than a party leader. To Sir Winston, English of the English despite his American mother, this is an accolade.

A generation that marched across the Western Desert or flew across Europe to hammer German cities increasingly identifies its past with his. To these men and women, now in their thirties and forties, catching the 8:20 to town in the mornings, looking forward to a game of bridge or a trip to the movies in the evenings, Sir Winston recalls youth and high adventure. His name awakens the memories of shattered towns, the long Atlantic swell in the destroyer's wake, the coast of Normandy that June morning twelve years ago and the fierce, exultant striving that sometimes touches the hideous mockery of war with a kind of splendor. It is difficult for people like these to accustom themselves to the more prosaic methods and uninspired sentences of Sir Anthony Eden.

The leadership of Britain is only one, although certainly the greatest, of Sir Winston's many lives. Now in the evening of his life, he has put it aside firmly.

He could, if he wished, make much more of a splash publicly. But he is *(Continued on Page 37)*



©Karsh of Ottawa.

"Though he has been out of office for a year, he has not been out of the hearts of his countrymen for a moment."

DREW MIDDLETON is head of The Times bureau in London.



MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

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148934

## Britain's Indestructible "Old Man"

(*Continued from Page* 11)

an aristocrat, he did what he could for Crown and Country as an obligation imposed by birth; he is a gentleman, he could not flaunt his own unrivaled position at the expense of others; he is a historian, he knows his times and his own place in them.

BUT the withdrawal from political leadership does not involve a retreat from life. Jauntily, but a bit more slowly, Sir Winston moves through his days, enormously interested in the world. The mind is as sharp as ever, the comments as penetrating. But the silences grow longer.

As the heavy figure sits motionless in his chair at Chartwell, the watcher wonders what thoughts pass behind that massive forehead. Does his mind's eye see the steaming Cuban jungles or the forces of the Khalifa on the plains of Omdurman and lance heads bobbing behind a young Lieutenant Churchill? Or does it recall old political battles and old friends and foes; the long years of opposition to Baldwin and his policies; the night in 1940 that he knew himself to be master of his country's government and destiny; Duff Cooper and Lloyd George, Roosevelt and Stalin?

Sir Winston stirs and suggests mildly to his secretary that they might play a little bezique.

In this first year away from office Sir Winston's chief interest has been his "History of the English-Speaking Peoples," the first volume of which appears this month. To its author, this is not simply a history, but his personal testimony to the Anglo-American alliance as the most important political fact in the world today.

On that alliance rests Sir Winston's optimism for the immediate future of mankind. But this optimism is tempered by his unique knowledge of men and politics. Familiar with mankind's incredible predilection for folly, he could not be called an optimist over long-term prospects for the human species at a time when it possesses forces of incalculable destruction.

Sir Winston has lived as a great man among great men. It is natural that the first volume of his history should emphasize the role that great men played in Britain's early history. Repeatedly, the author records how such personages have arisen in periods of discord and stress to lead men and nations.

"* * * The Saxons, now for four centuries entitled to be deemed the owners of the soil, very nearly succumbed completely to the Danish inroads. That they did not was due—as almost every critical turn of historic fortune has been due—to the sudden apparition in an era of confusion and decay of one of the great figures of history."

Thus Sir Winston introduces Alfred the Great into his history. He, himself, came to the fore in an "era of confusion and decay" and Sir Winston, as the former national leader, is an expert witness for Sir Winston, as an author, on the parts leaders play in national crises.

Strube, The Sunday Times, London.

"One man in his time plays many parts."

The book was started long ago, when Churchill was out of office and Europe was stirring restlessly beneath the torpor of the long week-end between the wars. In the past year, at home at Chartwell or in the sunshine of the Riviera, the history has been thrashed out, amended and rewritten.

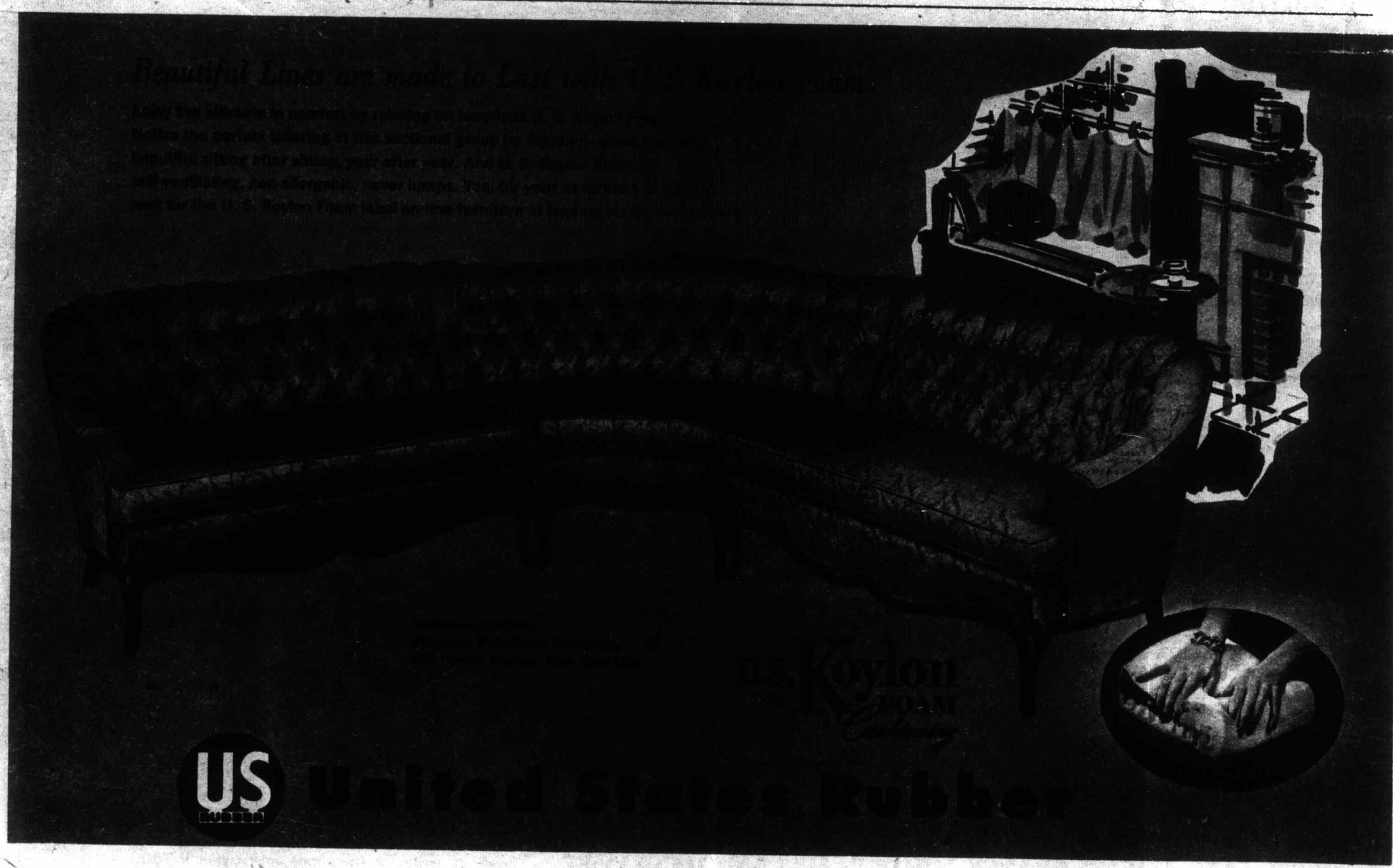
SIR WINSTON has his own political and historical ideas, which he transfers to his writing. But writing to him is much more than a vehicle for propaganda. It is a severe and seductive enterprise in which he joys. Had he died in 1938, Sir Winston might be known today as the author of that masterly canvas of the First World War, "The World Crisis," and the triumphant rescue-operation which is his life of the first Duke of Marlborough, his great ancestor.

But "the book" has not taken all Sir Winston's interests. Each morning after breakfast in bed, he reads all the British papers. He reads more quickly than he did in office, but he reads attentively.

There are thousands of letters each week. Some Sir Winston answers himself. Others are answered for him. Only those from obvious lunatics go unanswered.

In London he dresses with the formality of an older day—striped trous-

(*Continued on Page* 39)





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(Continued from Page 31)

ers, single-breasted black jacket, heavy gold watchchain across the vest, starched collar and bow tie. At Chartwell he likes to wear zipper suits and embroidered carpet slippers. He often appears for dinner in a red velvet zipper suit and cream-colored shirt with a wide collar.

Luncheon brings guests. Sir Winston likes familiar faces and the company will include people like Sir Anthony Eden, Harold Macmillan and Sir Walter Monckton. The host's heavy gaze will circle the table while his mind remembers his guests in quite different circumstances: the night Sir Anthony had to send his own regiment to almost certain disaster at Calais; the morning he gave Harold a pistol and sent him off to Africa to deal with the French; the days when Edward VIII was preparing to abdicate and Walter Monckton and Churchill were his trusted friends.

AFTER the meal is over, the talk stretches on until 3:30 or 4 P. M. The conversation rambles over the world as it is today and as it has been in Sir Winston's long lifetime.

Occasionally it turns to "the book." What do the guests think of his estimate of Richard I's conduct at such and such a battle? Have they read (Sir Charles) Oman on medieval warfare?

When the guests rise finally from the luncheon table, there is more talk or a game of bezique.

There is always company: guests, family, secretaries, distinguished visitors. But it would be superficial to say that a man who has lived all his life at a brightly lit focus of power cannot be lonely now that the lights blaze elsewhere.

For years Sir Winston bore the Minister's burden of dispatch boxes full of Government papers. These papers told him what a President had said to an Ambassador or what was happening beyond the Elbe or why production of a new bomber was delayed. They evoked generous wrath or courtly praise. They were an aggravation, a bore, a duty. Now, although Sir Winston is kept fully informed on international affairs by the Foreign Office, the boxes are absent. He misses them.

There are distractions, of course. There are race horses, his black swans on the lake at Chartwell, the grandchildren. Like a majority of Englishmen of his class, Sir Winston is more at home in the country than in the city. He is good with horses, for he is of the generation that learned to ride almost as soon as it learned to talk. He is an indulgent grandfather.

The little boy who lived near Chartwell was taken to the house by his nanny for tea and a chance to see "the greatest man in the whole, wide world." The greatest man, unfortunately, had retired for his nap. But while nanny gossiped over tea, the little boy set out to find him.

UPSTAIRS, he pushed open a door and confronted the old gentleman reading in bed.

"Are you the greatest man in the whole, wide world?" asked the visitor.

"Of course, I'm the greatest man in the whole, wide world," said the old gentleman. "Now buzz off."

Sir Winston dines late, well and at home. To an English gentleman of his generation, home is the only place to dine. After dinner there is more talk or a new book to be read. New faces may be tiring, new ideas never.

Even with the admiration of the nation beating around him, there is little of the plaster saint about Sir Winston. No smooth publicity men attempt to hide the man behind a facade of platitudes. It would go hard with any who tried.

This is a man who has never thought himself above partisanship, who can add a good round oath to a vigorous conversation, who enjoys political battle, or any sort of battle. In those rolling sentences rich with life there is an echo, perhaps a last echo, of an older, richer, less cautious Britain.

There is no pettiness. Sir Winston can find words to praise the responsibilities of trade unions in the war and to recall with affection tough old Ernest Bevin, an opponent and colleague after his own heart.

Does he think of death? Probably. Few men of 81 can escape thoughts of "this fell sergeant," especially one who has seen him strike so often in so many guises. But Sir Winston does not dwell on death.

HIS mind is busy with the succeeding volumes of his book, with anticipation of his trip to Aachen this spring to receive the Charlemagne prize, with the dazzling and always enthralling picture of world events.

Sir Winston, marching into his ninth decade, is no figure for sorrow. Life came to him as a challenge and he answered joyously, knew defeat, love, the harsh tide of battle, good friends, warm loyalties. He played a great part in great events, arose as the stout defender of freedom when her champions were few, tasted victory, applause, the sourness of unexpected political defeat and final triumph.

That he should live quietly now in the heart of the country he saved is altogether in keeping with the man and his people. The fireside at Chartwell glows with memories.

Sir Winston and Lady Churchill, in a recent photograph made at the London Airport.



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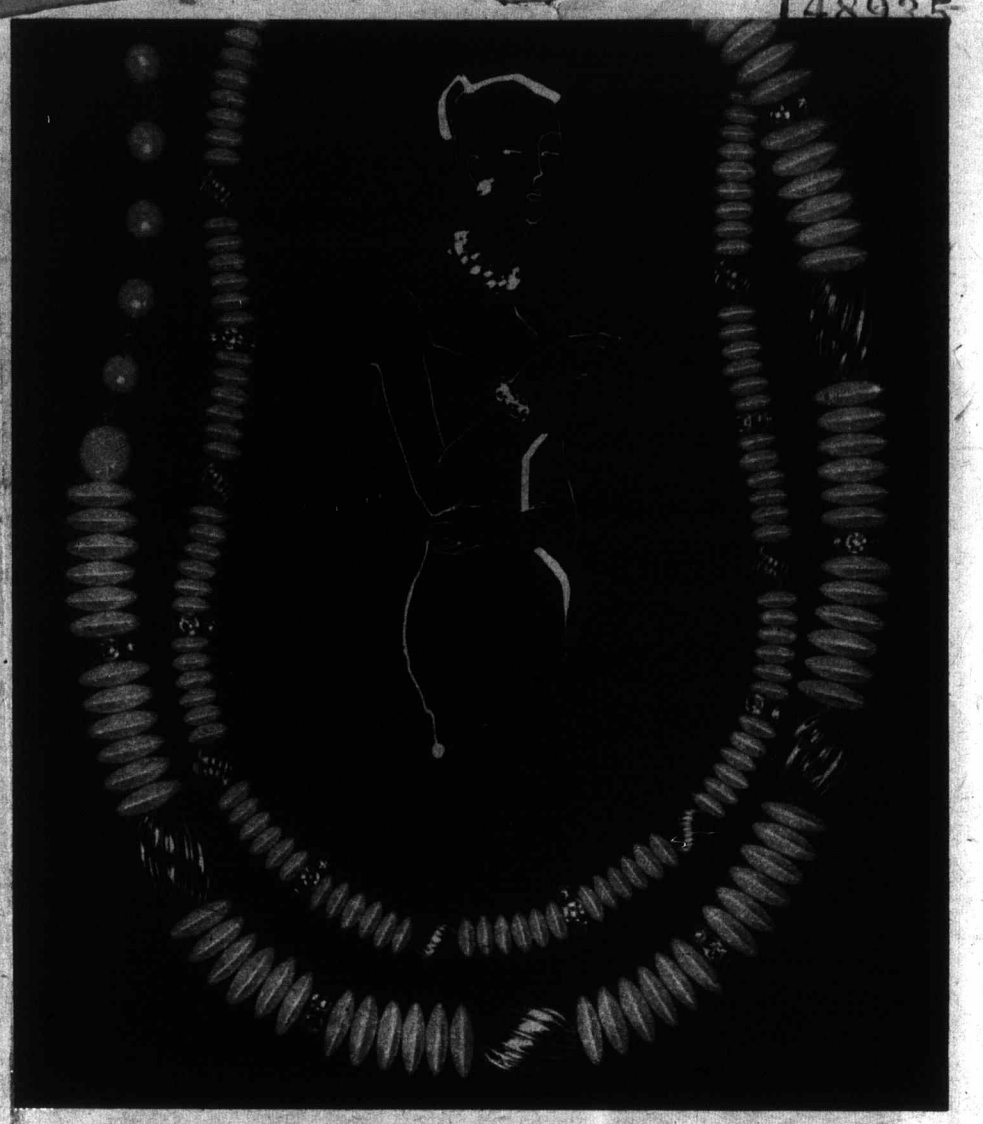
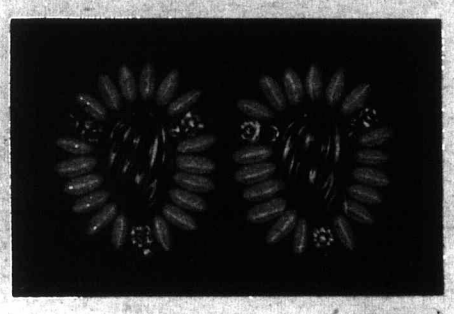
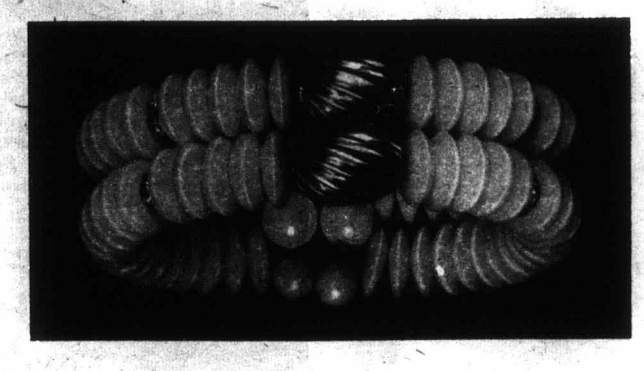


first sign of spring... and it's

the slim look in chalk white wafers

by Dalsheim





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CANADA

148936

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN
REGINA, SASK.

April 12, 1956.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Meighen, Wodd Ltd.,
360 Bay St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I have yours of April 10th with enclosures. I subscribe to everything the Windsor Star says in its editorial except its remark about your alleged grass roots weakness. It has been fashionable to interpret your career in part in that way but it is a very superficial and largely untrue interpretation.

The review of General Burns' book is very interesting. I haven't had a chance to read his book yet but my wife has read it and was quite impressed. No doubt you have heard General Simonds speak. I had that good fortune here the other night. His presentation on behalf of compulsory military service was lucid, logical and dispassionate--a real treat to listen to. He claims to have encountered no opposition to his ideas in Quebec and is obviously contemptuous of the politicians of all parties for their "gutlessness" in failing to deal with the problem.

We are in the throes of buying a house--arranging down payments, mortgages, and other complicated matters which are all strange to me. However, it is good fun and we shall be glad to have at last a place of our own. I suppose there may be little hope of your visiting Regina but if you do, we shall eight rooms and lots of space for visitors! We plan to come east during the latter half of June and will look forward to seeing you then.

Love

Yours sincerely,

Roger

P.S. Re second paragraph above, General Simonds did not use the word "gutlessness"!!!

R.

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148937

April 16, 1956

Dear Roger:

I just received your very welcome letter of 12th. Am glad to learn that you and your good wife are soon to be settled. Sincerely hope that you will enjoy the home that you have secured.

Yes, I found General Burns' book interesting, and consider it valuable. Must say that I have been anything at all but pleased on what we have been able to read of General Simonds recent utterances. He has managed to convince himself that the path of wisdom is not of courage, but has to honour those who did their utmost, and indeed sacrificed their political careers, to turn Canada toward the wisdom and sanity of conscription. Some time ago he gave a public statement to the effect that it has been imposed without taking into account the natural desires of French Canadians. Then, on either Friday or Saturday, he had quite a "bellow-out" saying that it was the English speaking population who had stood in the way of Canada embracing conscription. They did so, according to him, by denying the French Canadians their rights in respect of their language. What has gone wrong with the man? There is nothing he could possibly utter more violently and shamefully false and wrong. He was not here through those days,and a good many are still living who were. Never did the Borden government contemplate in any way turn its face against the full enjoyment of their constitutional rights by French Canadians. I think he must have been reading a lot of childish untruths written by a young woman from the United States, who was sent up here to write a story from Quebec. She, of course, was taken in hand by the prevailing crime misnamed "opinion" of the Province, and took no pains in the world to get at the real truth. I think her name was Miss Armstrong. I had a row over her book with Brebner of Columbia (formerly of Canada). The way to get at the facts in all controversy which conscription provoked is by reading Hansard. Sir Wilfred Laurier never made any such claim as has this over-tutored girl from the U.S. In fact the debate following Sir Wilfred Laurier's speech brings out that those

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upon whom was responsibility for the enforcement of conscription used the utmost forbearance toward those who were violently resisting and had to be made to obey the law.

I resent also this man Simonds talk very much, although he is a friend of one of my sons and probably both. I know more about the problems of the first war than either of them though. For that matter, I do not think they would ever agree with/anyway. I think though, that Mac has been, in some measure, influenced by him.

Am sorry to have my judgment of Simonds become so adverse, but the published portions of his utterances compel this opinion of him on my part.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen

Copy to Col. Hugh Clark.

Dr. Roger Graham,
1028 College Avenue,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

148939

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA, SASK.

April 20, 1956.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Maxwell Meighen and Associates Ltd.,
360 Bay St.,
Toronto 1, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I have received your letter of April 16th and read with the greatest interest your comments on General Simonds' recent public utterances. The objectionable feature of his remarks, to which you allude, was evident, though not prominently so, in his Regina address and from what you say I would gather that he has been stressing that questionable interpretation of the Quebec problem more in other places than he did here.

As you say Hansard completely refutes any charge that the Government of Sir Robert Borden was guilty of disregarding Quebec's rights and, indeed, it shows that you and your colleagues stood firm against those who wanted the Military Service Act phrased and administered in such a way that the burden of conscription would fall chiefly on Quebec in order to compel her to do her duty.

However, from what General Simonds said here I took it that his criticisms were directed, not against the Government but against certain extremists in both parties, of whom there certainly were some and whose statements had helped to arouse French Canadian opinion against conscription. I fancy he had in mind, as well, the Ontario school question which, whatever the merits of that issue, was a powerful weapon in the hands of the anti-conscriptionists. Unfortunately he failed to refer to the extremists on the other side, e.g. Bourassa & Co., whose disservices to national unity have thus far not received anything like adequate attention from Canadian historians. Would you not agree that, his aberrations on this point aside, Simonds is performing a useful service in discussing publicly a vital national issue which politicians of the present generation have not the courage to touch?

Have you seen a new history of the Conservative party by a Prof. Wlliams (I think that is the name) who teaches at an American university? I have not but the Financial Post had a review of it (and a feeble one) by M. J. Coldwell of all people! What kind of perversity would make them ask <u>him</u> to review it? In case you have seen the book I should be glad to have your views on it. I must get a copy.

Yours sincerely, Rayen.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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148940

April 24, 1936

Dear Roger:

Reference yours of the 20th, I can pass at once to the third paragraph.

However General Simonds would like, and he probably would like to have the members of the Borden Government accept in good part his late remarks as animated by good intention. The fact is if accepted it would be most dangerous to us as practically nearly all are dead, and they may very well get to be believed. I resent them keenly. If he would just agree to be specific, I would break all promises to myself and face him on the platform. Whatever may be in the back of his mind, what comes from his mouth is false in every feature. There never was a government more careful to be fair and just to French Canadian's throughout the whole period of the war. The Telegram here, referring to Simonds contentions, described the conduct of the government vis-a-vis the French Canadians as stupid. No doubt the writer had not reached swaddling clothes, when the wretched conduct he ascribes to us took place. I cannot believe, myself, though that Simonds is an ignorant man. I know he is an excellent soldier and that achievement does not come from ignorance. I have tried to find out from the Telegram friends just what the stupid conduct was, and any that I have talked to haven't the faintest idea on the subject. If Simonds would stick to the truth, and not seek to get a claim by lampooning others, and particularly other who did in our day just what he wants done now, I would be the first to applaud him, and would stand by him to the end.

You say there were some in both parties whose statements helped to arouse French Canadian opinion against conscription. I, of course, cannot say there were not, but I do know there were none in the Government, and it is the members of the Government of that time who have to take the brunt of Simonds conduct now. The only thing I ever heard at the time, in the way of criticism in the treatment of French Canadians, was that we appointed a man (his name I forget, but I think it was Williams) as Recruiting Officer in a portion of Quebec - including part of, if not all, the Eastern Town-

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ships. We had - why wouldn't we? That is whpowe had success in getting recruits, that is why we appointed a man to get more. I suppose Simonds thinks it was not recruits we were after, it was to get the opinions of those who would not recruit.

About the Financial Post, or rather its review of the history of the Conservative Party by a Professor Williams - I know nothing. There is no doubt, however, in Canada that up until very lately no paper has looked more thoroughly or unscrupulously for its own interests than the Financial Post. There is no need to go into this subject now. If I had been asked who they would like to secure to pen a review, I would have said M. J. Coldwell. Of all our public men, none has less regard for the other than he. I think I told you of the statement he made in the Commons, and of my complaint to Eugene Forsey about it. He had claimed that I had, without authority of the law, deported some of those taking part in the big strike of 1919, and had boasted that I would deport them first and have a law passed afterwards authorizing such deportation. I wrote Eugene the truth, that not only did I not deport anybody or make myself responsible for any deportation, nor was anybody deported. He got everything a ghastly mess in his own mind and, as I was absent, he did not care the slightest whether he got them in a mess or not. In his reply he admitted that he had made "an error", and that he would correct it in the revised edition of Hansard, which he knew not one in a million reads. That is what he called doing justice to me. That is why I thought he would be a very expert author of a review satisfactory to the Financial Post.

Well Roger, I think you now have my views, and you won't think the chance of changing them is very bright.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen

Dr. Roger Graham,
1328 College Avenue,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

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P.S.

Later, Wednesday 25th - Have just rec'd this morning from Isaac Pitblado of Wnpg a clipping from the F.P. being a contribution by Grant Dexter to the above subject -and I must say it is splendid - very generous on Dexter's part and I am most grateful to him and to the F.P. for publishing it. Dexter is about the only one living and in the political field who was through the years I call "mine". He has always been fair and now I consider myself much bound to him. Thank goodness he is not just a recruit but a Dean in the profession. Of course I will write him but he would, I think, appreciate a word from you - you are not quite so prejudiced in my favour as I am.

.AM.

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A Saturday Review

148943

# New Books and Old

## The Long Decline

By Grant Dexter

*THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY OF CANADA, 1920-1949: By John R. Williams, Toronto, Burns and MacEachern.*

"AS good almost kill a man as kill a good book."

Milton's words should never be forgotten by a book reviewer. But, in truth, "The Conservative Party of Canada" is not a good book. Nor is it a bad one. The book is the work of a United States scholar and has been published in the United States and the United Kingdom. Since it contains no misstatements of fact but much useful information about political parties it may be acceptable and stimulating reading for those who have only a passing interest in our politics. But for the Canadian reader, the book has few attractions and no rewards. The field has been covered much more thoroughly by our own historians.

It may be doubted if a first class study of a political party can be written by a scholar whose pulse does not respond to its appeal. Were Mr. Williams a Conservative, he would understand much that is inexplicable to him and he would forgive mistakes.

Mr. Williams goes so far as to say that after 1949 the Conservative party ceased to be the alternative to the Liberal party; that the alternative would be either the C.C.F. or the Social Credit parties. The event, however, will show that what Mr. Williams mistook for death was only paralysis. The Conservative party is proof even against the leadership of the past 18 years.

Mr. Williams blames the decline of the party on its leaders. But it would be truer to blame it on the rank and file of the party. What the Conservatives have sought first in their leaders has been success of the polls. They were agreeable to the crucifixion of a leader the moment he failed to deliver. The Conservative party has proved itself lacking in the kind of loyalty that the Liberal party demonstrated for Mackenzie King after the Beauharnois scandal and the defeat of 1930.

And yet this does not get inside the party.

**INCOMPARABLE LEADER**

Mr. Williams describes Meighen as a brilliant intellectual, lacking in personal magnetism, ascetic, unbending, lacking the warmth of comradeship. This could be a standard quotation from Liberal campaign propaganda of the period. Actually it is untrue. An extreme partisan, yes. But Meighen did not lack magnetism nor warmth of comradeship. On the contrary, his followers adored him. In most respects he was an incomparable leader. His speeches in the House of Commons frequently brought wild scenes of enthusiasm, cheering, shouting, stamping, paper throwing — scenes which have been unknown these past thirty years. Mr. Williams is wrong in thinking that the cabal of Montreal millionaires and the G. Howard Ferguson coterie in Toronto expelled Meighen from the leadership. Meighen gave up the leadership because he chose to do so. Yet until this day he is the most potent Conservative in this country. At any time since 1927 (save the years of Bennett's leadership) until age gainsaid him, Meighen could have had the leadership back merely by crooking his finger.

Mr. Williams is also wrong in thinking that Meighen was surrounded by mediocrity in the session of 1926. Among others he had Mr. Bennett — one of our greatest parliamentarians. Had Mr. Williams studied the 1926 crisis he would have discovered that Bennett had gone back to Alberta to take part in a provincial general election when King resigned and the Meighen shadow cabinet was formed. There was no air service in those days and before Bennett could get back to the House of Commons to be Mr. Meighen's house leader, the Conservatives had been beaten and parliament dissolved.

**HURT PRIDE**

Mr. Bennett always blamed himself for the Meighen defeat of 1926.

There are two points of interest here: If Meighen had won in 1926 or had remained in the leadership after 1927, the later years undoubtedly would have fallen out differently. But Meighen chose to retire and the reasons for this choice are not discussed by Mr. Williams. Certainly, the discontent within the party may be dismissed. A more likely explanation is that Meighen's pride was hurt. To the Conservatives of that day and especially to Meighen, MacKenzie King was a contemptible person — a man who had spent much of the war years in the United States, an opponent to conscription, an insincere, bogus radical. It may well have been inconceivable and intolerable to Meighen that the country could prefer Mackenzie King to a great war leader like himself. And rather than accept that verdict, Meighen chose to retire from public life.

Mr. Williams is equally unsatisfying on Bennett. He faithfully reflects the unpopularity of the Bennett government in 1930 - 35 — Bennett-burgs (jungle towns) and the Bennett-buggies (autos pulled by horses) — and he might have added the Bennett-coffee (scorched wheat) — but had he sampled public opinion more diligently he would have learned that R. B. Bennett is regarded as a great prime minister. Like Meighen he gave up the leadership. The 1938 convention would have re-crowned him if he had given the delegates the slightest encouragement. Here, again, a great crisis in the Conservative party is unexplained. Why did Bennett quit? Because of the defection of H. H. Stevens? Because of the other malcontents in the cabinet and among the rank and file?

Mr. Williams indicates no awareness of the riddle.

The writer has often listened to leading Conservatives discuss it, especially the late J. L. Bowman of Dauphin, the Speaker in Mr. Bennett's closing months of office, his close friend and one of the convention's emissaries to Bennett. It is most unlikely that the party split is the explanation. Perhaps Bennett, having imperilled his health and his life in coping with the Great Depression, felt the public ingratitude as a lash beyond bearing. But against this is a speech delivered after his illness was on him — a little gem of serenity and faith in which he thanked the country for the opportunity of serving it in a time of great need.

**ONE BLEAK DAY**

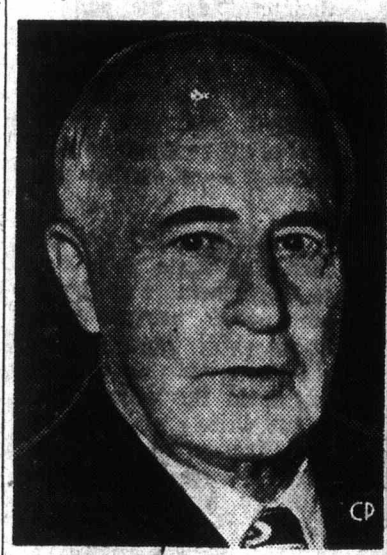
Perhaps the blow which closed his career was the complete and indisputable failure of the policy of Protection. Mr. Bennett hazarded everything on high tariff. When he hoisted the rates in 1931 and again in 1932 he frankly told the House of Commons that the job was done. The unemployed would soon be back at work. The farm surpluses would speedily be sold and at profitable prices. The members could go home and await the future with absolute confidence. Mr. Bennett was an honest and sincere man. He never seemed the same after he rose in the Commons one bleak day towards the close of his term in office and said that he had found out that he could not "blast" a way into the markets of the world.

All this, of course, is supposition. But some explanation of Bennett's withdrawal from the leadership is essential to a history of the Conservative party. For if he had stayed, no one could doubt that our history would have been changed. The conscription issue would have arisen at the outset of World War II and not — because of no Conservative leadership — in November 1944, only a few months before the collapse of the Nazi armies.

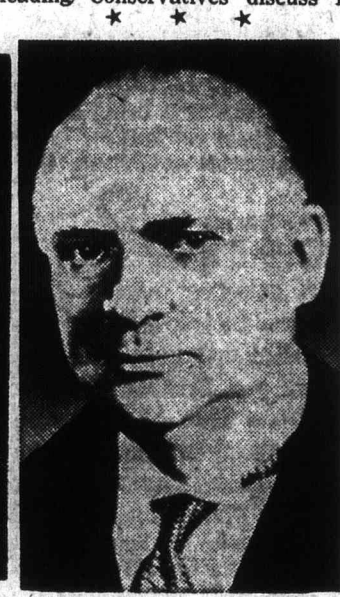
On the return of Mr. Meighen to the leadership in 1941 Mr. Williams again is superficial. Here the best account in print is in Arthur Ford's "As the World Wags On."

On the Bracken and Drew periods, Mr. Williams does a fair job of reporting. These years are within current memory and need no comment.

As a history of the Conservative party from 1920 to 1949 this book is scarcely an introduction.



Arthur Meighen



R. B. Bennett

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

143944

April 26, 1956

Dear Roger:

I know you will want to read the enclosed article by Drew Middleton, entitled "Britain's Indestructible Old Man", from the April 1st issue of The New York Times Magazine. You can keep it if you feel that you will use it, but if not please return it to me. I think it is a splendid piece of work.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen-d

Dr. Roger Graham,
1208 College Avenue,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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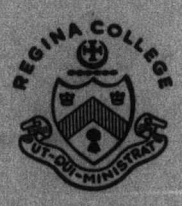
CANADA

148945




UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA, SASK.

April 27, 1956.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Maxwell Meighen & Associates Ltd.,
360 Bay St.,
Toronto 1, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

When I wrote you last nothing was further from my mind than to set myself up as an apologist for General Simonds or to change your views on the subject of his remarks. To do either would be presumption on my part. I merely wanted to give you, for what it was worth, my understanding of what he had said in Regina. It may be that I misinterpreted his words but of this I am certain: he did not once, in his speech here, refer to the wartime Government, either to praise or condemn it. He may have done so elsewhere

I am very glad that Grant Dexter wrote the piece in the Free Press to which you refer. I have not seen it but shall look it up and then act on your suggestion that I write him about it.

A request that I review Williams' The Conservative Party of Canada, 1920-1949 for the Canadian Historical Review reached me just after I mailed my last letter to you. I have not received a copy of the book yet but am certainly looking forward to seeing what he has to say. Hope I can do the thing better justice than Coldwell did in the Financial Post. Yes, I remember Coldwell's absurd references in the House to the Strike and your part in it, and Eugene sent me copies of his correspondence with Coldwell. I thought the latter's reply to Eugene's letter most unsatisfactory.

Yours sincerely,

Roger.

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

148946

REGINA COLLEGE
UT-QUI-MINISTRAT

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA, SASK.

April 29, 1956.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Many thanks for sending me Drew Middleton's piece on Churchill, which I am returning herewith. It certainly is an excellent bit of writing.

Have you had a chance to read "The Birth of Britain"? I've just finished it and found it quite enthralling. Oh, to be able to write as he does!

Yours sincerely,

Roger.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

143947

May 2, 1956

Dear Roger:

I am pleased with your letter of 27th ult. If I conveyed the impression that I was finding fault with your attitude towards General Simonds, let me assure you there was no intention of doing so. I think he shoved his foot into a matter of history which, judging by his performance, he was not qualified to enter upon. He has, with utter unconcern, set himself up as a critic of those who did to their utmost in the First War, what he would like Canada to be resolved and prepared to do should similar peril overtake us again. At least, such has been the interpretation of his speeches by those who profited in the dark days of the First Great War, by preaching "no compulsion" no matter what the consequences, and who certainly have reaped, at the cost of Canada, a bountiful political harvest.

It is very, very comforting to me to learn from your letter that you have been asked to review the Conservative Party of Canada for the Canadian Historical Review.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen-d

Dr. Roger Graham,
1328 College Avenue,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

Later - Just received yours of 29th. No, I have not read the Birth of Britain, but I certainly will. Seem to be particularly busy now - a large measure with The Salvation Army affiars. Churchill seems to become more amazing with the years.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

148948

REGINA COLLEGE
UT-QUI-MINISTRAT
UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA, SASK.

May 16, 1956.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I received yesterday the editorial from the Journal, to which I can only say a hearty "Amen," and Dexter's review of Williams' book. This latter is very good indeed and is particularly interesting because Dexter is so frequently cited as an authority in the book. The only thing I disagree with in the review is Dexter's statement that the book contains no mis-statements of fact. There are some, though on the whole it seems fairly accurate. It is, as Dexter says, very superficial and really doesn't probe into the subject as it should. It is, of course, a Ph.D. thesis, with all the faults of that genre.

I want to get your opinion on certain things Williams says. On p. 195 he states: "Since Senators are beyond the control of the national leader, they have occasionally used the caucuses of the whole parliamentary group as an occasion for harassing him. In one caucus during Bennett's premiership he became so incensed at the criticism and general obstreperousness of Conservative senators that he ordered them to get out and stay out. Not until Manion became national leader in 1938 did they return." Williams gives as his authority for this a Ph.D. thesis by one John Lisle. Is it true?

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REGINA COLLEGE
UT-QUI-MINISTRAT
UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN
REGINA, SASK.



Again he states on p. 208 concerning Bennett: "Treating his ministers as though they were errant schoolboys, he insisted on checking their speeches before they rose to speak in the House." On the same page he quotes a letter from Dexter to Dafoe ~~as follows~~ of January, 1931 as follows: "Meighen was in Ottawa last week and his room at the Chateau became a veritable assembly point for indignant ministers. Manion spoke very bitterly about Bennett, said he was an impossible prime minister and that a cabinet revolt would ensue unless he became more tractable." Dexter is also cited as authority for the statement that Bennett checked his ministers' speeches. Are these statements true?

Again, is it true that when Bennett began giving his radio talks announcing his "New Deal," ~~that~~ "most of his ministers knew nothing about it until they heard the speech over the radio or read the morning newspapers."? (p. 209.)

Williams' treatment of the 1926 thing is pretty absurd. He says you "became desperate in parliamentary tactics" as you attempted to defeat King. He says you "unwisely accepted the premiership" after King's resignation and on the very next page says that in so doing you were "motivated to a large degree by an awareness of the demands of responsible parliamentary government as well as by an unwillingness to embarrass the Governor-General or to render Lord Byng's position more difficult . . . ."!

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REGINA COLLEGE
UT-QUI-MINISTRAT
UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN
REGINA, SASK.



Gurney: how can you be convinced of acting unwisely if you were motivated by the considerations which Williams mentions?

Williams deals at some lengths with your alleged shortcomings as a politician and lack of popular appeal and in another place says: "Meighen was thus defeated [in the 1926 election], not by lack of popular support as much as by the absence of Conservative votes in marginal constituencies." I don't see how he can have it both ways! Incidentally I think you will be interested to learn that in 1940 the party had "a Senate leader who had organized the Canadian war effort from 1914 to 1917...."!

These are just a few points. I think I am going to enjoy reviewing this book! Speaking of books, I heard the other day that there has been a rupture between Ferns and Oxley and that they are no longer collaborating. Have you heard this?

We are to spend the winter after next in Toronto. I have been given leave of absence for that year and am to receive a sizable grant from some Rockefeller Foundation funds administered by the University of Toronto, in order to complete the biography. The prospect of a year's uninterrupted work on that job is pleasant indeed. You will, in view of King's association with the Rockefellers, appreciate the irony of my receiving assistance from that source.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

148951

REGINA COLLEGE
UT-QUI-MINISTRAT

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

4.

REGINA, SASK.

We are in the throes of moving to our new house. Our address will be: 3116 College Ave., Regina.

Will be leaving for Ontario about the middle of June and am looking forward to seeing you again.

Yours sincerely,

Roger.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

148932

May 22, 1956

Dear Roger:

I finally got around to yours of May 16th.

Am very gratified to read what you say about the editorial from the Journal. Grattan is one who has not lost all contacts with the past.

Referring to your comments on Dexter's remarks. Page 195 - I would say that Williams is simply"talking through his hat". I attended caucuses every year from 1908 right up to 1926. I never witnessed any harassment from Senators , either when we were in the Opposition or in power. It is wonderful how Williams got to know the Senators being beyond control of the National leader, and have occasionally used their liberties to be-devil the caucuses of the party, and make them a scene of rebellion. Some how or other I missed these war-like displays. I do not know, within the party, who has control of the national leader. If there are some there by nature they could easily break the bounds if they are ready to take the consequences, which they bring upon themselves. Of course, I did not attend caucuses when I was Senate Leader at all, but notwithstanding this liberty, I was never called to account by the Prime Minister at any time or for one moment. I did not know that the so called obstreperous Senators were ordered out, and their exile pronounced permanent. Nobody ever reported such obstreperous insanity to me. I did not know, nor do I know who John Liderle was or is. He evidently did not succeed in making his identity known. In my opinion, this is just an attempt by Williams to give his book some semblance of interest. Quite clearly also, who ever John Liderle is, his Ph.D. did not make him immortal.

Bennett was somewhat presumptive in giving his radio speeches. They distrubed me a little, but knowing him as I did, there was no need for them disturbing much. I feared at the time that he was trying to be a little sensational, and it certainly did him no good.

What Williams is talking about at the bottom of page 2 of your letter, or what opinion he is trying to express, is beyond me. What he says is at times consistent with one view and, at times, only with the opposite view. I was aware alright

Cont'd Page 2...

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of the demands of responsible government, but I was also aware, and had respect for, the limits of those demands that are a part of British constitutional history. I would not think, from the evidence, that Williams was aware of either. In fact, the attempt of this man to write on the subject for publication is perhaps necessary to make plain that he does not and never did understand it at all.

I did not organize, for the Conservative Party or for Canada, the Canadian War effort from 1914 to 1917. I did what I set out to do - to work out compulsory service laws suitable for Canada, and one that would undoubtedly do the job when put in application. I was not the Minister of Defence, and not the one to put it in application.

You are right that there has been a "rupture" (if that is exactly the right word) between Ferns and Ostry. Ostry has written me in fact that they are no longer collaborating, but very definitely affirming that he is going ahead with the job just as it had been intended that he and Ferns would go ahead. He does not explain anything why Ferns ceases or switched or whatever he did.

I do appreciate the irony of one writing about me getting help from Rockefeller, and I am indeed sorry it is necessary. However, I will be looking eagerly forward to seeing you in June.

Do you take the Ottawa Journal? If you would like to get it, I would be delighted tohave it sent to you, and I think you can get my conduct and views of years ago better from that source that anywhere else that is flourishing today.

I see I omitted saying anything about Bennett getting so incensed at a caucuses that he ordered the guilty ones to stay out. I do not believe it is true, though I certainly was not at the caucuses, but I am sure I would have heard of it if it had been true. Any leader who considers himself in control of a caucuses would thereby signify that he was unfit for his leadership.

Yours truly,

Arthur Meighen-d

Dr. Roger Graham,
1328 College Avenue,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

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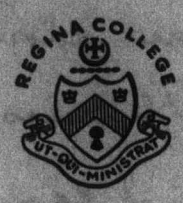
CANADA

148954




UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA, SASK.

May 30, 1956.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I have been tardy in answering yours of May 22nd and also in acknowledging in the copy of the Telegram and letter from Grattan O'Leary.

Your comments on the points in Williams' book which I asked you about are very interesting and I am glad to have them. The book is regrettably unworthy of its subject and Williams missed a great chance to provide the kind of party history which is badly needed.

Am sorry to have the rumor of a breakup of the Ferns-Oxley partnership confirmed. As you know I don't think much of their first volume but it would have been preferable for them to complete the work together. Hope Oxley carries out his intention of finishing the job.

I appreciate exceedingly your offer to have the Ottawa Journal sent to me and I will not decline it. To have some adequate news coverage of Canadian affairs as well as some intelligent editorial comment would be a great joy to me, since the Leader-Post, as you know, is woefully deficient on both counts. In order to avoid confusion over change of address, it might be best to commence the subscription with, say, Monday, June 18th and have it sent to Roche's Point.

(over)

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148955

we should arrive there shortly after that date. Many thanks for your thoughtfulness.

Am sorrier than I can say not to have seen you on television. We haven't a set and anyway I doubt that the station out here carried the program. However, I am sure your granddaughter now must feel that she has a rival in the family!

Isn't it great to see some life in the House of Commons again? Am sure reading and hearing about the present debate must have revived many memories in your mind. If only you were still there, it would be even better!

Yours sincerely,

Roger.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

148956

June 25, 1936

Dear Roger:

Have not heard from you for sometime and I am certainly interested in knowing about your progress and difficulties - for the latter I knowthere must be many.

Am sending herewith a page from the Chatham Daily News of 20th June. This was passed on to me by my friend J. G. Johnston. He refers to Victor Lauriston, the writer of the article to which he called attention on page two, as a liberal and, from memory, I am quite sure he is. Anyway coming from him the product is interesting.

Please tell me as early as possible when you expect to be down for I do not want, on any account, to be away when you do come.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen-d

Dr. Roger Graham,
Roche's Point,
Lake Simcoe, Ontario.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

148957

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA, SASK.

Roche's Point, Ont.,
June 27, 1956.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Maxwell Meighen & Associates Ltd.,
360 Bay St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I was so glad to get your letter this morning, with the excellent article by Victor Lauriston enclosed.

Had intended to write you before we left Regina but the task of getting ready to come down here after having so recently moved from one house to another kept me pretty busy.

If you are going to be in Toronto and free to see me on next Tuesday, I shall drive down to the city on that day. Am certainly looking forward to seeing you again.

I must have a very poor memory for anniversaries. Your birthday completely, but inexcusably, slipped my mind. Please accept my belated congratulations and sincere wishes for many more happy birthdays.

Yours sincerely,

Roper.

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

148958

June 29, 1956

Dr. Roger Graham,
Roche's Point,
Lake Simcoe, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Meighen has asked me to acknowledge your letter of June 27th, and to tell you it will be a real pleasure to see you on Tuesday.

Yours truly,

Secretary

/eld

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CANADA

148959

REGINA COLLEGE
UT-QUI-MINISTRAT

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA, SASK.

Roche's Point, Ont.,
July 17, 1956.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Maxwell Meighen & Associates Ltd.,
360 Bay St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

After talking to you on the phone a while ago I decided that I should come down to Toronto on Thursday of this week, so I shall look forward to seeing you then. I expected to be down before now but what with having to show prospective buyers around this property and one thing and another, each day seems to have gone by with alarming rapidity.

I hope you do not believe that I am capable of thinking that anyttime spent with you is time wasted! On the contrary, I say with all sincerity that the opportunity of knowing you has been the greatest privilege I have ever had.

The news that you are writing an introduction for a book is most interesting and I hope you will be able to tell me more about it on Thursday.

Yours sincerely,

Roque.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

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CANADA

148960

WILLIAM ROGER GRAHAM

Roche's Point, Ont.,
August 18, 1956.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Maxwell Meighen & Associates Ltd.,
360 Bay St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

We were indeed pleased to receive Mrs. Meighen's note and to know that you arrived back in Toronto without mishap. I do hope the outing wasn't too tiring for you. It certainly was good of you to come and we enjoyed having you immensely.

You may remember writing me after you moved to your present quarters that you were going through and weeding out the papers you have in Toronto, some of which I believe were in storage. I wonder if it might be possible for your secretary to draw up a list of these remaining papers for me. There are some, if I am not mistaken, which I have not yet seen and which I should like to go through. I expect to be in Toronto some day next week and shall call on you. Perhaps at that time you might be able to give me this information and also allow me to borrow some of this material which I haven't yet examined.

It also occurs to me that some decision should be made, if it has not yet been made, concerning the disposition of these papers after your death. This, I hope and believe, will be long delayed but it would be advisable, I think, to make provision concerning them nevertheless. As you know I have always thought that with some exceptions, these papers should utlimately join your other papers in the Public Archives at Ottawa. I know that Mr. Ostry had some disquieting things to say regarding the alleged obstructionism and partisanship of the officials at the Archives but as far as I know he has never offered what could be called proof of the truth of his allegations. Unless he has done so, or should do so in the future, I remain of the opinion that the Archives is the proper place for as many of these documents as you might be willing to have transferred at some future date.

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CANADA

WILLIAM ROGER GRAHAM

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen - 2.

I hope you won't think it presumptuous of me to raise this question. You might, if you have not already done so, want to consult Eugene Forsey about it and get his judgment on the matter.

Speaking of Eugene, I still have some of your correspondence with him which Miss Edmondson let me have some time ago. This I shall return next week. It is extremely interesting and valuable to me. And arising out of certain items in it there are one or two questions I should like to ask you concerning the 1926 matter.

1. Writing to you on April 12, 1946, Eugene refers to a letter you had written to William Dickson and says: "I note what you say in the last paragraph of your letter to Mr. Dickson. I hope that you have put down on paper for use when such use would be proper the request which Lord Byng actually did make to you. I have not the slightest wish to know what it was, but I think it should be on record, if only for use after both you and I are dead and gone."

Replying to this, you wrote on April 15: "When you are next here I will tell you the exact circumstances referred to in the latter part of your letter."

I wonder if you would care to let me know what these circumstances were, either by letter or when I am in the city next week.

2. In connection with the promise of support for your temporary Government received from some of the Progressives such as Mr. Lucas, Mr. Fansher, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Kennedy, did these gentlemen approach you and offer their support or did you seek them out for their assistance. My reason for asking this is that I want to be able to write as detailed and accurate a narrative of that entire episode as it is possible to do. Needless to say the role of the Progressives was of crucial significance and I want to understand it as fully as I can.

3. Now a query concerning the South York by-election. You will remember the statement issued by the Liberal Citizens' Committee of South York urging Liberals in the riding to vote for you. This statement was signed by the following gentlemen:

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CANADA

148962

WILLIAM ROGER GRAHAM

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen - 3.

Mayor Gordon S. Harris, J. Harvey Bone, Elerby G. Farr, Col. Fraser Hunter, R.J.Lillico, James Cosgrove, Bethune L. Smith, T. Wilbur Best, Fred J. Rosebrugh, Taylor Statten, Ruthven Hay, Douglas C.H. Wright.

of Best P. Printing Co. had Gov. Contracts

In connection with this by-election I should dearly love to be able to document with chapter and verse the charge that the Liberal organization, acting on directions from Ottawa, actively campaigned against you and for Noseworthy. Of the truth of this charge I have absolutely no doubt but it would greatly strengthen my hand if I could prove it with black and white evidence. I have wondered about the men listed above and whether any of them might be prepared to give me evidence supporting the charge or whether, on the other hand, they all remain good Liberals who would not desire, at this date, to do or say anything that might harm their party. I know none of these gentlemen, some of whom, at least, are still alive and I wonder whether you could advise me concerning the possibility that one or more of them might be willing and able to provide me with the kind of evidence I desire. Even if they had nothing in writing that they could or would show me, if I could get from them an account of the by-election with particular reference to the role of the Liberal organization in it it would be immensely helpful. You might think this over and let me have your view as to whether an approach on my part to any of these gentlemen might be ~~XXXXXXX~~ fruitful.

was sent for at once to Ottawa by Pan Mackenzie who rebuked & threatened him & then got him to get off the Committee for fear Conrad his pistols

Yours sincerely,

Roger.

This I remember very so informed by at the time. Had other similar information about others but for cannot be sure - other names. There is no doubt whatever about Best. Before that I had been at Committee meetings with him.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

148963

August 20, 1956

Dear Roger:

Though dictating this now, I may have to write a postscript later when time gets a little more available.

Have read very carefully your letter, and have done a lot of thinking upon it.

Am sending you a copy of a letter I have written M. N. Campbell, whom I have seen more than of the others. He is one of the most fair minded men and his word is quite dependable.

Am sending you a copy just to keep you that much better posted.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen-d
Encl.

Dr. Roger Graham,
Roche's Point,
Ontario.

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CANADA

148964



such use of this statement as you feel to be proper and just to Lord Byng and to all others concerned.

August 21, 1926

Yours sincerely,

Dear Roger:

Arthur Meighen

I come at last to another important feature of your letter of 18th. You inquire earnestly whether I feel like saying just what Lord Byng said to me in 1926 at the time he asked me to form a government, and during the period in which I was deliberating as to whether to do so or not.

I have been most careful about everything Lord Byng said at all times. My respect and regard for him was very, very great, and I always had a question as to how far, when I was not his Prime Minister and even at the time he was requesting me to become such, I was entitled to disclose any communication of his with me.

The fact is as follows, and I can think of no reason at all why I should any longer keep it from you, if indeed I had any justification for keeping it from you at all.

When I delayed decision as to forming a government, Lord Byng was, quite naturally, concerned. He understood the constitutional position clearly in his own mind, and my delay seemed to worry him. The last thing he said to me just before leaving was this, "I feel justified in saying to you that I think my position should be considered". I had no doubt in my own mind as to what he meant. He meant to indicate that he had acted constitutionally in discharge of his duty, and that a refusal on my part would be, in some places anyway, regarded as a rebuke to him. In that I think he was right. I was quite certain at the time, and am now certain, that a refusal on my part would have been proclaimed at once as a rebuke to Lord Byng, and the more I thought of the subject, the more I was convinced that it would be a rebuke he did not merit. That was a consideration I did not think I had any right to ignore.

After the most careful thought I do not feel that I have any right to put any restraint upon you in making

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such use of this statement as you feel to be proper and just to Lord Byng and to all others concerned.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen-d

cc: Dr. Eugene Forsey

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148966

August 21, 1956

Dear Roger:

Further to your letter of 18th August. Yes, I think I am pretty well through with weeding out the old papers. Needless to say, I have a repulsion against going into them, and certainly do not relish the thought of handing them over to you to go into. My fear is that you would go through a lot of dusty stuff in the hope of getting a few "gems", which might not be discovered and which might not have existed.

Regarding the disposition of these papers, I cannot imagine the Archives would want the whole of them. If so, they would have to start new buildings about every year. From many standpoints, including this, and the constant use of help required, it would be a vile and utterly defenseless waste of money. However, I guess the best thing to do is let the Archives have them if they want them. There is certainly nothing in them that I would want to conceal and, unless you hear from me to the contrary and provided also that you get the approval of Max, you are at liberty to become yourself the judge of where they should go.

As to when, be guided to some extent by what is being done in respect of King's papers. Nothing should be handed over out of the control of my Executors until at least this book on King comes out. You will be able to tell at what time you think it should be done better than I can now. Do not forget there is some reason behind this unconscionable delay in bringing out the so called King biography.

If this letter does not go as far as you personally desire, or if it ill-advised in any way, please let me know.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Roger Graham,
Roche's Point,
Ontario.

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CANADA

148967

WILLIAM ROGER GRAHAM

Roche's Point, Ont.
August 22, 1956.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I am most grateful for and interested in your three letters of yesterday's date. I shall not go into their contents now as I hope to see you on Friday of this week.

However, will say that I am glad you have written Mr. Campbell and will be eagerly awaiting word of his reply.

Yours sincerely,

Roger.

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148968

August 30, 1956

My dear Roger:

Further to your letter of 18th and my three of the 20th and 21st. Milton N. Campbell, 114 Balmoral Avenue South, Hamilton, formerly Progressive M.P. for a Saskatchewan seat, has just gone home. At no point does his recollection of events differ from mine. No more than I, has he any question about the course the government took with respect to the South York Election, and especially with respect to the Liberal Committee, which voluntarily formed itself to assist me in that campaign. He was not, of course, personally in the campaign. I would think, and think still, that he would have been supporting me. He was not in the House for some years before I was out. He had accepted a position as Assistant Tariff Commissioner, but he has kept himself well abreast on political events right up to the present. He had no part in the election, but the discussion with him did revive certain facts that I remember now well, and will proceed to give you.

The last important thing I remember is this. One name you gave me (and they are all correct names) was T. Wilbur Best. This man I remember well. He was the head of a printing establishment, and was quite decided and unequivocal in his desire to have me elected. However, he was immediately sent for by, or on behalf, of the Hon. Ian MacKenzie, who was no doubt commissioned by Mr. Mackenzie King to steer the Liberal Committee out of action. He sent for Mr. Best to go down to Ottawa. Mr. Best went and I got the account of his interview with Ian MacKenzie at the time. I cannot recall for sure who gave it to me, but that it was given to me there is no question whatever. Mr. Best had government contracts for printing, or if not government, party, but I am virtually sure it was government contracts. I was informed by one who had contact with him but I cannot remember the name of that one. Mr. Best told the one that told me, that he was threatened with the loss of those contracts and under that threat agreed to act no further on the Committee. The fact is, as well, he did no more on the Committee and never attended another meeting. It was impressed upon him

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strongly that I was actually speaking against the government. One would wonder how a Leader of the Opposition could have the conscience to say such a thing. Anyway that was my capital offense. The argument had its effect on Mr. Best. From that hour onward, he made good his promise to cease supporting my candidature in South York.

I heard from several sources just then, but cannot remember the names, (The subject has not come back to my knowledge for a good many years) that as I was promised the support of important liberals, I had no right to speak against the government. This coming from Mackenzie King would not and did not in the least surprise me. It was quite consistent with his notion of right and wrong, and with the caliber of the man.

Mr. Best is still alive, lives in Toronto, and is still in business.

I am also advised that Taylor Statten and Douglas C. H. Wright are still in business. Mr. Wright is a Mining Engineer of good reputation.

Another man mentioned, Elerby G. Farr is also alive and active in Toronto. Another is B. L. Smith. This latter I know well. He is quite a strong liberal or always was, and is well thought of. He was his Father, now deceased. I know him well, and if he would consent to talk to anyone, I feel confident he would talk to me. May got an opportunity to introduce the subject shortly.

I cannot think of the name of another man, of whom I have direct evidence of government interference with him, and cannot remember my informant. I would be glad if you thought it better to introduce you to Mr. Smith.

Col. Fraser Hunter is also alive and well.

I can only add that never in my political life, have I witnessed such frenzied anxiety to secure the defeat of any one as that of myself in South York.

Mr. Lucas is now deceased. This is too bad. Mr. Kennedy lives somewhere in Edmonton, or that area, that is if he is alive at all. Mr. W. R. Fansher, who was a Progressive M.P. at the time, and who was fairly well disposed

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toward me (as was his brother from Ontario) is also alive and lives at Govan, Saskatchewan. Am told by Mr. Campbell that he is frequently in Regina. Mr. Campbell thinks he would be worthwhile your talking to. My suggestion would be that you write him and tell him that I have been trying to help you meet the men who had been in Parliament at the time we now consider so important, and that one of the best you could see would be Mr. Fansher. You might suggest that when he is next in Regina he get in touch with you. Both Mr. Fansher and his brother were fair-minded, dependable men. I did not know them as well as I should have, but that was not their fault.

There is another man in Saskatchewan. A. M. Carmichael, formerly Progressive M.P. for Kindersley. He dropped out of the House later on. I was not a member then and do not know any facts connected with his dropping out, but I do know he was a clear-headed, sensible man. I used to talk with him more than with most of them because he had an uncle of mine as a constituent (Thomas R. Bell) whom he knew, and whom we frequently talked about. If you think it worthwhile, and it ought to be, dropping him a note and suggest he call when in Regina.

This is probably a big enough instalment for me in one letter. Am sorry Mr. Campbell could not be so useful to us as I thought he could, but he may be able to help us in some way yet.

I hope you are duly noting in the exuding recess of your mind, the steady, mounting number of Progressive M.P's. of that fateful session who were (in due course) lifted into government jobs. I could give you a few more any time you think the information would not be too shocking.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen-d

Dr. Roger Graham,
1328 College Avenue,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

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B. L. Smith - ~~Dre Carthy Publishing Co. Ltd.~~ 148971
~~46 Richmond St. W.~~

~~EM 3-1061~~

WILLIAM ROGER GRAHAM

50 King St. W.
EM 4-4203

MD 5435

3116 College Ave.,
Regina, Sask.,
September 4, 1956.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., Q.C.,
Maxwell Meighen & Associates Ltd.,
360 Bay St.,
Toronto 1, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I am most interested in the contents of yours of August 30th, which arrived here this morning. I have just written Mr. Fansher to request an interview and have every hope that he will comply. I should think anyone living in Govan would be glad of a little diversion! I am much interested in the role of the Progressives in 1926 and particularly of those who were favorably disposed to yourself, at least to the extent of being willing to assist in completing the session. No doubt Mr. Fansher can throw light on that aspect of the affair. Think, too, I shall write Mr. Campbell, and also Mr. Carmichael if I can find out just where in Saskatchewan he lives.

It should do no harm, I imagine, for me to write the Liberal gentlemen you mention about the South York by-election. What you say about Mr. Best is most interesting and, I have no doubt, absolutely true. They may not wish to cooperate with me but some of them might and that would be all to the good. By all means have a talk with B. L. Smith if you can arrange it and let me know what, if anything, he tells you about Liberal activity against you in the by-election.

Office address? Tel. no.?

We arrived home on Saturday. It was good indeed to see you in such fine health and spirits this summer. I am already looking forward to returning east in the spring and to spending the ensuing winter in Toronto when we shall have the pleasure of seeing you more often.

Referring to the last paragraph of your letter, I have noted these facts and would like to have any more of the same you can send me!

Yours sincerely, Roger

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148972

September 11, 1956

Dear Roger:

This morning I was able to fill an appointment with Bethune L. Smith, Q.C., who was one of the Liberal Committee formed to support me as such in the By-Election of 1942.

His recollection of events at that time is very good, and I am sure he feels about the subject just as he did then. He confirms what I wrote you and told you as well, that the Liberals as a Party switched right around on orders from Ottawa. That is to say those, or nearly all those, who had decided to support me.

He remembers quite well the conduct of Mr. Best. I do not think that he said he knew of the meeting Mr. Best had with Ian MacKenzie, but he knew Mr. Best was down to Ottawa and got a talking-to alright, and that he came back and ratted out of the course he pledged himself to take supporting me.

Mr. Smith also confirmed my conviction that the Liberal Party, immediately a candidate was nominated on behalf of the C.C.F., took over the committee of the Opposition forces, financed them, and made a dead set to keep me out of the House. He, of course, had nothing to do with it, and I entirely accept his statement in that respect. I think he helped me all he could, but working among a Liberal Party directed from Ottawa could not be effective in that campaign. To this day, he has no sympathy whatever with the course the Liberal Party under King took with respect to that Election.

I did not know Forke at the time, but I am sure he will not have much good to say about him when you see him (~~[illegible]~~). His conduct was about the worst case of hypocrisy I have ever witnessed.

Going over the list of the old committee, he knows them all, and will give you particulars about them, and help in getting interviews with them if you desire.

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One, who had been Hepburn's Secretary, and whose name was Johnston, died about five years ago. Of this I had not heard. Mr. Smith thinks he would have been tremendously important to us if he were alive. I think he is the only one Mr. Smith reported as having passed on.

He is entirely ready and will cheerfully give you all the information in his power when you come down. It is hardly necessary to add that he can not tell you much about what was done at Ottawa from personal consideration, because I do not think they saw him at all. He said that he would definitely stick to it with you, that the Federal Liberal Party took charge of the campaign just as soon as it was launched; that they financed it and gave it its sole direction.

I still have to see Harry Price. He will be over shortly; and as very hopeful there is a lot he will know.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen-d

Dr. Roger Graham,
1328 College Avenue,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

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148974

September 13, 1956

My dear Roger:

Harry Price and I had a good talk yesterday. This is an exceptionally satisfactory man to have any business with especially of this nature.

This morning I had a letter from him dated yesterday, copy of which I enclose.

I communicated in conversation with him the contents of your of August 15th, and we had quite a lengthy discussion on the whole subject. What I already reported to you of his opinion stands unchanged after my conversation with him yesterday.

Am sure he will prove quite valuable, especially after he meets you and has a talk with you.

If there is anything further you wish me to do other than continue to be as useful to you as possible, please let me know. If you feel I have not been as thorough in my report as I should have been, let me know that too.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen-d
Encl.

Dr. Roger Graham,
1328 College Avenue,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

148975

File.

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

Regina, Sask.,
September 15, 1956.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., Q.C.,
Maxwell Meighen & Associates Ltd.,
360 Bay St.,
Toronto 1, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I am pleased indeed to have your letters of September 11th and 13th, and also copy of letter from Mr. Harry Price to you. You have certainly been most helpful with respect to this matter of Liberal activity in the South York by-election, as you have in every other respect.

Your account of the statements made to you by Mr. Bethune L. Smith is most interesting, as is Mr. Price's letter. I think I shall write both these gentlemen and also plan to see them when I get down there next spring. With their information there is every chance that I will be able to document your charge that the Liberal organization took charge of the campaign against you in 1942 and that I should dearly love to be able to do!

Unfortunately I have as yet had no reply from Mr. W. R. Fansher, whom I wrote in connection with the 1926 affair. However, will write him again, pressing him to get in touch with me. I shall keep you informed on any conversation I may have with him.

The news concerning Mr. Drew's health is most disturbing, isn't it? I have never been overly impressed with his leadership of the party, but it will be too bad if he is forced to retire just when Conservative fortunes seem to be on the upturn.

By the way, will you ask Miss Dalzell to make a note of our new address in Regina -- 3116 College Ave.

With warmest personal regards to Mrs. Meighen and yourself, in which Kay joins me.

Yours sincerely,

Rapu.

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CANADA

148976

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA, SASK.
Sept. 27/56.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I certainly was pleased to receive your letter yesterday and also pleased, of course, to read Grant Depew's letter to you. I'm sure Depew and some of the other of Dafoe's boys must have many a qualm of conscience over the way in which the F.-P. treated you. I am returning his letter, having made a copy for my files.

Mr. Drew's retirement is most regrettable, especially, as you say, coming when an election is in the offing. For what it's worth (which isn't much!) my view is that a young man should be chosen as his successor. I know Diefenbaker is able and widely (and deservedly) respected but I think more youthful

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leadership would do more to regenerate the party. Of course a multitude of factors have to be considered in choosing a leader. Of the possible candidates I know anything about Fulton appeals to me the most but of course no outsider is really in a position to assess all the elements in the situation.

Anyway it will be extremely interesting to see what the convention does. If only they could come up with another Arthur Meighen! But that, alas, is too much to hope for.

Yours sincerely,

Roger.

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148978

October 12, 1956

Dear Roger:

You, of course, will have realized by this time that I can hardly be depended upon to keep track of interesting material, the way it was once second nature for me to do so.

The two articles enclosed herewith appeared in the Globe & Mail as per dates noted on them. They brought me considerable amusement and, apparently, I took my interest out in amusement. Am wondering if the Rockerfellers of today will think they got much for their money. The number of readers of the precious volumns (two or three, which ever they turn out to be,) will astonish them if they ever get to their numberical boundaries.

You will note that the second article records this family as having put up $187,850. Am quite sure Kirk Cameron would put the total far beyond that.

Grattan O'Leary was here for a day about ten days ago. Have never seen him in better form, nor did I ever enjoy a day more. Should add also that Tom Crerar spent a whole day with me in this office two or three days earlier. Kirk Cameron was also here later and afterwards wrote me a letter. I think it is worth sending you a copy, but I cannot say I agree entirely with its contents.

The very best to you, your good wife and children. Whenever you feel like writing, please do.

Yours truly,

Arthur Meighen-d
Encls.

Dr. Roger Graham,
3116 College Avenue,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

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CANADA

148979

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA, SASK.

October 17, 1956.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., Q.C.,
Maxwell Meighen & Associates Ltd.,
360 Bay St.,
Toronto 1, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I was much pleased to receive a couple of days ago yours of October 12th and enclosures. Mr. Cameron's letter is very interesting but I don't know that I follow his argument altogether. Certainly some of his assertions are debatable.

The clippings from the Globe and Mail interest me even more. Dawson & Co. have surely been receiving pretty handsome payment but I suppose even the Rockefeller Foundation gets tired sooner or later of paying for something that never seems to materialize.

I understand that the Ottawa Journal, in commenting recently on the length of time it is taking to produce the King biography, also wondered why it was taking me so long to complete my life of you. Of course Grattan O'Leary has every right to ask this question and it may be that I am taking longer than I should or than someone else might have. However, I do not think it altogether fair that he should ask this question á propos of the long gestation period of the Dawson opus. After all Dawson's position and my own are substantially different in a number of ways. Dawson has had the assistance of a number of people in sorting and organizing the King papers, preparing reports and analyses for Dawson's use, etc., etc. The project has been lavishly financed. Dawson has had no teaching or administrative duties to perform, leaving him free to devote all his time to the biography. I am not complaining about these things. Far from it! I would far rather be in my position than in Dawson's but I do think it not unreasonable to expect intelligent and informed people like Grattan O'Leary to take these factors into account.

I finally heard from W. R. Fansher, whom I had written to ask for an interview. He was in town over the Thanksgiving weekend and I arranged to bring him over to the house for a chat. However, when I went to fetch him I found him suffering from a sudden flare up of a liver complaint which has been bothering him for some time and he was unable to keep the appointment. However, I have sent him off a list of questions which may temporarily get his mind off his bodily ills! No

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REGINA COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA, SASK.



answer yet but I am hopeful.

What do you think of the present leadership question? Out here almost everyone I have talked to, including many Grits and C.C.F.'ers, is very pro-Diefenbaker. I have considerable respect for his talents but cannot believe he is the right man. Kay and I heard his statement broadcast from Prince Albert that he would accept the position if it was the wish of "Canadians generally" that he do so, and were appalled by its woolly, pontifical, florid and overly-solemn style. Surely he is a little too old, considering that the party, at the best, must look forward to the election after next. For my money Davie Fulton is the man. He is young, energetic, intelligent and able. He has personality and courage. I have no idea how he is regarded in the party generally but I was greatly impressed by him in a conversation we had in Winnipeg a little over a year ago. I may be all wrong about this and certainly I am not "in the know," but I have an uneasy feeling that Diefenbaker will get it and that under him the party won't get very far.

Eugene Forsey wrote me the other day that he would be in Regina on November 3rd and would find time to see me. As you can imagine I am looking forward to that.

Was talking to F. B. Bagshaw at a meeting the other night and he told me he had spent some time with you not long ago and thought you seemed well. That was good news.

The very best regards to Mrs. Meighen and yourself, in which Kay joins me.

Yours sincerely,

Roger.

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148981

October 22, 1956

Dear Roger:

I am grateful indeed for your kind letter of October 17th.

I note especially what you say about the Ottawa Journal's criticism of what they call a delay in bringing out your book. Am sorry that I have missed doing what I fully intended doing but what I am doing today, writing Grattan O'Leary telling him he is just entirely wrong in his criticism of yourself. He probably does not realize that the undertaking is entirely yours. You are the proprietor of it, and I have never sought to be other than the subject matter of your toil. You have every logical ground for taking, for your task, many times over the time they have taken for Kings biography. Heaven only knows the number of public servants employed in helping them, whereas you have none. Naturally, I would like yours to be published because I would like to read it, but when one considers the summation of your burden, it is entirely unfair to be giving an indication to the public that you have been loafing in your work.

If at any time you feel justified in asking for my help in any form, do not hesitate to do so.

My letter to Grattan is much along the line of this letter, but if I think he is really in earnest I will take the matter up with him more seriously later.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen-d

Dr. Roger Graham,
3116 College Avenue,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

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CANADA

148982

File

REGINA COLLEGE
UT-QUI-MINISTRAT
UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA, SASK.
October 27, 1956.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., Q.C.,
Maxwell Meighen & Associates Ltd.,
360 Bay St.,
Toronto 1, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I can't begin to tell you how much I appreciate your letter of October 22nd, and also your letter to Grattan O'Leary, a copy of which you sent me. Mr. O'Leary will, I am sure, realize the force of what you point out to him.

You know, without my telling you, how anxious I am to write a biography of yourself which will, so far as my limited powers may permit, do the subject full justice. This involves a prolonged immersion in certain sources and a method of research which which many people would, no doubt, regard as tedious and time-wasting. I have every hope of finishing the book next year when I shall be free from my regular teaching duties but I have no intention of rushing into print before having mastered the material to my own satisfaction.

Never have you in any way sought to interfere with my conduct of the project, either to hurry me up or to suggest what I should or should not write. For this, as for so many other things, I honor you and wish now to record my gratitude. I would far rather be doing the job myself, with your unfailing co-operation, than to be in Dawson's position, with all the lavish financial assistance and help in research his project has enjoyed.

Yours sincerely,

Roger.

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148983

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA, SASK.

November 15, 1956.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., Q.C.,
Maxwell Meighen & Associates Ltd.,
360 Bay St.,
Toronto 1, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

A lot has happened in the world since I wrote you last and I should much like to have your views on it all, and especially on the Middle East crisis. One of my colleagues told me the other day that he had seen a brief news report in the Leader-Post of a speech you made on the subject but unfortunately I missed it. The Leader-Post must have buried it deep in its back pages! Perhaps you have a report of this speech you could send me.

Do you plan to attend the Conservative convention? How I wish I could be there but. alas, it is out of the question. The results in Nova Scotia the other day certainly were welcome, though I gather not unexpected. If only the comeback of the party down east were matched by a similar one out here!

I received a letter from Dr. Sidney Smith today, saying that my appointment as Research Associate in the Department of History for 1957-58 had been approved by his Board of Governors. So it is now official! We shall be in Toronto next winter.

Eugene Forsey was to have been here not long ago but unfortunately the meeting he was to address here was cancelled. As a result he didn't stop in Regina, much to mt regret.

With best regards.

Yours sincerely,

Roger.

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# Advice From Meighen: Stand by the British

148984

By ROBERT L. GOWE

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, yesterday expressed the conviction that this country lately has been immersed in domestic political problems to the exclusion of needed study and action on "world-shaking events threatening us from every angle."

The 82-year-old former Prime Minister spoke in an interview at his home here with reserve about world affairs.

Canada, Mr. Meighen said, should have sought without delay alignment unmistakably and strongly with Britain and Commonwealth councils in the current crisis."

"Prime Minister Anthony Eden, for whom I have the highest regard and respect, merits the suppot of the Commonwealth in his endeavour to maintain Britain's honor and her place in world affairs," Mr. Meighen said.

We surely should have as much interest in that as does Britain herself.

While Mr. Eden was long in the shadow cast by Winston Churchill, Mr. Meighen said that today he is undoubtedly following the path of his own deep felt principles and is "perfectly capable of carrying on creditably his own burden."

While he refrained from any allusion to Prime Minister St. Laurent or External Affairs Minister Pearson, Mr. Meighen said it was his opinion that Canada might well have taken an example from Australia in its early and outspoken support of the British position.

"The conduct of the Australian Government has been most exemplary, and a bulwark for the Eden administration which seems to have been having more trouble than it has any right to expect," he commented. "The Australian Government added a great deal of strength and effectiveness to Mr. Eden's course which already had deserved the widest support on its merits,."

For too long, Mr. Meighen said, the course followed in Canada, and sometimes in Britain, had been overly considerate of U.S. foreign policy and its deviations. Outside of Britain, the critics have been "taking great care not to miss any eclat that might be coming, but also great care not to take any responsibility," he remarked.

"And, to my view, it is highly unfortunate that here in Canada, too, we have been providing ammunition for just such critics of the Eden government and its policies. This simply helps to impair the effectiveness of the course it has been pursuing."

Speaking generally, Mr. Meighen said the world should be proud of the determination and courage of British leadership. And Mr. Meighen also stressed that the Russians are waiting for any and every sign of a weakening in the fabric of Western solidarity "to take advantage of the situation and complicate matters to the utmost."

Even with the strained relations in the West and with the boom of guns reverberating from the Middle East and Europe, Mr. Meighen thought that the chances of averting a nuclear third world war "are better than they look."

"The aversion of other nations—including the Soviet Union—to the frightful possibilities is something we cannot know for sure but perhaps it is as great or greater than ours," he said.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

148985

November 20, 1956

My dear Roger:

Yours of 15th is just received.

It could not have been a speech that I made that was in the Leader-Post. All I gave was an interview to the Globe and Mail. It was taken by a Mr. Gowe, who is on their staff. I know I had an extra copy but cannot locate it now. However, Miss Dalzell is going to get one from the Globe and Mail and same will be enclosed. There wasn't anything very much in it.

Am sorry that Eugene Forsey's speech at Regina was cancelled. It would have been worthwhile.

Am not quite sure that I have views on the Middle East that are sufficiently dependable to be worth circularizing. The press account of what goes on does not remain constant long enough for one to be sure it has taken place. The relations of the British-French Allies have been shifting about madly or have been reported unfairly if not dishonestly. For myself, I feel not only puzzled but fearful and disconsolate. There does not seem to be anybody in charge from the Allied standpoint who has confidence in the others. Anybody, ofcourse, can say easily that things have been mis-managed, but to put ones finger on the mis-managers is no easy matter. My opinion, for what it is worth, is that the United States shirked their responsibility, and there is nobody able to keep them up to any sense of responsibility now that Churchill is out of the picture. There is nobody on this earth who can discharge the duty of the hour except the United States, and if they are going to persistently shirk it, the outlook is black in the extreme. Our own government has been dodging from pillar to post. I do not think the mantle of Elijah is going to come to rest in this country.

Have never felt so blue, but possibly this is due in part to age.

Very truly yours,

Arthur Meighen-d
Encl.

Dr. Roger Graham,
3116 College Ave, Regina

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

148986

November 20, 1956

Dear Roger:

As perhaps the longest standing friend of J. S. McLean at the time of his death, I was one of those who was glad to learn that something in the nature of a booklet, descriptive of his character and life, was to be prepared for a limited distribution.

I am now in receipt of a letter from Mr. McLean's former Secretary in which he wants to include in this booklet some short sketches on each of the contributors thereto, and asked me for about 100 to 150 words about myself. As you know, this is what I like doing least. You could do it better than anyone else and, as it is so very short, it may not be asking too much to suggest you do so and send it to the writer of the enclosed letter, who, apparently, is handling the matter for Mrs. McLean.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen-d

Dr. Roger Graham,
3116 College Avenue,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

148987

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA, SASK.

November 24, 1956.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., Q.C.,
Maxwell Meighen & Associates Ltd.,
360 Bay St.,
Toronto 1, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I was glad to receive your two letters of November 20th. Have prepared a brief biographical note, as per copy enclosed, and sent it off to Mr. Cunningham of Canada Packers. To include in so few words even the barest outline of your life is, of course, impossible but I hope this will serve Mr. Cunningham's needs.

Your remarks on the Middle East crisis, contained in your letter and in the interview with The Globe and Mail, are certainly sensible. The Americans, I think, must be held responsible in large part by reason of their failure to develop a policy worthy of the name for that part of the world.

Do you plan to attend the Conservative convention next month? Would you care to let me have (in strict confidence if you like) your views on the respective merits of the various candidates?

A copy of Lady Eaton's memoirs arrived a couple of days ago. I have had time only to glance at it but was delighted to read your foreword, which is admirably expressed.

I have been asked to present a paper at the annual meeting of the Canadian Historical Ass'n in Ottawa next June, and think I shall do one on your relations with Atholstan and others in Montreal. This of course will include some treatment of railway matters. Aside from its intrinsic interest, I like this subject because of W.L.M.K.'s absurd charges about your being the tool of the big interests.

Yours sincerely,

Pauer.

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148988

Arthur Meighen was born on June 16, 1874 on a farm in Perth County, Ontario. He received his early education at rural schools and the St. Marys Collegiate Institute, and graduated from the University of Toronto in 1896 with an honours degree in mathematics. In 1898 he went to Winnipeg, where he studied law and moved in 1901 to Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, where shortly he established his own practice.

Elected to the House of Commons in 1908, he was appointed Solicitor General in 1913, Secretary of State in 1915 and Minister of the Interior in 1917. In 1920 he succeeded Sir Robert Borden as leader of the Conservative party and Prime Minister. He acted as Leader of the Opposition from the defeat of his Government in 1921 until 1926 when he became Prime Minister for the second time as a result of Lord Byng's refusal of a dissolution to Mr. Mackenzie King.

Defeated in the election of 1926, Mr. Meighen retired from politics and went into business in Toronto. In 1932 he was appointed to the Senate where he acted as Government leader until 1935 and as Leader of the Opposition from then until he was once again chosen to head the Conservative party in 1941. The following year, seeking a seat in the House of Commons, he was defeated in a by-election and returned to private life in Toronto, where he now resides.

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148989

November 26, 1956

Dear Roger:

Just received yours of 24th and like the choice you made of an introduction for the McLean booklet. Thank you very much.

Also am pleased you have chosen the subject you have for your paper to be read at the annual meeting of the Canadian Historical Association in Ottawa.

I think you have on your files a copy of the speech I made in Montreal at the Canadian Club right at the time we were putting through the C.N.R. amalgamation proposals. The facts there given can be vouched for, and the argument I am sure is unanswerable.

I do not think Atholstan was listened to very much on the railway subject after that meeting. He certainly had no right to be.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen-d

Dr. Roger Graham,
3116 College Avenue,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

148990

December 4, 1956

Dr. Roger Graham,
3116 College Avenue,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

Dear Dr. Graham:

Mr. Meighen has asked me to send you the enclosed copy of The Perth Expositor, dated Thursday, June 4, 1874, in which you will find the Obituary of the late Arthur Meighen, Esq.

Yours truly,

Secretary to
Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen

/eld
Encl.

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

148991

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA, SASK.
Dec. 3, 1956.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I was very happy to receive your two recent letters and particularly interested in your comments on the Conservative leadership question. You are no doubt right that Diefenbaker has the best chance of capturing the convention but unless I am mistaken (which admittedly is possible!!) it would not be the best choice. But then that raises the question whether the democratic way of choosing our leaders and rulers necessarily or even customarily results in the victory of the best. You certainly know better than anyone in Canada that it does not!

Messrs. St. Laurent and Pearson have got themselves into a very vulnerable position as a result of their gratuitous and self-righteous ~~action~~ condemnation of Anglo-French action in the Middle East.

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148992

I hope the Conservatives will take advantage of their opportunity when Parliament meets.

Glad you approved of my brief note for the McLean book and also of the topic for my paper at Ottawa in June. I shall certainly make use of your 1919 Montreal speech.

With warmest regards, in which Kay joins me.

Yours sincerely,

Roger.

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CANADA

148993

December 7, 1956

My dear Roger:

I was very happy to receive your letter of December 3.

The prospects for the Convention are now, in my judgment, just what they were when I wrote you last.

It is hardly necessary for me to say that I feel just as you do about the handling of the Middle East situation. No doubt our representatives were anxious not to make any great mistake, but am afraid that in their judgment the greatest mistake of all was not to be noticed. If they had been content merely to do the right thing they might have suffered in the head-lines, but the ultimate results would have been better all around.

We appreciate the very kind messages we get from both yourself and your wife.

Looking forward to seeing you before too long.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen-d

Dr. Roger Graham,
3116 College Avenue,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

148994

December 14, 1956

Dear Roger:

I must be nearly a week since I received a letter from John Bassett, Sr. This is the John Bassett that I really knew well over a long period of years. On the death of Senator Smeaton White, he became the man in charge, and I would think probably the main owner, of the Montreal Gazette, and holds the same situation and standing today. As you probably know, he is the father of John Bassett, Jr., publisher of the Toronto Telegram. I have always had, and have now, a high regard for him.

In his letter he gave certain extracts from a speech he had just made celebrating the 100th Anniversary of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society in Montreal. He also sent copies of his letter to me to both Max and Ted and perhaps to others. Anyway it is a letter I could not fail to be very proud of. Certainly I have never had anything better said of me in my life, nor could anything be said by one better informed on the subject. No doubt there will be those who disagree, but John has never been one of my closest friends, but he certainly has a great many friends himself and deserves them.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen-d

Dr. Roger Graham,
3116 College Avenue,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

P.S. Perhaps I should send you a copy of the letter I wrote in recognizing John's too generous tribute. It is enclosed as well.
When any of your plans become more defenite, I would, of course, be pleased to hear from you.

.A.M.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

148995

file

REGINA COLLEGE
UT-QUI-MINISTRAT
UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA, SASK.

December 15, 1956.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Our typewriter seems to have broken down so you will have to put up with my handwriting. I have no less than three of your letters to answer and can only plead the end of term rush — essays to read, exams to set, etc., etc.

I was simply delighted to read the extract from John Bassett's speech which you sent me. I do not see how anyone not blinded by the narrowest prejudice could disagree with what he says about you. There is no question but what its truth will in time be much more widely recognized.

Well, the convention is over and as I expected (and feared) John the Baptist is the man. I cannot believe he is the <u>true</u> Messiah for the Conservative party! Your comments on Fulton and Fleming were most interesting. As you know the former was my choice and I still think he had the most to recommend him. Very possibly, I should think, he will yet be leader. In the meantime it will be interesting to see what Diefenbaker does.

Now that Christmas is upon us we are beginning to look forward to spring and to seeing Ontario (<u>and you</u>!) again. We are looking forward to spending next winter in Toronto, too, and to more frequent get-togethers with you.

With warmest regards to Mrs. Meighen and yourself.

Yours sincerely,

Roger.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

148996

December 21, 1956

Dear Roger:

I received the enclosed letter some little time ago and on looking it over today thought it was worthwhile sending it to you. The writer is a second cousin of mine, whom I have always thought highly of in every way. It is hard for me to believe, but I of course must, that the views expressed in this letter are those of Bruce Hutchinson. They are not in accordance with anything he ever wrote about me.

Am looking forward to seeing you.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen-d

Dr. Roger Graham,
3116 College Avenue,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

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CANADA

148997

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA, SASK.

December 27, 1956.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Your letter of Dec. 21st arrived earlier this week. Your second cousin's account of her conversation with Bruce Hutchison is most interesting. Isn't it strange that he didn't express these laudatory (and laudable) sentiments in "The Incredible Canadian"?

I see he is reported as attributing your political troubles to "misfortunes of timing"! Ah, these simple explanations of matters historical, how alluring they are! And how prevalent they are in most accounts of recent Canadian history. The letter is returned herewith.

I had quite a long talk with your friend F. B. Bagshaw the other day. According to him Bob Rogers had something to do with your getting the nomination in 1908. This is the version Mr. Bagshaw has given me:

"At this time the Roblin-Rogers government was in its day-day and Rogers was very much the party boss and he was not very kindly disposed at that time to young Meighen who displayed independent tendencies. Taylor and Garland discussed the situation with Rogers and their fears of defeat in the contest against Crawford. It was reported that Rogers agreed that they should withdraw from the approaching nomination and that Arthur Meighen should have it. Rogers remarking, 'Well, Crawford will bury him and he will be out of the way' (or words to that effect.)"

Now this is a most interesting story. Is it, do you think, true? Of course I am not questioning Mr. Bagshaw's veracity but I should like to have the story corroborated if possible. Assuming it is true, what cause had Rogers

(over).

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to wish

148998

to see you "buried"? What were your independent tendencies of which he is said to have complained? What contacts or associations had you had with him or his friends prior to 1908 which might make him want to see you put in your place?

This reminds me of a further question. Am I right in thinking that there was a certain split or division in the Borden cabinet with you and Borden ranged on one side against Rogers and Hughes on the other? I know, of course, from Borden's memoirs and diary that Hughes was a terrible thorn in his flesh and I should think Rogers would not be much better. Rogers certainly carried on a kind of vendetta against you after the war and ~~also that he~~ was in cahoots with your enemies in Montreal.

I should much like to have, if you feel like giving it to me, a discussion of the situation in the Borden Government touching on your relations with Hughes and Rogers. With respect to the latter, his animus against you no doubt resulted partly from jealousy over your having become the leading Manitoba member of the Cabinet. But was there more to it than that? Apparently his continued membership in the Cabinet was a barrier to the formation of a Union Government. As a supporter of such a Coalition did you favor Rogers' retirement and, if so, would this partly account for his hostility towards you?

I hope you are now feeling better than I gather you have been feeling lately. With warmest regards and every good wish for 1957 to Mrs. Meighen and yourself from Kay and me.

Yours sincerely,

Roger.

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148999

January 4, 1957

Dear Roger:

This is appropriately enough my first letter of 1957, and I have before me yours of 27th of December regarding Roger Hughes et al in 1908-13.

The kind of revolving ambitions that you feel were prevalent in our Government of Ontario in 1908 and succeeding years were no doubt in evidence, and your conclusions as to their objectives are probably about right. I was just a young man, conscious perhaps over-conscious of powers. F. G. Taylor K.C. (of that day) and J. J. Garland, M.P.P., were very moving factors in our party and deserved to be. Also Bob Rogers was looked up to as a leader in federal matters (to some extent) and provincially as the active head. No doubt at all he was at that time the dominant planet in our sphere, but he was by no means a reigning planet. Mr. Taylor died after serving ably for several years as Supreme Court Judge. At no time did either of them contrive against me or desire to. What Bob Rogers did to influence them, I do not know - he probably tried all his patents - but it would be pitifully little. They lived and died the best of friends with myself. I truly could not say why Bob Rogers tried to influence them against me. Anyway neither Taylor nor Garland would be affected much if at all.

I think F. B. Bagshaw left Portage la Prairie for Regina around this time. He never supported me in those days, but was always very friendly. Now he is a strong conservative, and in his actual citizenship rights is as staunch a supporter as any citizen should be expected to be.

I have thought some "behind the scenes drama" did take place under pressure from Robert Rogers, but it got no hearing either for himself or the Conservative Party.

Cont'd Page 2.....

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149000



I was, personally, very surprised that even McPherson ran against me in 1926. It did not disturb our friendship and got Ewen a Judgeship.

The asking of the question as to when an election appeal can properly be launched is not under our system of Government a proper or legitimate subject of popular appeal. Ewen knew better, and this doctrine Ewen knew as well, but an opportunity to befuddle the Canadian electorate had arisen and this was the "bread of life" to King. The Canadian people were befuddled and dishonored and now in very large measure they know that.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen-d

Dr. Roger Graham,
3116 College Avenue,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149001

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA, SASK.

Jan. 13, 1957.

file

My dear Mr. Meighen:

I was disturbed to learn from yours of Jan. 10th that you had been ill and can well imagine your impatience with the restrictions that illness inevitably imposes on one. However, I am confident that Dr. MacMillan will soon have you in good shape again. You will know at any rate that that is the fervent wish of both Kay and myself.

Am sorry to learn that in Hugh Clark's opinion the unveiling of the Borden statue was a Grit affair performed in a perfunctory manner. What a pity you could not be there as the occasion demanded! Can quite imagine that your speech would be the best received as it was undoubtedly the best speech!

When you feel like writing again please do because nothing gives me greater pleasure than a letter from you.

With every wish for a speedy and complete recovery.

Yours sincerely,

Roger.

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CANADA

149002

REGINA COLLEGE
UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

Regina, Sask.
Feb. 6/57.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Yours of Feb. 4th with enclosure arrived this morning and really I do not know how to express my gratitude for your thoughtfulness and generosity. In a way I feel I should not accept the cheque as there is absolutely no reason why you should help defray our forthcoming moving expenses. However, since you desire to do so it would be ungracious of me to refuse, so I shall only say thank you with all the sincerity and appreciation which those words should, and in this case do, convey. The money will be a big help, I must admit.

I am happy indeed to learn that you are feeling better but I hope you will not prematurely over-strain yourself. I do want you "to live longer and much longer" (to use your words) and you must not let me down!!

Am interested to learn of the visit from General Clark. Do wish I could meet him. Is there any chance of his being east again next summer or winter?

Yes, I knew of Hugh Clark's attendance at the Borden monument unveiling. What a remarkable man for his age! The other day he sent me a clipping from the London Free Press in which he wrote some very interesting reminiscences of Borden, including an amusing comment by the latter on R. B. Bennett.

With warm regards from us both,

Yours sincerely,

Roger.

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CANADA

149003

REGINA COLLEGE

UT-QUI-MINISTRAT

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA, SASK.
Feb. 11/57.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I thought you might want to keep this clipping from the Journal, so am returning it, having made a copy for myself. This tribute is certainly more than deserved. How true it is that "no one in our public life speaks or writes like this now" and how sad that it is true!

I was delighted to see your picture in tonight's Leader-Post with a short news dispatch saying that you had accepted the Chairmanship of the Salvation Army's ~~Nat~~ National Advisory Board. More power to you!

With warm regards.

Sincerely,
Roger.

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CANADA

149004

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA, SASK.

February 21, 1957.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., Q.C.,
Maxwell Meighen & Associates Ltd.,
360 Bay St.,
Toronto 1, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I was most interested to receive the copy of your letter to Mr. Lucas. I shall get in touch with him right away and ask to see him when I am in Ottawa next June. I am sure his recollections of the 1926 episode will be interesting and useful.

I saw Judge Gordon a couple of nights ago and gathered from him that you were now back at the office so I am sending this there. I do hope you have made a complete recovery from your recent illness and that you will enjoy satisfactory health from now on.

It won't be long before we head east once again and we shall certainly look for ward to seeing you at the first opportunity. We have managed to seel our house here so that is a worry off our minds. Now if we can just manage to find a place in Toronto to rent next winter, there should be smooth sailing.

With warmest regards to Mrs. Meighen and yourself, in which Kay joins me.

Yours sincerely,

Roger.

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149005

March 25, 1957

Dear Roger:

I do not know whether you will consider the enclosed of any value to you, but you should have the right to say.

I got more than I was entitled to in respect of the speech referred to.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen-d
Encl.

Dr. Roger Graham,
3116 College Avenue,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

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149006

MR. JOHN S. ENTWISTLE,
JOHN S. ENTWISTLE & CO.,
409 DOMINION BANK BLDG.,
TORONTO, ONT.

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VOL. XXXV WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1957 NO. 23

## MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1957 - KING EDWARD HOTEL

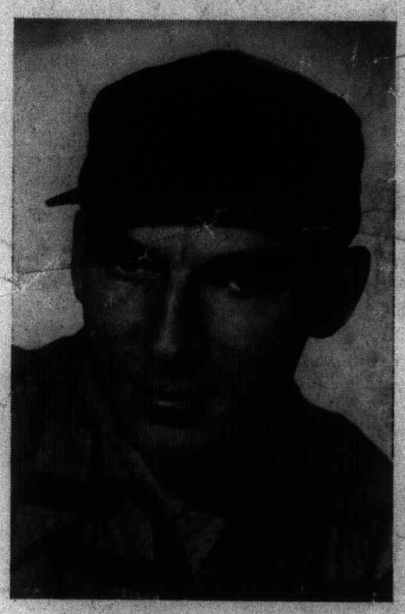
**CRYSTAL BALLROOM - 5:45 P.M. - - Fellowship 5 P.M. to 5.40 P.M.**

# NEW MEMBERS' NIGHT

## COME AND SPEND AN EVENING

## OUT-OF-DOORS WITH

## KING WHYTE



King Whyte is truly an outdoor man who makes a business of his pleasure. After serving in the Canadian Army in World War II, he spent a few years in the advertising business, but the call of the wild was too much for him. He now operates his own camp in Northern Ontario and in addition he has a newspaper column and is well known on Radio and T.V.

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### THE QUEEN'S MEN

A Canadian male choir of twenty voices who are rated among the best. Enjoying an international reputation they have sung before men's groups throughout Ontario and Western New York State.

## CHILDREN'S PARTY — — Monday, April 22nd

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

149007

# Fellowship News . . .

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'Onan

Just our luck for the Holy St. Patrick to have his day on this glorious Sunday. Things are well in Glocamorra, and begorra and begob happiness to ye all, also l'chayim, it being the Purim, and we all ask the blessing of God in our own way . . . The torrential rains Florida needed for everything except the tourists having called it quits, IVAN HARRIES and STAN MOSS report from Lake Worth, bright and sunny and hopes you all are the same . . . And the Club snow-dodgers continue to take over. GEORGE WAITE down there now, will spend some time with his son who is a pilot with U.S. Airforce stationed in Georgia before returning home via Long Island . . . CHARLIE McCAIG will leave Editor JACK PURKIS to run Amalgamated Electric while he rests for a couple of weeks at Daytona Beach and our baseball expert SAM ROBERTS will spend March chasing high flies all around Florida . . . Our Honorary Chairman BASIL TIPPET is in West Palm Beach, but that's strictly business, meeting up with National Furniture Warehousemen who are having their Convention there . . . The FRED LITTLES found August weather in Mexico City, but bull fights too gory, won't ever eat steak any more, taking off to Acupulco where they may meet up with the NEV EVELY'S, presently sunning themselves there . . . Golf bugs are heading south Aussi HARVEY ROWE, ROY VIRTUE, HENRY THORN, JIM MacNELLY, and VERN PEARSALL are leaving March 29th for Pinehurst, which pre-season practice should trim their handicaps a bit . . . Planing to Montreal were NORM RILEY, NEV POTTER, BOB HIRST and BILL THOMPSON . . . BILL, ED SMITH and NORM LONG who took part in the Seigniory Club's bonspiel didn't take any of the trophies but they had a good time. Norm stayed over for a week's practice, but he didn't take a trophy at the Club's bonspiel even if he did have ED PHILLIPS to help him . . . BILL TREDWAY went up to Barrie for Lions' Club bonspiel last week and incidentally Scarboro's new school will be the Wm. Tredway Public School, honoring Bill's great-grandfather, Deputy Reeve of Scarboro' way back in 1874-76 . . . BERT ALEXANDER has returned from a week of conventioning in Detroit and Windsor to await the coming of two more grandchildren, he hopes, and BILL BATES has a house full of grandchildren, baby sitting while the parents are vacationing, and loving it . . . LES NORTH forwards his entry for the Grandfather Stakes — 1 boy, 1 girl . . . From the Dept. of Confusion and Red Faces, NORM MACPHEE did everything in his introduction but say CLARK JOHNSTON is a printer and advertising salesman with Packer-Cumming and that Ken Packer and Norm Cumming are next in line for their new hats and HAROLD TIMMINS wonders if BERT ALEXANDER who wrote up February 25th meeting was actually in attendance or home babysitting, since he didn't make that masterful introduction of his former political opponent Ford Brand, being in bed with the flu that night, although he would have welcomed the opportunity to say all those nice things about Ford and many more . . . LES BRAZIER'S Life Underwriters' Association gathered their men from all over Southern Ontario for a conference March 8th, Royal York . . . Chairman of the Project Builders Association, BILL THOMPSON, thinks good of Bank of Canada's idea of getting the chartered banks to dig into saving funds for mortgages and other long term investments, but BERT ASHFORTH, speaking for the banks told Toronto Builders' Exchange a bank's first duty is to safeguard the funds entrusted to it and to administer them in the best interest of its depositors and shareholders . . . LEW DUNCAN isn't for having a teachers federation building and office extension a few houses away from his residence on Prince Arthur Avenue and his neighbors think likewise . . . Big Brothers got together for their annual meeting last week in Forest Hill Collegiate Institute. Appointed directors, BASIL TIPPET, ERNIE CARR, LYMAN FLINT, IVAN HARRIES and ED ROXBOROUGH . . . North Y president, SAM CLARK, presided last Saturday at the opening of the new Y in Willowdale . . . Thanks to Chairman Hal we will know how to dress right for the Easter Parade . . . Looks like fame of our bridge group is getting around. Bell Ringers, a phone company group who think pretty well of themselves, have challenged our lads to come up to the Granite Club on March 28th for a friendly hassle . . . And with D Day coming up soon, if you are having trouble with your red pencil, you will be interested to know that Public Accountants' Association of Ontario have elected to their executive DOUG AMPLEFORD, GUY SMITH, EARL SEBURN and JACK ENTWISTLE . . . And thanx to NORM MACPHEE, chairman editorial board, Ad and Sales Club Events, we learn HALL LINTON skipped a Toronto rink against the Hamilton Club, but politely bowed out to their hosts. Friendly like, isn't it? . . . Top 'o the Mornin' . . . 'Onan.

Bill Tredway

Norm Macphee

Harold Timmins

## COMING EVENTS

**April 1** — Mr. Alf Bell, of the Stratford Players.
**April 8** — Mr. R. W. Todgham, President, Chrysler Corp.
**April 15** — Nomination Night.
**April 22** — Children's Night.
**April 29** — Election Night.


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149008

## MEETING OF MARCH 11th

The meeting of March 11th will long be remembered: not because Vice-Chairman Art Creighton acted in Hal Sword's absence, although he did an excellent job and freely fined the spunkier members; not because Past-Chairman Bill Thompson requested "two minutes' silence for eastern Canadian curling"; not because the chicken in the chicken pie actually tasted like chicken (even Jack Pickup would have had no difficulty recognizing it); nor because Ernie Swallow introduced our guest speaker so well.

The meeting is memorable in the first instance because our speaker was Commissioner William Wycliffe Booth, leader of the Salvation Army in Canada and Bermuda, and grandson of the Army's founder, General William Booth. Of distinguished demeanour, Commissioner Booth related in eloquent manner the stimulating story of the "Salvation Army in Action". Blessed with relatively meager resources the Army unfailingly displays the boundless energy, determination and zeal of the 250 pound fighter who "weighs a ton when mad". Geisha slave girls, lepers, prospective suicides, alcoholics, the poor — all have known the Army's tender mercy.

In the second place this meeting was memorable because the Club was granted the rare privilege of dining with the Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, P.C., Q.C., former Prime Minister of Canada and now Chairman of the National Advisory Board of the Salvation Army. Called upon to thank the speaker, he graciously accepted. As this truly great man reminisced about the earlier days of the Army in Canada we sat enthralled. Not a whisper, not a cough was to be heard so charmingly did he impart his thoughts. "The Salvation Army, fearful of nothing save failure in their work, are painting anew the society of this country." While listening, how could we fail to recall Mr. Grattan O'Leary's remarks several months ago before this same audience: "That Mr. Meighen was given so little support during his life in politics is one of the greatest reflections on the Canadian people."

In the third place this meeting is memorable in that Captain Ernest Parr, cornetist, and Captain Kenneth Rawlins, accordionist, entertained us in their unassuming yet stirring way. Captain Parr's solos always have had an especial appeal for the Club.

Other visitors sitting at the head table were Brigadier T. L. Carswell of the Salvation Army, Mr. R. G. Meech, Q.C., Vice-President of Loblaw Groceterias Co. Ltd. and member of the Advisory Board of the Salvation Army, Mr. C. A. Jerry of the Royal Trust Company and Mr. Stewart Allan of the London Life Insurance Company. Sitting with them were the members of the Club's Speakers' Committee and, in addition: Norm Macphee and new member Clark Johnston whom Norm, despite prolonged heckling, introduced in his own way and time, Honorary Chairman Basil, Jim Wakelin, Bert Ashforth, John Gorrie, Bill Ormrod and Bill Bates.

Merrill Stafford won the attendance prize at 7:32.

John Borland.

### HOW CAME "THE TOP FLOOR"?

When next you are at King and Yonge Streets look up to the top floor of the Royal Bank Building, for that is where in November 1919 our Club was born.

For years the Board of Trade occupied first the top floor, then added the next one below — complete with offices, lounge, kitchens and a large dining room. Here our Monday meetings commenced and continued until we all came over to the King Edward Hotel.

When our weekly bulletin was started, about 1922-23, it was naturally called "The Top Floor", with its own illustration. A former drawing showed the balcony around the old dining room from which — on a sunny, summer day — you could clearly see Upper Canada College and down to Scarborough Bluffs.

Soon we shall again be occupying top floors — in the new Board of Trade premises on Adelaide Street — and our masthead will be true to our Club's location.

### — AND NOW ABOUT "THOSE HATS"?

I recollect very well that day in November 1919 when the small organizing group of us were planning the coming opening meeting of our Club (then called the Young Men's Section of the Board of Trade, for most of us were in our twenties).

How to identify those who would be present — that was the question. Cardboard tags seemed cheap-looking, why not celluloid badges as used by the few service clubs then existing? But they would take several weeks for printing and delivery — and the first "Monday night" was only two weeks away!

At this point one of the fellows said that he had seen in a shop window some paper hats which could be used temporarily until the badges came. Oilcloth could be sewn on the front and he would have the names of those known to be coming printed on the oilcloth. The hats *were* used at that first Club meeting and their uniqueness caused their longevity.

So *that's* how it all began! The lapel badges must still be on their way — because for nearly 40 years the old paper hats have served the Club "temporarily."

C. F. Basil Tippet.

*clothes make the man...*

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## The Annual Curling Bonspiel

With a better than average turnout, the Curling Party was the usual howling success. The preliminaries, festivities, curling, dinner, et al. were under the superb direction of Stew "Organizer" Sorley. Orchids to you my lad! The main attraction was, of course, the thrills, chills and spills of the Curling Matches. Promptly at 4 p.m. or thereabouts, we took to the ice. A good time was had by all, whether they were the old draw-shot experts or the apprentices trying their hands for the first time at the in-turn, out-turn pastime.

Ed Smith skipped his three man rink to first prize with a 16 to 5 win. His able assistants were Reg Dorrell and Ed Phillips. Congratulations men! They say the skipper was down at Kingston watching the Dominion Curling Championships. He must have got some ideas. Second prize went to those expert broom wielders, Bob Adams, Reg Willson and Skipper Jake Booth. Third prize went to that splendid quartet Bill Ormrod, John Gorrie, Roy Morrow and skip Ed Thomson.

Just in passing, fellows, please note that six rinks took to the ice with only three men. This was due to last minute cancellations. If you cannot make it, try to get a substitute. Would save the Committee a few gray hairs.

Stew Sorley presented the prizes to the winners, and to add to the festivities, he had two prizes left over which he presented to Chairman Hal and Vice Chairman Art, respectively. Good fellowship on ice! Just as Stew rose with quiet dignity and aplomb to present the prizes, Norm Long, the old maestro, also rose and led the gang in some impromptu community singing. This occasioned a slight delay in the more formal proceedings.

A sincere "thank you" to Jack Steer and Harvey Rowe for prizes donated. The same to the Granite Club for the good dinner and good service. Attendance was 55.

See you next year. Harold Crossin.

## DUPLICATE BRIDGE

Results of March 11th Session were as follows:—

**North - South** 1. Sam Clark—Eric Black 2. Harley Goodwin—Jim Hepburn 3. Steve Brodie—Vic Terry 4. Bert Rowley—Jim Wakelin.

**East - West** 1. Ted Archer—Neil Dow 2. Norm Macphee—Stan Rodbard 3. Harry Morris—Charlie Winsor 4. John Lowe—Ken Joseph.

The contest was keen throughout and thoroughly enjoyed by all participants.

With the evident interest indicated by a number of the players polled, it looks as if we are going to accept the challenge of the Bell Telephone group for a match game to be held at the Granite Club.

In view of the fact that the date first selected, March 28th, is the same as that of the Board of Trade's Dunlop-General Motors tours, the bridge contest has been pushed ahead one week to April 4th, when it is hoped that we will be able to report TOP scores for the club players in the "TOP FLOOR". John Gorrie.

P. NORMAN ALEXANDER

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149010

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA, SASK.
March 28, 1957.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., Q.C.,
Maxwell Meighen & Associates Ltd.,
360 Bay St.,
Toronto 1, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I was delighted to receive yours of March 25th with the copy of "The Top Floor" containing an account of your remarks at the dinner for Commissioner Booth. I was awfully glad to get this evidence that your health must be at least tolerably good. My only regret is that I wasn't there to hear you; I seem fated never to have that privilege!

I have to be in Ottawa about the middle of June to read my paper at the meetings of the Canadian Historical Association. However, I hope to come east about the first of that month and to spend some days at Roche's Point, getting the cottages opened up and cleaned up. The first thing I shall do upon reaching Toronto will be to give you a ring in the hope that we can manage to get together.

The paper referred to above will deal with your difficulties with the Montreal business tycoons in the 1920's and I hope to be able to take a few wgacks at King in the course of it. The subject is too large to deal with exhaustively in one paper, so I shall probably concentrate on your problems with the late, great (?) Baron Atholstan. This may help to dispel the canard that King spread so sedulously that you were the willing tool of the big interests.

With warmest regards from us both to Mrs. Meighen and yourself.

Yours sincerely,

Raymond.

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CANADA

149011

May 21, 1957

Dear Roger:

Have not heard from you for many weeks, but I know you are a great deal busier than I am.

You probably saw the enclosed page of the Ottawa Journal of long time ago - May 6th. Anyway, you do not need to return it.

That night was the best of what are generally known as "platform triumphs".

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen-d
Encl.

Dr. Roger Graham,
3116 College Avenue,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149012

3116 College Ave.,
Regina, Sask.,
May 24, 1957.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., Q.C.,
Maxwell Meighen & Associates Ltd.,
360 Bay St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I was delighted to get yours of May 21st with clipping from the Ottawa Journal. It certainly is a long time since I wrote you last and of that fact I am ashamed. I can only plead that life has been unusually complicated lately and that I have been running around like the proverbial headless chicken. On top of trying to get the paper for the Ottawa meeting done and in Eugene's hands by the May 15th deadline, I have had a lot of fuss and bother in connection with getting ready to move permanently from Regina, trying to line up ~~XXXX~~ living accomodation in Toronto for next winter from long distance, and buying a lot and arranging to have a house built in Saskatoon for when we return. On top of that an aunt died and there has been some trouble in trying to get her estate settled, the pump house at our Lake Simcoe property burned down with resulting problems in getting it rebuilt and collecting the insurance, and so on and on.

As I think I told you and as Eugene probably has, he is to be the commentator on my paper. He seems to think it is generally satisfactory but I am not as pleased with it as I would like to be. I found that I could not do what I wanted to do in the 45 minutes allowed so I had to restrict myself and the final product is not all I had originally hoped it would be. My intention had been to deal with the problem of your relations with the Montreal big wigs from 1920 to 1926 but this proved to be far too ambitious for a short paper. Consequently I confined myself to a discussion of the situation in Montreal prior to the 1921 election, dealing especially with the railway question as it affected the actions of Atholstan et al. I hope that when you read the paper you will think it fairly done but it didn't meet my own expectations.

Wed. I shall be arriving in Toronto the night of June 4th and expect to spend a day or two in the city before going up to Roche's Point for a few days to get some chores done there. Then on to Ottawa and thence back here to gather up the family for the eastward trek. Right now the whole operation looks somewhat complicated but no doubt we shall all survive it.

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Do you get the same impression I do--that things look distinctly better for the Conservative party in this election than for some time past? That isn't saying much, of course. There seem to be a lot of disgruntled Liberals around here who say they're going to vote Conservative this time, chiefly because it's time to throw the so-and-so's out after 22 years. I doubt that any Conservative except Diefenbaker will be elected in this province but the party should poll a much larger vote than it has for a long time. Diefenbaker drew a large and quite enthusiastic crowd in Regina and gave a good speech while the P.M.'s performance a few nights earlier was pathetic. He sounded like a tired and baffled old man just going through the motions.

I shall give you a call as soon as I can after reaching Toronto and hope we'll be able to get together. It will be grand to see you again.

With warmest regards in which Kay joins me.

Yours sincerely,

Roger.

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CANADA

149014

May 27, 1957

Dear Roger:

It gave me quite a cheer this morning to get your letter of 24th May.

Noting that you expect to be in Toronto on the night of June 4, I will have to maintain my sole impatience until the 5th and avoid anything but the formality of an acknowledgement now.

You asked how I feel about the contest. Just about as you do. There is no question at all that the campaign has revealed an astonishing growth of discontent with the administration - only probably to be expected for so long and undistinguished a tenure. I admit, however, it is a great deal more real and impressive than I had expected, and I see some resemblance to what occurred in 1911. There is no doubt at all Diefenbaker takes very well as a campaigner, and there is also not the least doubt that St. Laurent has been a flop. The Liberal Party has grown to great strength through the years entirely by the unpopularity of the courses the Conservative Party was in duty and in self-respect bound to follow. Undoubtedly it is now nearing its end of pure luck. There are many aspects about the campaign I do not like, but I am saying nothing. One was the abandonment of the closure we put through in my time. Nothing could be more stupid than to take such a course as that. The closure cannot be improved on and is essential unless the Government is to put itself at the mercy of a lot of determined hobos. The trouble this time was the present Government did not carry out the provisions of the closure law - provisions that there was absolutely no difficulty in carrying out if they had even half tried. To abandon a good closure law and leave a Party defenseless is so stupid as to be impossible to respect.

Will be so happy to see you and your good wife as well.

Most sincerely yours,

Dr. Roger Graham,
3116 College Avenue,
Regina, Saskatchewan.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149015

3116 College Ave.
May 30/57.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

This is just a line in acknowledgment of yours of May 27th which I was delighted to receive.

Your comments on the campaign are most interesting. It is absurd to promise repeal of the closure rule, said rule being absolutely indispensable in this day and age. The fault last year certainly was with the way it was used and not with the rule itself.

I surely am looking forward to seeing you and it won't be long now. Will give you a call at the House on the evening of the 4th.

With warmest regards.

Sincerely yours,

Rogers.

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CANADA

149016

Rock's Point, Ont.
July 1, 1957.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

We arrived here a couple of days ago and were delighted to find your letter of June 20th awaiting us. Am sure the birthday party was a great occasion and only wish that we could have arranged to be present.

I have some quite interesting things to tell you about the Historical Assn meetings but will save them until I see you, which will be soon. My paper seemed to be well received and Eugene made some comments about it that were more complimentary than it deserved. Incidentally, in case you saw it, the account in the press of what I said was misleading and in part inaccurate but this kind of trouble with the Canadian Press is old stuff to you!

I am intrigued by your reference to developments which you want to make known to me and I eagerly anticipate hearing about them. We are in the usual arrival muddle here but as soon as possible I shall run down to Toronto for a visit.

With warmest regards from us both.

Yours sincerely,

Roger.

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CANADA

149017

Rocky's Point, Ont.
July 4, 1957.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Delighted to receive yours of yesterday and really thrilled to learn of the Arthur Meighen Gardens at Stratford. This is a wonderfully fine and appropriate project and your three children are certainly to be commended for undertaking it.

We have been having a rather stormy time here since our arrival but fortunately lost only a few trees in last night's "pocket twister." It was a bit terrifying while it lasted but we came off much better than some others around who suffered extensive damage.

I plan to come to Toronto on Wednesday or Thursday of next week and shall look forward to seeing you then.

With very best regards.

Sincerely,
Roger.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149018

July 11, 1957

Dear Roger:

My faculty for forgetting is becoming tragic!

Immediately after you left I found that the man who came over with us until you went down stairs to the subway, was a man who knew your family about as well as I do and had just about the same respect for them. He could hardly believe me when I told him you were a grandson of John Graham and a nephew of Humphrey and Bill. His name is Carman A. Jarvy, and he is probably the most active and invaluable man we have in our Salvation Army organization. He is away up in the Royal Trust Company, and has been moved to Montreal just lately. It is just too bad that I did not get this into my head sooner, both for his sake and yours. I will surely see that you meet him the next time you are down, that is if he happens to be here. He is here quite a lot although his place of business is in Montreal.

Yours truly,

Arthur Meighen-d

Dr. Roger Graham,
Roche's Point,
Lake Simcoe, Ontario.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149019

Roche's Point, Ont.,
July 11, 1957.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., Q.C.,
Maxwell Meighen & Associates Ltd.,
360 Bay St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

It was a real pleasure to see you today and to find you in good fettle. It was especially good to learn that Dr. Sullivan is confident that he can cure your trouble resulting from Meniere's disease. Here's hoping he is successful.

When I arrived home this afternoon I found the copy of your letter to Professor Theodore Ropp of Duke University. This is most interesting and that portion of it on which I wish to comment concerns the statement I made in my article that you were the author of the Wartime Elections Act.

My authority for that statement is two letters I found in your papers. The first is from you to Mr. Theo. Feilden, Editor, "The Empire Mail and Overseas Trade," London, England, and is dated June 17, 1918. At Mr. Feilden's request you sent him a list of the measures of the Borden Government in the formulation and presentation of which you had played an especially important part. You listed six items and the last raeds as follows: "6. The framing and piloting through Parliament of the War times Elections Act 1917; the franchise basis on which the last election was conducted."

The second letter was written by you to Miss Marjorie MacMurchy and is dated February 10, 1921. Supplying Miss MacMurchy with the same kind of list as you had given Mr. Feilden, you mentioned among others, "The War Time Elections Act 1917." As these letters were written so close in time to the passage of the bill in question I naturally took them as conclusive evidence.

It occurs to me that you may be confusing the War Time Elections Act with the Military Voters Act of 1917. With this latter, as I understand it, you had no special connection as to authorship. The fourth paragraph from the last in your letter to Professor Ropp indicates that you are in fact thinking of the Military Voters Act, which of course provided for the vote to be exercised by the soldiers overseas.

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149020



For the reasons set forth above I doubt that the statement in my article was a mistake. If it was, of course I shall be happy to correct it at the first opportunity. In any case I shall certainly await your comments with interest.

Needless to say I shall be happy to be of whatever assistance I can to Professor Ropp should he care to write me.

With kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,

Roger.

Roger Graham

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CANADA

149021

July 15, 1957

Dear Roger:

It is a good thing that one of the two of us can be right, and I am afraid from this on it is absolutely certain that when there is an error it is on my part.

I knew there was one phase of the special War Election legislation with which I had nothing to do, and I have assumed for some time that this went by the title of "War Time Elections Act". You have solved the problem for me. I had quite forgotten about the Military Voters Act, that I had nothing whatever to do with. The War Time Elections Act was my handiwork from beginning to end, just in the same way as the Military Service Act was. About the only one that I had nothing at all to do with was the Military Voters Act of 1917.

I am writing Professor Ropp today, sending him a copy of this letter. Am very sorry to have been the cause of messing things up both for him and for you. This is attributable to the remorseless march of age. I make my humble apologies to you because you certainly have enough to do without correcting my errors.

As yet, I have had no word from Dr. MacMillan as to what his attitude would be toward my acceding to the kind suggestion of Dr. Joe Sullivan.

Be assured that I am quite humiliated having been compelled now to recognize that I can do wrong on things I, of all others, should be invariably right about.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen-d

Dr. Roger Graham,
Roche's Point,
Lake Simcoe, Ontario.

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149022

Rockcliffe Point, Ont.
July 16, 1957.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I have your two letters of July 11th and 15th and am very interested to learn that Mr. Jerry knew the Graham family and, of course, it would be a great pleasure for me to meet him again if the opportunity arises.

As far as the War Time Elections Act is concerned, I certainly can see no need for you to feel humiliated because, after the long passage of time, you mixed it up with the Military Voters Act. And just as certainly there is no need to apologize to me! My only concern was to correct my error, if I had made one, because the very least I owe to you is to make sure that what I write about you is true.

I do hope that Dr. MacMillan will gladly accede to the suggestion that you put yourself in Dr. Sullivan's hands. Can think of no reason why he shouldn't, though rumour hath it that professional jealousy exists among doctors as among others!

Yours sincerely,

Roger.

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149023

Roche's Point, Ont.,
August 16, 1957.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., Q.C.,
Maxwell Meighen & Associates Ltd.,
360 Bay St.,
Toronto 1, Ont,

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I have intended to write you ever since my last visit to Toronto but have been feeling decidedly under the weather for the last week or so with the result that almost any effort seemed too much. Don't know what the complaint was--perhaps the much talked about Asiatic flu!--but whatever it was it seems to have passed away.

Do you remember my mentioning that one of the men in the Archives at Ottawa told me that there was an entry in Sir Lomer Gouin's diary to the effect that you had approached him in 1926 to join your Government? On consulting my notes I find that Gouin recorded that a certain Morgan of Sorel approached him, giving the impression it was on your behalf, to suggest an alliance between Gouin and you. Morgan led Gouin to believe, or so Gouin states in his diary, that you would relinquish the leadership after the election. Do you remember anything of this? Apparently Gouin did not say there was a direct overture from you. Do you recall this Morgan and did he undertake this mission on your behalf? The thing sounds improbable to me, I must admit, but obviously you will know better than I !

You may also remember, during our last conversation, my attributing to Laurier the remark in the House that you owed your election in 1908 to Grand Trunk Pacific influence. I find I was in error about this--it was Frank Oliver who said it. It was in the session of 1911-12 and here are Oliver's words:

> "...I will say to my hon. friend that there is a legend current in the politics of Manitoba that when my hon. friend had the privilege of coming to the House first, it was as the result of the Grand Trunk Pacific Company lining up their men on his behalf in Portage la Prairie."

There was no reply by you to this. I should explain that just before saying this Oliver had been attacking certain companies for telling their employees in 1911 that if reciprocity carried their plants would shut down. You interjected the remark that the Grand Trunk Pacific exercised the same kind of influence over its employees in both 1911 and 1908. Oliver replied that it didn't do so in his riding and you answered that it did in Portage.

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149024



In the first session of 1914 Laurier, in referring to your appointment as Solicitor-General, remarked on the length of time that Borden had left the office vacant. He said:

"The qualifications of my hon. friend from Portage la Prairie were obvious; not only we but the public--everybody--knew them. Why, then, has it taken so long for my right hon. friend the Prime Minister to discover them? I cannot imagine that my right hon. friend with his acute mind did not see that which was obvious to everybody. The mystery is why he should have allowed twelve months, twenty-four months to elapse, without filling the portfolio which he has at last filled. (Laurier then remarked that no doubt there had been other candidates for the job.) How is it that they have been left and my hon. friend from Portage la Prairie chosen? That is where the subtle mind of my hon. friend from Portage la Prairie served him. That subtle mind taught him that something more than legal ability must play a part in the choice to be made. He was not satisfied to show only his ability as a member of this House; he showed his teeth also. And when the Prime Minister saw those sharp teeth bared and ready to sink into his quivering flesh, all hesitation was gone."

Laurier then went on to say that the Government had been afraid of your opposition to certain Bank Act amendments made by the Senate in the previous session and accepted by Sir Thos. White, and had decided to disarm you by appointing you to office. What do you think of all this? In this connection the following two entries in Borden's diary are pertinent:

April 22, 1913: "Took up closure resolutions....Late at night Meighen made a magnificent speech which greatly enthused all our men. Have decided to make him Solr Genl."

June 2, 1913: "White moved concurrence in Senate amendments to Bank Act. Bennett, Nickle and Meighen made foolish speeches and divided house. All men of very poor judgment."

This makes it appear that the decision to appoint you Solicitor-General came before you had annoyed Borden on the Bank Act matter but I thought I would like to have your opinion on the matter.

We are getting a new car and it occurs to me that some week in September, after we get settled in Toronto, you might like to take a run up to Kincardine. It is something to think about anyway and you can let me know how you feel about it.

Yours sincerely,

Roger.

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149025

August 19th, 1957

Dear Roger:

I just received, with almost unalloyed pleasure, your lettervof the 16th. You rarely have anything the matter with you that the reference to your feeling under the weather for two weeks is far from good news. I do hope you are now in your usual good health and vigor again.

First, referring to the first paragraph of your letter, I have not been under the impression that I made any offer of portfolio to Sir Lomer. Frankly, I think I would have if his reception had warranted a step like that on my part, but do not remember now any man by the name of Morgan who came from Sorel, or anyone of any name whatever who was commissioned to perform such services as Morgan says he performed for me.: in fact, nobody was so commissioned. That is definite.

Yes, it would be Frank Oliver and not Sir Wilfrid Laurier who might have said what is quoted in your letter as having come from Sir Wilfrid.

Frankly, I dont think there was any special action taken by the Gran d Trunk Pacific people in a riding such as was intimated in the House by Frank Oliver. T e fact is that there were hardly any Grand Trunk Pacific people there: Portage la Prairie was a divisional point and the only three or four I can remember from the GRand Trunk Pacific were Conservatives.

I cannot now recall what Sir Wilfrid said but have no reason to question whatever that he said something of the nature of what he is quoted as saying on page two of your letter. He was, of course, razzing Sir Robert. Must admit was surprised at the note Sir Robert made in his diary, after what appears to have been some criticism by Bennett, Nickle and myself. I have not the answer that you probably have, so if you think that I said anything that surprises you or should have surprised Sir Robert, let me know and, if any explanation is necessary and I can likely tell you if I said it. Of course, Bennett and Nickel were rather antagonistic to Sir Robert at this time, and I am rather surprised that Sir Robert would have connected me in his diary with these two men at that time. However, as a rule he was very careful, and I have always been careful for had him as an example in the days when he was great and I was far from great. I never had the slightest idea in my mind at any time that Sir Robert looked askance at any opinions I expressed in the House at that or, for that matter, at any time.

There was nothing in Oliver's speech,as reported in the last paragraph of your first page that called for any further statement from myself than that which you refer to. There certainly were no difficulties in the attitude that the Grand Trunk in Portage la Peairie assumed in 1908 and 1911.

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Sir Wilfrid's speech as reported on your page two was very good banter indeed and calls for no criticism whatever. I dont think I was in the House at the time. As to Sir Robert's unfavorable comment in the third last paragraph of your page two. I had never heard of it before and cannot recall any division of the House. The most interesting thing about this is that it was a mighty short time when he sent for me and had me sworn in as Solicitor-General, and I am satisfied there was no human being sitting at the time in Parliament or sat with me while I was there who would say he had ever served his leader more faithfully and capably in an endeavor to do his duty, as I did to serve Sir Robert Borden, and this applies to every day and every hour of my political life.

Lastly, I am very happy indeed to read your final paragraph and will only be too happy to go any time you can go. It would probably be best I think for us to go one day and come back the next, that is if this would be satisfactory to you. I am sure any day that would be convenient for yourself would do for me, but let me know in good time if you can.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen-p

Mr Roger Graham,
Roche's Point,
Lake Simcoe, Ontario.

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149027

Roche's Point, Ont.
August 17, 1927.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

When I wrote you yesterday I forgot to ask you about something that I have for some time intended to seek your help on. Could you give me a list of your various law partners in Portage and the approximate (or if possible) exact duration of each partnership? Of course I know who some of them were but I have never been able to sort them out in the proper order.

Also your comments concerning the personal traits of those men and any reflections you may have of your association with them would be helpful.

As you will see, I am taking you at your word and calling on you for some more help as you asked me to do. But I hope I am not overdoing it!

Yours sincerely,

1st the late Ewan A Macphersen (came about 1903) afterwards M.P. for Lisgar. Portage la Prairie and later provincial treasurer later also Liberal M.P. and still a member of Parliament. later Judge of High Court. Still later Chief Justice of Manitoba. Died (I think) in 1954 (not 1953) as Chief Justice

3 ~~A.B.~~ Andrew B. Hogg (came about ~~1911~~ 1905 or 1906 (~~as Chief Justice~~

2 W. J. Cooper K.C. who was practising Pla. Comp before I went there as a student He came to me in 1910 ~~or 11~~ and died in 1913 Ave

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149028

August 20, 1957

Dear Roger:

Received yours of 17th this morning.

My first law partner was Ewen A. MacPherson. He came in 1903 or 1904 and left about 1906 or 1907. This man subsequently became candidate against me, and defeated me in that awful election in 1921. He later became M.P. and Provincial Treasurer. Still later in 1926, my last candidature in Portage la Prairie, he ran against me again - I having been re-elected there in 1925. MacPherson defeated me by a narrow majority. I was still leader and could only spend one day in the Riding.

My next partner was Andrew B. Hogg, who came, I think, in 1906 or 1907. He subsequently went to Lethbridge where he is still practicing law. He has always been a strong supporter.

My third partner was W. J. Cooper, K.C., who had been in practice in Portage la Prairie many years before I went there, and became Registrar there. He came to me wanting to go back to practice in 1910 and I took him in. He died in 1913.

I then took in as a partner W. R. Smith, who later bought the practice out and died in Portage la Prairie shortly after.

This account is substantially correct, if not correct. If there is anything further you like to ask about, do let me know. Will answer any further questions you would think of any interest, that is if I can remember. I lament having kept no diary throughout my life.

Cooper was a good lawyer, but his behaviour with liquor was bad.

Cont'd page 2.....

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149029



Hogg was also a good lawyer, but quiet and peaceful.

Smith was popular, but really not a good lawyer, but very loyal to me.

MacPherson turned out later to know quite a lot of law. He must have to fill the position he had. He was always personally friendly to me and, indeed, had a great many friends wherever he went. He called on me the last time he was in Toronto and spent an evening at the house. He certainly was a hard man to beat in elections. He died, as you know, while Chief Justice of Manitoba.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen-d

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149030

August 26, 1957

Dear Roger:

You may possibly have seen this, but at the same time it is possible you have not. I do not feel any elations about any of these more-or-less favourable references to the man. I knew him from the time he was 18, and will yield to no one in my knowledge of him.

Deacon is still with the Globe and Mail.

Dalgleish, whom you probably know because he has always something like a poultice or shield over his eye, is Editor-in-Chief now.

Hope you are not finding the task that you are now on altogether uninteresting. Any time you think I can help you, do let me know.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen-d

Encl.

Dr. Roger Graham,
Roche's Point,
Lake Simcoe, Ontario.

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149031

August 27, 1957

Dear Roger:

Have just received a letter from Hugh Clark this morning suggesting that as there is a meeting of the Directors of Canadian General Investments Limited on Monday, September 16th, at 2:30 p.m., which he would like to attend, we might take the occasion to drive up to Kincardine after the meeting. True, we would not arrive early - I would think sometime around 5 p.m., but we do not need to be in a hurry, unless we want to be, coming back the next day. Certainly, Hugh would like to see you as he often mentions you. Have no reason to believe he would keep me out of Kincardine either.

At the same time, the next day would be just as convenient for us, and in one way that would be better because we always like to have Hugh here not less than two nights.

Plese let us know your pleasure, and we will make it ours.

No doubt you have learned of the death of your great, great Aunt - Miss Minnie - at the age of 98. Am more than sorry now that I was not successful in seeing her when up there three or four weeks ago.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen-d

Dr. Roger Graham,
Roche's Point,
Lake Simcoe, Ontario.

cc: Colonel Hugh Clark

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Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., Q.C.,
Maxwell Meighen & Associates Ltd.,
360 Bay St.,
Toronto 1, Ont.

149032

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Just a line to acknowledge your two letters of yesterday, for which many thanks. I am glad to have the information they contain.

In re the trip to Kincardine, as we have only a little more than a week before having to move to Toronto, I think it might be better to leave the jaunt until next month. I quite agree that it would be better to stay in Kincardine overnight and I think it would be best to go on a week day in order to avoid the heavy traffic. Perhaps the second or third week in September would be a good time. Would it be wise to ask Col. Clark what time in the month would suit him best?

Sincerely yours,

Roger.

Dear Hugh I wrote Roger Graham in answer to a suggestion of his that we take a run up to Kincardine - Hence the above letter. Had not known before that you lived in heavy traffic territory

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149033

September 6, 1957

Dear Roger:

Isaac Pitblado was in the City the day before yesterday, and I spent the evening with him. He brought down the editorial page of the Free Press of September 2nd for me, with instructions to be certain to send it back to him at once, which I have done. I am enclosing a copy of the article.

I do not know the new Editor, but have my doubts if the paper could be any better under any Editor than it has been through the years. They could not be more generous to me than they were under Defoe, and in politics that was bad.

We are delighted to be looking forward to your visit at our home on Tuesday evening at 7:30.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen-d
Encl.

Dr. Roger Graham,
319 The Kingsway,
Apartment 20,
Toronto, Ontario.

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149034

WINNIPEG FREE PRESS SEPTEMBER 2, 1957

## LABORARE est ORARE

An American scientist has written a book based on the philosophy that work is "the best wonder drug ever devised by God", and advising everyone to try it. The idea is not, of course, new. From earliest times great men of every age have recognized and paid tribute to the value of hard work; not only for that it may bring to the worker in the way of material benefit, but also for its more intangible, but equally valuable returns.

Those who have subscribed to this philosophy are those who have left their mark in the world. Horace observed that "Life grants no boon to man without much toil." The writer of Proverbs said: "In all labor there is profit." The ancient motto of the Benedictine monks was "Laborare est orare" -- "To work is to pray." Leonardo da Vinci wrote, "O God, thou dost sell all good things to us at the price of labor." In more recent times it was Carlyle who wrote, "Work alone is noble," and Thomas Alva Edison, "There is no substitute for hard work." Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor, had but three words of counsel to youth -- "Work, work, work."

But latterly for some reason, it has become unpopular to have anything good to say about work. With a sort of inverted snobbishness, many of us like to make ourselves out to be as lazy as we can get away with being. We are more likely to incline, publicly at least, to the view of work expressed by one of Jerome K. Jerome's characters -- "I like work; it

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149035



fascinates me. I can sit and look at it for hours." --than to that of the multi-millionaire, Charles M. Schwab -- "Hard work is the best investment a man can make."

* * *

That, if it is our real attitude, is our loss. Because in spite of modern technology, of automation, of machines that do more and more of the jobs that men used to do, the intrinsic value of work remains today as it ever did. This fact was well expressed some years ago by a great Canadian elder statesman, Arthur Meighen, in a memorable address to the graduating class of a Montreal school. His observations are no less pertinent today.

The substance of Mr. Meighen's remarks was that nothing worthwhile in life, neither achievement, nor fame, nor joy, nor security, can come from other than work. Young men starting out in life today asked their employers, "What is your pension scheme?" Mr. Meighen's answer was that no pension plan, no insurance policy, no trust fund, could bring the reward of work well done. So-called smart people asked: "Where does work get you? What's in it for me?" The answers were everywhere, everywhere that men have accomplished things. "Work gets you anywhere you want to go." That is the answer of all history, of all experience, with not a whit of subtraction from it by the conditions of our day. "Making and doing, whether it be physical or mental or both, is the only way to be fully alive."

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149036

Roche's Point, Ont.,
July 2, 1958.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., Q.C.,
Maxwell Meighen & Associates Ltd.,
360 Bay St.,
Toronto 1, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I intended to get in to see you again before we left town but at the last minute had so many little things to look after that I wasn't able to make it. We surely did enjoy our winter in Toronto and by no means least of all because of the many kindnesses shown us by Mrs. Meighen and yourself. We do hope you will be able to come up here again during the summer and we shall try to arrange another day.

I have a letter from Hugh Clark in which he says that Heath MacQuarrie, M.P. would like to visit him some weekend to talk about Sir Robert Borden. As you probably know MacQuarrie has been working on a book about Borden for quite a few years. Col. Clark suggests that I might drive you and MacQuarrie up to Kincardine and of course I would be delighted to do so. I have written him, however, that the next two weekends are out of the question as far as I am concerned. My sister and her family are arriving from Florida this coming Sunday and the Sunday after that we are to drive up to Muskoka to visit David, who is at camp. I have told Col. Clark that it would suit me better to drive up during some week, instead of at a weekend, if that would meet the convenience of everyone else concerned just as well, but that I could make it the weekend of July 19th or any one thereafter. On second thought, David's birthday is on July 20th and I would just as soon not be away for that event.

It occurs to me that whenever we do go to Kincardine (and I'm sure you will have no objection to a visit there!), we might call in at St. Marys either on the way up or on the way back, so that you can visit your aunt. However, if you would prefer to make a special trip there, my car and I are at your disposal. As far as I know now, I could take you to St. Marys any day next week except Monday, or any day in any week thereafter.

Had an interesting talk with Kirk Cameron when he was in town the other day. He said that he had forgotten to tell you a bit of interesting gossip in re the King biography and asked me to pass it along. The word he gets (from Norman Lambert,

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I think he said) is that MacGregor Dawson is to play no further active part in the enterprise but will remain on in an advisory capacity. Blair Neatby is to write the second volume and guess who is to do volume 3? Why, none other than John W. Pickersgill, who, you may remember, wrote a stirring piece in Queen's Quarterly some years back on King's "Passion for Accuracy." Kirk Cameron is still willing to bet even money that the first volume won't appear on schedule this coming November.

Well, I am moving slowly with your biography, more slowly than I would like, but at least I have not had to call in the reserves as yet!

I'll probably be in the city some day before long and will try to see you.

With very kindest regards to Mrs. Meighen and yourself from Kay and me.

Yours sincerely,

Roger.

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149038

Roche's Point, Ont.,
July 5, 1958.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Maxwell Meighen & Associates Ltd.,
360 Bay St.,
Toronto 1, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Col. Clark writes me that his plan for a trip by us to Kincardine in company with Heath MacQuarrie, M.P., has broken down owing to MacQuarrie's having in the meantime made arrangements to be there today. However, Col. Clark would like us to go on to Kincardine from St. Marys. No doubt he has written you about this possibility.

The idea certainly meets with my approval and if it meets with yours I am at your service. I take it you would not plan to ~~aut~~ stay in St. Marys overnight so we could easily ~~run~~ on to Kincardine from there after you had ~~had a~~ visit with your aunt and anyone else you might ~~want~~ to see.

I would suggest that the 14th or 15th of this month might be a good time to make the trip. I prefer a week day rather than a weekend if it is all the same to you but this is by no means a necessity.

At any rate let me know what your wishes are and I'll oil up the trusty steed for a brief tour of western Ontario!

With best regards, in which Kay joins me.

Yours sincerely,

Roger.

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149039

July 10, 1958

Dear Roger:

Have just returned to the office after a long noon-hour session with Dick Meech.

While there, the subject came up between us as to the visit to St. Marys. I know Dick would like to go with me when I go next, so I told him that you would be going, and I am quite sure from his conversation that he would be more than willing to take his car and yourself and myself - getting back the same day.

I see by your letter of July 5th that July 14th or 15th will be convenient for you, and unless you hear otherwise we would like to go on the 15th, Tuesday. The idea being, of course, to cover the trip in the one day.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen-m

Dr. Roger Graham,
Roche's Point,
Lake Simcoe, Ontario.

P.S. Have since had a talk with Dick Meech, and he finds he will be out-of-town until August, so I think a trip including him is out of consideration entirely for the present.

A.M.

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149040

Roche's Point, Ont.,
July 11, 1958.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., Q.C.,
Maxwell Meighen & Associates Ltd.,
360 Bay St.,
Toronto 1, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Thanks very much for your letter of yesterday. You will think me impossibly difficult about this trip to St. Marys but I now find that my sister and family, whom I had expected would be with us longer, have to leave for home on Tuesday of next week. Naturally I would like to be here to see them off so I wonder whether it would suit you just as well to go to St. Marys either the next day, Wednesday, or the day after that. Am sorry Mr. Meech won't be able to go and if you would rather leave it until he returns that is all right. However, I would be very happy to take you either next week or thereafter if you prefer.

You do not mention going on to Kincardine from St. Marys. If you would prefer to make a separate trip to visit Col. Clark that will be fine with me. However, I know he is anxious to have you come there. Am sure, though, that if you prefer not to be away from home overnight he will quite understand.

With kindest regards from Kay and myself.

Yours sincerely,

Roger.

Copy to R.G. Mrs G. Come in Thursday aun
ver. Wr. H.C. – no trip to Kincardine

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149041

July 14, 1938

Dear Roger:

I have given the nearest I think I can get to thinking to the programme for this week, and the following is what I want to get accomplished.

I would like to have you and Mrs. Graham come to Toronto on Thursday, July 17th, and leave from here the same forenoon for St. Marys. Our hope is that Mrs. Meighen and Miss Seale can come with us. That makes five - but it may be more crowded than you like. If so do not hesitate at all to let me know. Our only necessary call for that day will be St. Marys, where we can have luncheon. I cannot see any way of working in Hugh Clark in this journey. The places to visit are too far apart.

On the way through Preston, I would like, if possible, to call on Billy Dickson (St. Marys), who is in the Preston Home.

Certainly as well, if there is any call you may like to make, why just say so and we will accommodate ourselves to it.

I might mention that another magnificent evening - in more ways than one the best yet - was given me. This was at Percy Gardiners. It was very much on a scale corresponding to, in fact larger than, the last one you saw at the Lieutenant Governors. Do not let me forget to take you around to see Percy Gardiner the next time you are at loose here.

I feel kind of lost with you out at Roche's Point.

Don't think there is anything further I need say for the present.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen-m

Dr. Roger Graham,
Roche's Point,
Lake Simcoe, Ontario.

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21480 00

Roche's Point, Ont.,
July 15, 1958.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., Q.C.,
Maxwell Meighen & Associates Ltd.,
360 Bay St.,
Toronto 1, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I was pleased to get your letter of yesterday this morning and will plan to be at your house on Thursday morning. I shall plan to arrive at or shortly after 9 o'clock so that we may leave for St. Marys as soon as it is convenient with you.

Kay hopes you will excuse her from this trip. There is no one here with whom we can leave Nancy for the day and in addition, there having been company here for the past week, Kay feels she has quite a few jobs to do during the next few days in order to get caught up.

By all means we shall stop at Preston, either on the way up or on the way home, whichever suits you better.

I was so glad to hear about Mr. Percy Gardiner's party for you. I enjoyed meeting him at your birthday party so much and know that whatever he did for you would be done in just the right way.

I shall let Col. Clark know that we won't be up to Kincardine this week. Perhaps you will feel like going there later on and, if so, you will have a willing chauffeur in

Yours sincerely,

Rayen.

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CANADA

149043

Roche's Point, Ont.,
July 25, 1958.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., Q.C.,
Maxwell Meighen & Associates Ltd.,
360 Bay St.,
Toronto 1, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Many thanks for yours of yesterday. You certainly should not feel in default for having been absent from your office on Wednesday. The fault was mine for not having sent you prior warning that I would be down.

I have to come down again on Wednesday of next week to move my invalid aunt and her nurse up to the cottage next door. I shall call at your office in the late forenoon in the hope that I may see you.

With very best regards in which, as always, Kay joins me.

Sincerely yours,

Roger.

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149044

522 Bate Crescent,
Saskatoon, Sask.,
August 25, 1958.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., Q.C.,
Maxwell Meighen & Associates Ltd.,
360 Bay St.,
Toronto 1, Ont.

My dear Mr. Meighen:

I was really delighted to receive today your letter of August 22 but its arrival made me all the more remorseful over my failure to write you since I saw you last. The truth is that I was so fearfully busy during the last few days at Roche's Point getting ready to leave and have been so fully occupied here since we arrived last Tuesday that I have had no time to write letters or do anything except pack, unpack, wash windows, wax floors, etc., etc.

At any rate it is like old times to be writing you again, though I wish it weren't necessary. I would much rather be talking to you in your office or pondering the next play in a bridge game at your house! Kay and I shall both miss exceedingly the pleasure of your and Mrs. Meighen's company. However, we look back on our winter in Toronto with so many pleasant memories of our associations with you both and with real gratitude for your many kindnesses. I cannot begin to express to you how much your friendship has meant and will always mean to me but if I could and did express it, I might only succeed in embarrassing you! Let me say just this: how well I understand the intense admiration and fierce devotion you inspired in so many hearts; it is Canada's misfortune far more than your own that you were denied the opportunity to serve longer as the leader of our country, as you would have wished and as your talents entitled you to serve.

One of the first things I did after our furniture arrived here was to get the record player set up and play the recording of your speech in Toronto of May, 1941. It is absolutely superb, even better than you said it was. I marvelled as I listened that anyone could speak like that without forethought or preparation of any kind. This was the first chance I had had to hear it and believe me, it was a great thrill. Hearing it makes me regret all the more that none of your House of Commons speeches were recorded. They are great in print but how I would have loved to hear them!

I was most interested to learn that Fred Gibson had visited you with Kirk Cameron. Gibson is an exceedingly charming fellow and also very able. At least he has the most minute knowledge of the politics of the first thirty or forty years of this century of anyone I have ever met, that is, except for those like yourself who were then engaged in politics.

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CANADA

149045



However, the last time I talked with him ( a year and a half ago) he was still thoroughly committed to the various King legends which you and I know have to be and will be debunked. In fact, (I may have told you this) he took occasion to chastise me severely for having been unfair to King in some of the things I had written and published!! My friendship with Gibson cooled somewhat after that encounter with him. Apparently he is no longer connected with the King biography and that is a mystery to me. They are bringing in an outsider (Blair Neatby) to do volume 2 and, of course, Salt Water Jack Pickersgill to do vol. 3. Gibson certainly knows infinitely more about the subject than Neatby and least as much as Pickersgill. However, that is none of my business, thank God!

We found our new house here very much to our liking. There were one or two things about it that did not entirely please us but on the whole we are delighted. Considering that we had it built by remote control, so to speak, I think we came off remarkably well.

I do hope you will write to me as often as you feel like it. We do and will think of you so often.

With warmest regards from us both to Mrs. Meighen and yourself.

Yours most sincerely,

Roger.

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CANADA

149046

522 Bate Crescent,
Saskatoon, Sask.,
Sept. 5, 1958.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.Q., Q.C.,
Maxwell Meighen & Associates Ltd.,
360 Bay St.,
Toronto 1, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I was so pleased to receive your letter of August 27 and am only sorry it has taken me so long to reply. Life lately seems to have been an interminable round of errands to be performed, manual labour around the house to be done, lectures to be revised and prepared (mind are not good enough to be unrevised and unrepented!) and various workmen to be chastized for small mistakes they made in building our house. This latter task has been most distasteful because, believe me, it is not my nature to be nasty to people. However, what masquerades under the name of workmanship these days is sometimes appalling in its slovenliness, as you know well, and we have had to raise a bit of hob in order to get certain things corrected.

Anyway, enough of my small troubles. You certainly miss us no more than we miss you. I surely would like to be able to drop in on you as I did last winter. I am disgusted to learn that there seems little likelihood that the speeches delivered at the Canadian Club dinner last December will be published. It does seem most peculiar and one naturally surmises that Diefenbaker has had something to do with it.

I don't think I told you in my last letter that we spent the first night of our journey out here with friends from Regina College who were staying in a cottage near Sarnia. Also of the company was an acquaintance of mine who is now Diefenbaker's economic secretary, whatever that means. I was astonished to discover that this person, who used to be one of slightly radical proclivities, is now thoroughly committed, in the emotional, almost the religious, sense to the Prime Minister. What it is about the P.M. that excites that response in some people is beyond me. To me there is something unmistakeably phony about him and also a ruthless, selfish opportunism that is very dangerous. Everything he has done so far has been politically shrewd and financially expensive. I have the feeling he would offer almost anything to the populace in order to remain in power. However, I may be quite wrong, though instinct as much as reason tells me I am right.

One effect of his leadership, of course, has been to

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149047



cause many people out here, as elsewhere, to discover that they are Conservatives after all. A very amusing instance of this was revealed in last night's paper. With mingled incredulity and horror, Kay read to me an item stating that a certain Gilbert Eamer is a candidate for leadership of the Progressive-Conservative party in Saskatchewan. Eamer has been for years the Secretary of the Saskatchewan Teachers' Federation. A couple of years ago in a very small way I publicly debated the principles of education with him and Woodrow Lloyd, the C.C.F. Minister of Education. At that time Eamer was obviously playing the part of a sycophantic yes-man to the Minister and all his pronouncements as reported in the press had a pro-C.C.F. flavour. I would bet anything that before the C.C.F. came to power he was an obsequious supporter of the Liberals. Now, sensing the "wave of the future," he hurriedly climbs on the Conservative bandwagon and aspires to be leader of the party, no less! I don't recall his seeking that position when the party's fortunes were low. If he gets the job I shall certainly have to defeat my conscience before voting Conservative in the next provincial election.

You ask whether I am satisfied with the progress I made last winter on the book. No, I am not, but then I never am satisfied with my progress in anything. I accomplished a good deal--about 500 pages of manuscript written, but this is still all a first draft and I yet have to cover the post-1920's period. I am ashamed at my slowness, chiefly because I know how anxious you are to see the thing completed, but I can't seem to write any faster. It is now up to me and up to me alone. I have the material I need, thanks so largely to your unfailing helpfulness, but the job of sifting information, deciding what should be used and what not (for reasons of space) and putting it all together in a coherent, readable and accurate form takes me longer than I thought it would. Part of the difficulty is that there has been so little scholarly work done in the period so far and much of what has been done is not worth much. Consequently I seem to be breaking new ground much of the time and the onus is on me to see that I do it properly.

All this sounds like an elaborate excuse for dilatoriness, but it is not. The work is going ahead and will be completed in a way, I sincerely hope, that will be a credit to you as well as to myself.

Please write me often, even if you think there is little to write about. It means much to me to hear from you. In return I undertake to keep you informed of the progress of Progressive-Conservatism (perhaps it will have to be called "Eamerism") in Saskatchewan!

With warmest regards from Kay and me.

Very sincerely yours,

Roger.

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149048

September 8, 1958

My dear Roger:

I just received yours of 5th this morning, and an interesting letter it is.

I had not heard of the distinguished name "Eamer", and am presuming it is pronounced the way I take it to be spelt - Eamer. However, I do not think in the long march of history it will matter much just how it is either pronounced or spelt.

When I asked you in my last letter whether you were satisfied with your progress, the question was not in any sense intended to indicate a complaint, but rather to inquire whether you think better it should or could have been done. The only thing I have tried to impress is that all that concerns me is the quality of the product. Of course I want you to finish the job and not have anybody else either delay or bedaub it. Ever since we came together, you have taken pains not to, in any sense whatever, waste my time, and that is said in the sincere conviction that that same time is becoming, with every month, less and less of value.

Any time you feel like sending me a sample, even short, of what the book will contain will be appreciated. I say this knowing that you will keep in mind is all that matters is the final product.

My health, as you know, is not good, and I do hope earnestly I can see all the book and not just part of it. I need not assure you that I feel thoroughly sure that you and your quite exceptional wife will see the task completed and thoroughly well completed.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen-m

Dr. Roger Graham,
522 Bate Crescent,
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

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149049

September 11, 1958

Dear Roger:

I do not think I have written you as yet about the letter I got from H. B. Neatby, but I should have written before this. Am sending the letter itself dated 5th September.

He wants me to help him out in the execution of a task (Mr. King's biography). While I sympathize with him in his difficulties, I can't for the life of me see what right he has to ask me to do some work on the subject. Anyway, I know that your opinion on the whole matter will be a lot better than mine, and consequently I am sending you his letter. I left a lot of mail at the house, including this, hence the delay.

I want your advice simply as to what you think I should do. You know my disposition on the matter, but I do not want to make a mistake and lay myself unnecessarily open to criticism.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen-m

Dr. Roger Graham,
522 Bate Crescent,
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

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CANADA

149050

522 Bate Crescent,
Saskatoon, Sask.,
Sept. 11, 1958.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., Q.C.,
Maxwell Meighen & Associates Ltd.,
360 Bay St.,
Toronto 1, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Your letter of September 8 arrived yesterday and this is just a note to say that I am going to send you some of what I have written in a few days.

The bulk of what I have put on paper is still in longhand. However, several chapters were typed last spring by a stenographer at the U. of Toronto who seems to have had immense difficulty in reading my handwriting. As soon as I can get the multitudinous typographical errors corrected, I am going to send these chapters to you.

They are, of course, as yet entirely unrevised and you will readily notice a lot of glaring deficiencies. However, I hope you will not think the stuff entirely worthless.

I have a note from Kirk Cameron telling me how much he enjoyed the visit he and Fred Gibson paid you a while ago and containing some further caustic references to the Right Honourable the present Prime Minister of Canada. I have a feeling that Kirk Cameron doesn't think too highly of him!

With very best regards from us both, as always.

Sincerely yours,

Roger.

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149051

522 Bate Cresc.,
Saskatoon, Sask.,
Sept. 13, 1958.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
360 Bay St.,
Toronto 1, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I just received yours of Sept. 11, with letter from Blair Neatby enclosed.

Really, his request, while quite understandable, is rather amusing. It is apparently an ironclad rule that only those associated with the King biography may be given access to the King papers. No doubt Blair Neatby would like to see your papers. By the same token I would have liked to see certain of King's papers, but this, of course, could not be permitted.

My own opinion is that, in view of the rule concerning the use of the King papers, you would not be open to criticism in the least by refusing Neatby's request. He is a very nice young chap who is anxious to do his best but I can think of no earthly reason why you, of all people, should be expected to co-operate in the writing of King's life.

I am working on the typescript I mentioned in my last and hope to get it away to you in a few days.

Always sincerely,

Roger.

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CANADA

149052

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

SASKATOON, CANADA

Sept. 19, 1958.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., Q.C.,
Ma xwell Meighen & Associates Ltd.,
360 Bay St.,
Toronto 1, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I am sending you today by registered mail about 200 pages of manuscript. This is all that is typed so far; the rest of what I have written you would find practically indecipherable in its present form.

I would ask you when reading this to keep in mind certain facts, though not in order to disarm criticism which I shall welcome.

1. This is a first draft full of defects as you will readily see. I have not taken the time, nor have I the time just at present, to re-write it before sending it to you. Thus I have only corrected most (I hope) of the innumerable typographical errors.

2. The division into chapters is quite arbitrary and will have to be changed in all probability. As you will notice there are as yet no chapter titles; these will have to be supplied for the final draft.

3. The first two chapters dealing with your early life up to your departure from Caledonia are not included in what is going forward to you. These require such extensive revision and enlargement that I felt it was hardly worthwhile having the girl type them out.

I mention these facts in order that you may not be completely and irremediably depressed by reading this portion of the draft. In any event I hope you will let me know how it strikes you.

I received today yours of Sept. 16th with copy of your letter to Blair Neatby. He can hardly complain of your reply to him. We both appreciate your handwritten note so much. Please accept for Mrs. Meighen and yourself our very kindest and warmest regards.

Sincerely,

Roger.

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CANADA

149053

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

SASKATOON, CANADA

Sept. 29/28.

My dear Mr. Meighen:

I have just received your gracious and very welcome letter of the 27th. I note you say you were writing it in a cramped position and I hope that does not mean you are ill in bed.

Your general approval of what you had read of the instalment is tremendously welcome and a great relief to me. I have been more than a little worried since sending it to you for fear you would be thoroughly disappointed in it and in me. Your career in Caledonia, by the way, forms part of chapter 2, which was not among those I sent you.

By all means make any notes and offer any criticisms that occur to you. I shall certainly explain more fully than I did the significance of your father's financial assistance and the importance of your monetary problems.

You have no idea how much we both miss you and look forward to seeing you in the spring. Could I ask you a favor? Have you a copy of a fairly recent photograph of yourself that you might autograph and send to us? I do not want you to go to any trouble about this but we would treasure

(over)

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149054

a picture always.

We are enjoying Saskatoon very much. Everyone seems most congenial and so far my students appear to be suitably rapture. Don't know how long the latter will last though!

Our very warmest regards to Mrs. Meighen and yourself.

Very sincerely,

Roger.

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CANADA

149055

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

SASKATOON, CANADA

Oct. 1/58.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Just a line, written late at night, to thank you for the record which arrived yesterday. The speech is absolutely superb in every way and, if anything, I like it even better than the Shakespeare speech, which is saying a great deal. The two records together make a treasure which we value most highly.

Very best regards from us both.

Sincerely,

Roger.

Ans Oct 9/58 no copy

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149056

522 Bate Crescent
Saskatoon, Sask.
October 10/58.

My dear Mr. Meighen:

I was so pleased to receive your letter of yesterday and especially to learn that you had been able to go to St. Marys and speak at their Fall Fair. Whatever pleasure this gave you (and I'm sure it must have been considerable) would be only a fraction of the pleasure seeing and hearing you there would give your audience.

Your Aunt Hattie is certainly a remarkable woman, taking a lively interest in the World Series at her age. Guess I must be prematurely old in spirit for the baseball results interest me far less now than they did not so many years ago.

This will amuse you. The other day I was looking through an article on "Philosophy in Canada." This in itself is rather ludicrous since, as far as I know, Canada has produced no genuine philosopher who ranks with the recognized specimens of the breed. Anyway the writer of the article solemnly mentioned W.L.M.K. as being among Canadian philosophers and "Industry and Humanity" as among Canadian philosophical writings!!! Another jewel for Willie's crown!

I am getting well settled into my teaching at the University. The only thing I dislike about it is that for the present it leaves me no time to devote to the book. However, I hope to rectify that before long.

(over)

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149057

Your wish that we were closer together geographically is certainly no more intense than my own. We do miss you so much but spring is on the way and with it our eastward migration.

Have you seen Herbert Bruce's Memoirs? A copy arrived here for review but I haven't had time yet to read it. Did notice, though, that while he refers to you as one of his oldest and most admired friends, he is decidedly silent on the matter of the University of Toronto Chancellorship! No doubt it is a fair assumption that he has not underestimated his own importance in Canadian history in his memoirs. Would you agree?

Well, about six weeks from now we should have vol. I of the King biography to mull over. I wonder how it will compare with the treatment of the same period by Ferns and Ostry.

With very warmest greetings from us both.

Sincerely,

Roger.

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CANADA

149058

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

SASKATOON, CANADA

October 14, 1958.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., Q.C.,
Maxwell Meighen & Associates Ltd.,
360 Bay St.,
Toronto 1, Ont.

My dear Mr. Meighen:

I have just received your letter referring to the portion of the draft manuscript I sent you and am greatly distressed to learn that you regard a part of the last page of chapter 11 as "a serious indictment" of yourself. I want to assure you, and I hope you will accept my assurance, that in nothing I have written have I ever intended to indict you in any way or for any reason whatsoever.

I have not an exact copy of what I sent you but the concluding paragraph of chapter 11, to some of which you take exception, reads as follows in my handwritten draft and this, I feel sure, is the same as what you have before you:

> "In Portage la Prairie Meighen was returned with a majority almost five and a half times as great as the one he had received in 1911. He was not there to celebrate with his old friends this latest and most decisive success. Indeed he had spent little time in the riding, knowing that his own personal fate was not in doubt, and had devoted himself to other places where there was greater need of his presence. When the campaign ended he was in Vancouver. On election night he received there the news of the Government's victory and on the morrow he gave his interpretation of the result as a whole. 'Every appeal,' he said, 'that could be addressed to the selfish, weak and the timid, every allurment that attended the prospect of immediate comfort, every temptation to seek individual advantage rather than to use the ballot as the citizen of a nation, was brought into play....It was a call of duty to the absent; a call of honour from the State; and the conscience of the nation triumphed.' (Can. Annual Review, 1917, 642.) But the nation had been far from speaking with one voice. A sizeable, vital portion of it was isolated, angry and unforgiving. Meighen could not yet know at what cost to his own hopes and ambitions that triumph of conscience had been secured."

Now I take it that it is the last two sentences of this passage to which you object, and perhaps especially the second to last sentence. In saying that a portion of the nation was "isolated, angry and unforgiving" after the election of 1917, I was simply stating what seems to me to have been a melancholy fact. I was not suggesting that this state of mind was justified or that you were responsible for its existence, but simply that it did exist.

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Would you not agree that large numbers of people resented both conscription and the Wartime Elections Act and that, as it happened, much of this resentment was directed againt yourself in later years? In other words, would you not agree that you suffered afterwards from the political consequences of these measures, especially conscription? Again, I do not suggest that you deserved to suffer as you did, particularly in Quebec. I know full well that you suffered undeservedly and I also know full well that a great deal of the propaganda directed against the wartime measures of the Borden Government was completely mendacious and unprincipled. This I shall make amply clear, I trust, in a later portion of the book. But like it or not, the war did drive a wedge between two segments of Canadian society, a wedge which was driven in deeper and deeper by your opponents in the name of national unity!!

It may be that in these few remarks I have quite missed the point of your objections and if so I would be grateful if you would spell them out for me explicitly. It may be, too, that it is some other passage than the one I have quoted that you do not like. If this is the case, please correct me so that we may at least be discussing the same thing!

You have asked me to make a copy of your letter for your files and this is enclosed herewith.

Turning to another matter, I was most interested in your correspondence with Kirk Cameron, relative to his attempt to get Mr. St. Laurent to tell the true story of the "revolt of the generals." I have no doubt Mr. St. Laurent will carry that secret to the grave. I also found interesting Mr. Cameron's news about the progress of the King biography. If Mr. McConnell refuses to pay his contribution until the various volumes actually appear, the inmates of Laurier House will be sore distressed indeed! If what Fred Gibson told Mr. Cameron about the projected timetable for the appearance of volumes 2 and 3 is correct, I fear Mr. McConnell may not live long enough to make all his payments!

Do please let me know whether in the first portion of this letter I was talking about the same thing that you had in mind in writing me and whether my few remarks on the subject make sense to you.

With kindest regards as always.

Yours sincerely,

Roger.

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149060

360 Bay St.

Dear Roger:

I have been much driven from my job of reading your draft of the book but have fisished. Am sorry to have had to postpone it so much. It has pleased me greatly but I cannot with only the material yet to hand understand the very last portion--and the serious criticism that I cannot be blind to, in the last page--i.e. page 36 of chapter 11. This is the last word that has reached me. Perhaps it has been misunderstood by me, but as it stands it is a serious indictment of myself. If answerable for what is alleged I must of course take my deserts but I certainly am not and was not at the time conscious of conduct that was wrong or reprehensible in any way not that Sir Robert Borden was nor Mr. Rowell nor any other colleague was.

Yours very truly

(signed) Arthur Meighen

I might add Mr. Rowell as being strongly favorable.

A.M.

Please make & send me a copy of this. We are closed.

A.M.

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149061

October 16, 1958

Dear Roger:

Have just received and read yours of 14th. Most certainly what you said was far from being intended as injurious to me. The very fact that I read it though as meaning just what I did not want you to think of me, shows that others, and possibly the majority, who stop reading where I had to stop, would give it that sinister meaning, indicates that to leave it as it is would be disastrous. Stopping where I had to stop, it certainly could be a boner if there ever was one, and that is just the way it would be used. Conscience can be displayed as triumphant when triumphant with another, but not with oneself. True, when one reads on he will know, in the present case, just what you had in mind, but those with sinister intent will stop just where I had to stop. The thing to do is to clear it up so that they will have no where where they can do a sinister job merely by stopping.

There is no place on earth where such a sinister job, if possible to present it, is sure to be performed as in the Province of Quebec, and the man who would be ready to perform it would be another LaFlèche or another hundred LaFlèches. The job King performed in respect of bringing the British Government into the question of the general election of 1926 was vastly more shamelessly dishonest than that part which would confront a partisan reviewer as this part of it at presents stands.

I need not add that I am abundantly content with what you plan to do. I know it will be admirably done.

With very kindest regards and thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur Meighen-m

Dr. Roger Graham,
522 Bates Crescent,
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

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149062

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

SASKATOON, CANADA

October 17, 1958.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., Q.C.,
Maxwell Meighen & Associates Ltd.,
360 Bay St.,
Toronto 1, Ont.

My dear Mr. Meighen:

I have just received yours of yesterday, relative to the portion of my draft ms. we have been discussing. It occurs to me that you may not have noticed that a part of the paragraph in question, that is the paragraph quoted in my letter of October 14, is a quotation from a statement made by you in Vancouver on the day after the election of 1917. Your words which I quote are as follows: "Every appeal that could be addressed to the selfish, weak and the timid, every allurement that attended the prospect of immediate comfort, every temptation to seek individual advantage rather than to use the ballot as the citizen of a nation, was brought into play." Did you perhaps think that this was my description of the appeal you had made to the voters? If so, no wonder you were annoyed!! It is, of course, your description of the methods of your opponents of that day, and perhaps I should rephrase the thing to make this absolutely clear.

You went on to say in Vancouver, referring to the election just over: "It was a call of duty to the absent; a call of honour from the State; and the conscience of the nation triumphed." These words I also quote in the passage in question, simply adding after them my own observation of the fact, regrettable but a fact nevertheless, that a sizeable section of the public had not answered the call. I am anxious that you realize that the words quoted above are your words and not my own.

I'm still not sure that this meets your objection to the paragraph and if it does not please tell me so. I certainly do not want to say anything that is open to the interpretation, however far-fetched, that your conduct in 1917 (or at any time) was in any way reprehensible.

Your letter re Herbert Bruce also arrived today. Yes, you had told me about his deceitfulness in connection with the Chancellorship and I have seen the correspondence you have relating to that matter. I do not wonder at the pain the whole unfortunate affair caused you.

I was so pleased, too, to get your note about the enthusiastic response to your "U.S. record speech." I have already told you how enthused I am with it. It is truly great and I can well imagine what justice Eugene Forsey would do in his praise of it.

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CANADA

149063



Lastly, the picture with the very nice inscription came today. Please accept our sincere thanks for this. It will be for us both a treasured memento of a friendship we prize more highly than I can say.

Mr. R. W. W. Robertson, Editor of Clarke, Irwin Co. Ltd., has expressed a desire to see the typed portion of the draft, which you have been reading. Would you mind, as soon as you are through with it, sending it on to him at his office, 791 St. Clair Ave. West.

With the warmest good wishes from us both.

Very sincerely,

Roger

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149064

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

SASKATOON, CANADA

October 26, 1958.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., Q.C.,
Maxwell Meighen & Associates Ltd.,
360 Bay St.,
Toronto 1, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I have been burning the midnight oil tonight so this will be a short note. It is merely to tell you that the 200 pages of ms. arrived a few days ago and I have read with the greatest interest the comments and emendations you have written thereon. Of course I appreciate the trouble you have taken in doing so and hope that the revised version will meet with your full approval.

There is, alas, nothing to report from here that would interest you much. Our little girl, Nancy, is to have her tonsils out tomorrow and though we are naturally a bit concerned that all goes well, I must admit that a tonsillectomy is not a matter of national interest!

The provincial Conservatives here are to elect a new leader this coming Tuesday. There are three candidates, including M. A. MacPherson's son, but I've no idea who has the inside track. It is rumoured that Diefenbaker has let it be known that he is opposed to the choice of MacPherson, Jr., presumably because M. A. MacPherson supported Fulton at the leadership convention, but I can't vouch for the accuracy of all this. Verily, politics has a never-ending fascination!

Kay was so pleased to receive a nice letter from Mrs. Meighen.

I am currently up to my ears in a flock of essays I have to read. Can there be any less rewarding occupation?

With our very best regards, as ever.

Sincerely,

Roger.

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149065

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

SASKATOON, CANADA

November 2, 1958.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., Q.C.,
Maxwell Meighen & Associates Ltd.,
360 Bay St.,
Toronto 1, Ont.

My dear Mr. Meighen:

Thank you so much for your letter of October 29. I am sure you realize that if there is any way in which I can serve you, you have but to command. I have never asked you anything about your personal financial affairs, feeling, I think rightly, that it would be an unspeakable impertinence for me to do so and that these matters were not ones that required attention in the biography.

I am sure that you can have every confidence that your children will look after your estate in the best possible way. I have always had the most cordial relations with them all but if there is any way in which I can do more to gain their confidence and respect, I shall certainly make every effort to find that way.

You are quite right that I should not let my work on your life drag out indefinitely. I confess, though, that I am glad that at least one volume of the King biography is to appear before my book as this may give me an opportunity for rebuttal. I am devoting every minute I can to the job and only wish that I had the gift of dashing off good prose, instead of having to squeeze it (good or not!) out word by word.

As always with the very warmest regards from us both.

Sincerely,

Roger.

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CANADA

149066

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY SASKATOON, CANADA

November 19, 1958.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., Q.C.,
Maxwell Meighen & Associates Ltd.,
360 Bay St.,
Toronto 1, Ont.

My dear Mr. Meighen:

I must apologize for not having answered your last letter before now. My only excuse is that we have had a prolonged bout of sickness in this house, beginning with a tonsillectomy for Nancy and progressing through the infection of each of the rest of us in turn with some nasty flu germ. So I have felt very much under the weather the last few days ( a rare state of affairs for me). However, it is nothing serious.

You say that you have had little news from the West lately. In fact there is little news to send you from here . I am working away at the book in every spare moment I can find, but such moments are all too few to suit me, what with new lectures to prepare, the inevitable student essays to read and all the other botheration of the pedagogue's existence.

I have not yet seen the first King volume but have sent away for a copy which should reach me shortly. The only reference to it I have seen so far was a report by some Canadian Press writer who seemed to think there was nothing much new in it, except that King wanted to marry a nurse in Boston but was dissuaded by his family. Surely after all those years of labor MacGregor Dawson & Co. have contributed more to enlarging our knowledge of King than that! Have you seen the book yet? I shall certainly look forward to learning what you think of it and also, of course, Eugene Forsey's opinion.

There is one passage in your letter which I don't quite grasp. You say: "What do you think of the long and abundantly paid Mackenzie King editors being authorized to make their hero's life the father and everlasting possessor of a territory which already has its place in history in the name of another and earlier distinguished gentleman? This was called to public attention by one Grattan O'Leary." This intrigues me and perhaps you could clarify it for me?

My aunt in Toronto sent us the clippings about Patricia's "coming out" and we were glad to see them. She surely is an attractive lass and we were much taken with her at your birthday party in June. I know how proud you must be of her and of all your family.

(OVER)

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You may recally my writing you quite some time ago about the contest for the Progressive Conservative leadership in Saskatchewan. The result was rather unexpected--the position being ~~won~~ by a certain Pederson, who most people thought had the poorest chance of the three aspirants. Murdo McPherson's son wound up at the bottom of the heap. None of the three, as far as I can gather, is a first class man but probably the new leader hopes to revive the party by counting on the mysterious (to me) prowess of John G. Diefenbaker.

won

Speaking of him, you obviously missed a great chance to gain all kinds of publicity by not going on a world tour when you were Prime Minister! I can just imagine the account he will give us of his journeyings when he returns in prose, not deathless, but breathless and evangelical! The trip will be described as at once a pilgrimage and a crusade for understanding, good will, toleration, etc., etc., etc. He will have cemented out ties with every country he visited, he will have found Canada's stock high all over the globe and he will (though he won't tell us this) have greater delusions of grandeur than ever. Ugh!

I was glad (as I know you were) to see Eugene Forsey take a place in the new Board of Broadcast Governors. Though not one of its permanent members, he will I have no doubt be one of its strongest.

Well, enough of these random observations. We shall hope to hear from you whenever and as often as you feel like writing.

With most affectionate rgards from us both.

Sincerely,

Roger.

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149068

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

SASKATOON, CANADA

Ans personally

December 4, 1958.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., Q.C.,
Maxwell Meighen & Associates Ltd.,
360 Bay St.,
Toronto 1, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I'm afraid it is longer than it should have been since I wrote you last and there are two letters from you to reply to. First of all, the completion of your biography is now squarely up to me. I have the material, thanks largely to your help, and my intention is, of course, to put it in proper shape just as rapidly as possible. I shall repeat what I have often told you before, and that is that I appreciate your patience with me more than I can say.

I have not yet finished reading Dawson's volume on King, in fact am only up to the point where King is trying to persuade Laurier to take him into his cabinet. So far I like the job Dawson has done better than I expected to but expect I shall find plenty to criticize in it when I get into his treatment of King's leadership of the party and the political issues that arose between 1919 and 1923.

As you rightly say, the biography is largely King's own work and no doubt is intended to vindicate his ways to man. Nevertheless, I think Dawson has not shrunk from depicting some of the less attractive sides of King's character and personality and the impression which the first few chapters give me is that of a thoroughly nauseating young man. The book in no way compares to Creighton's volumes on Macdonald for Dawson assuredly cannot (or could not) write the way Creighton can. But the ample quotations from King's letters, diary, etc. to my mind present plenty of evidence of King's priggish and complacent self-importance and of his completely devoted pursuit of his own self-interest. As far as I have read, I would say that Dawson has accepted too much at their face value King's professions of friendship for the working class and greatly exaggerated King's contributions to the welfare and security of that class.

I realize that the appearance of this volume intensifies your desire to see your own biography in print. I can only promise to do my best to that end. Your offer to give me any possible further help is greatly appreciated and you can count on my continuing to ask you questions from time to time.

Though I am myself taking so long a time to complete my task, I cannot help wondering, on looking at Dawson's

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volume, whether his accomplishment justifies the immense amount of time and money devoted to it. I had expected a much more amply proportioned book and one that would deal more thoroughly with some matters than Dawson has.

Just before he left for England Eugene Forsey sent me an excerpt from the life of King George VI by J. W. Wheeler-Bennett, which purports to deal with the 1926 affair. I know Eugene had discussed it with you. He suggested that I should write Wheeler-Bennett to call his attention to the multitudinous and egregious errors in his version of what happened in 1926. This I have done with much pleasure. I understand that others have written also and that Eugene will do so himself.

When I have finished reading Dawson on King I shall send you my opinion of the whole book for whatever it may be worth and hope that you will let me know what your opinion of the book is too.

With warmest and most affectionate regards from us both.

Very sincerely,

Roger.

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149070

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

SASKATOON, CANADA

December 14, 1958.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., Q.C.,
Maxwell Meighen & Associates Ltd.,
360 Bay St.,
Toronto 1, Ont.

My dear Mr. Meighen:

We were terribly sorry to learn from your recent letter that you had not been feeling well. We do hope that you are better now and able to carry on with your accustomed routine.

When I wrote you last I expressed moderate approval of the first few chapters of Dawson's book, which were all I had read then. It seemed to me that Dawson had not shrunk as much as he might have from showing what a thoroughly insufferable young man King was.

I have now finished the book. Whatever merits its early chapters may have are completely overshadowed, in my opinion, by the defects of the rest. One would gather from it that "sincerity" was one of King's leading characteristics!!! Have you noticed that at one point King is quoted as having criticized you for lacking "frankness in debate"?!! He was some judge of that!

All in all, it seems to me, Dawson & Co. have given us a grotesque interpretation of King and of the events with which he was connected up to 1923. A great deal of pertinent evidence--for example, that brought out in the Ferns-Ostry book--they have simply ignored. The evidence they have used has been most carefully selected to put their hero in the best possible light and their interpretation of much of it is most unconvincing in many respects.

I shan't attempt in this letter a detailed critique of the book but I do want to consult you about one section of it. It is on pages 374-6, if you happen to have a copy. Dawson is talking about the appointment of A. C. Casselman to a civil service position in 1921, in order to open up his riding for you. Now it is obvious that Dawson was trying to magnify that incident into a constitutional issue that would put you in as bad a light as King was in in 1926. The attempt is manifestly absurd and fails completely. However, Dawson has certain things to say regarding Byng's attitude to the appointment of Casselman and I want to ask you about this. Dawson's only authority is King's diary, which seems to me hardly an impeccable source on a matter of this kind.

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1. Dawson says that when you advised the appointment of Casselman, Lord Byng accepted the advice "after some hesitation." Is it correct, as far as your memory goes, that Byng hesitated and demurred? Incidentally Dawson is forced to admit that there was a lot of precedent for an appointment of this kind. He cites Lord Aberdeen's refusal in 1896 to sanction certain appointments advised by Sir Charles Tupper as a contrary precedent but Dawson himself in his book, The Government of Canada, states that Tupper's advice was perfectly constitutional.

2. Dawson states: "Lord Byng, for his part, was most unhappy at the role he had been compelled to play in this political legerdemain. Meighen had made him a participant in what he thought was a discreditable act: and Byng's sense of fair play was outraged by this last minute attempt to circumvent the wishes of those whom the people of Canada had chosen. He had protested--which was, of course, his right--but in the end he had acquiesced because he felt that he was bound to accept the advice of his constitutional advisers."

You will readily see that Dawson's intention is to convict you of having given improper (even though apparently constitutional) advice, and also to convict Byng of inconsistency, if not of something worse. That is, if Byng felt compelled to accept the advice of his prime minister in 1921, why did he not feel under the same compulsion when King asked for dissolution in 1926? This is, of course, absolutely absurd because there was simply no parallel between 1921 and 1926 but the intention of the Laurier House crowd is obviously to make it appear that there was.

3. Dawson then proceeds to quote from King's diary as his authority for saying that Lord Byng was "outraged" by your recommendation of the Casselman appointment. The passage from the diary is as follows:

> His Ex. then asked me to be seated then spoke somewhat in the following manner and strain. 'Mr. King, I want to give you my entire confidence, to tell you everything. I shall keep nothing from you, if there are matters I want to speak about I shall do so quite frankly, then when you have decided I shall have nothing more to say. Now just because I want you to know everything and to conceal nothing I am going to tell you that during the last few days I have had matters placed before me which I did not like, of which I was unwilling to approve, at least 8 or 9 important matters or appointments. I have spoken very openly and said I do not think these matters should be pressed. Mr. King is the elect of the people and without his knowledge or consent I do not think you should ask me to sign.
>
> I have told Mr. Meighen that, and I have told his Ministers sitting in the very chair that you are in, I have said You are my constitutional advisor (sic) and I must act on your advice but I do not think you should ask me to do this thing. I say that Mr. King--I tell you that because of this one exception in the case of Mr. Meighen, it has caused me a great deal of

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worry and I have felt I should tell you everything--otherwise it would be like telling tales out of school. When Mr. Meighen placed before me the order regarding the seat in Grenville I did not like it, I felt tho' that he was my constitutional adviser, that I was acting in a constitutional way in taking his advice, because it was a matter personal to himself I did not like to raise a further question. I tell you this Mr. King that you may know my whole mind.

I then said "I think it was most unfair to your Excellency for Mr. Meighen to have put you in that position." I added I think he has done himself an irreparable injury. His Excellency then said to me "You can afford to be generous toward him" I replied that I was prepared to be, that I wd. have facilitated his getting a seat in the H. of C. but that the method he had taken did violence to the whole spirit of the constitution.

This, you will see, is King's version of what purports to be a conversation between him and Byng. I very much doubt that the interview as King describes it ever took place, simply because I find it hard to believe that any Governor-General, and certainly not Lord Byng, would unburden himself in this way to any Prime Minister. Also, Dawson does not trouble to point out that, if you were to be in Parliament at the opening of the Session you had to adopt this method of finding a seat, since, as there was no Speaker, Casselman could not resign in the ordinary way. He also does not point out that Casselman's appointment was only temporary and that he never drew any of his purely nominal salary.

There will be no difficulty in disposing of this so-called "constitutional issue" and the strategy of Dawson & Co. in raising it is so transparent as to be laughable. However, I would like you to tell me, if possible, whether

a. you proposed more appointments than Casselman's to the Governor General after the election, and

b. whether Lord Byng raised any objection to approving any such appointment.

It is obvious from this first volume of the biography that the intention of those engaged in the enterprise of immortalizing Mr. King have embarked upon a policy of none-too-subtle misinterpretation and of the ignoring of evidence in the hope of perpetuating the folk-lore of W.L.M.K. and the Liberal party. I hope to make some contribution to exploding the whole nonsense. I am particularly incensed over their attempt to smear you in connection with this minor incident of 1921 and also over their effort, by indirection, to impugn Byng's honor and consistency.

I hope this letter isn't too long and obscure for you to make sense of. I shall certainly look forward to receiving your comments on the matter of appointments and Byng's attitude thereto after the election of 1921.

With warmest regards from us, as always. Sincerely, Roger.

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149073

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

SASKATOON, CANADA

December 27, 1958.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., Q.C.,
Maxwell Meighen & Associates Ltd.,
360 Bay St.,
Toronto 1, Ont.

My dear Mr. Meighen:

Your letter concerning a portion of Dawson's book on King arrived just before Christmas and this is the first moment I have had to answer it. Before I do, let me express the wish that you had a wonderfully happy Christmas with all your family on hand. With them with you I know you must have had a grand time.

The matter you refer to concerns the appointment of A. C. Casselman to a minor and temporary post in the civil service in 1921, in order to open up his seat in Grenville for you. I wrote you at some length on December 14th last with respect to Dawson's effort (aided and abetted by King's diary) to make this into a major constitutional issue against you, and in effect to convict you of having given as improper constitutional advice in 1921 as King did when he advised dissolution in 1926. In case you have mislaid my letter in which this section of Dawson's opus is dealt with at some length, I enclose a copy which I hope will make the matter clear.

Dawson's treatment of the 1921 affair is absolutely preposterous, or so it seems to me. However, I would like to have your comments on the matter and especially your answers to two questions posed in my letter of ~~XXXX~~ December 14th.

We had a very fine Christmas, the children especially, and they are the ones who matter, at all times of the year but at this time particularly.

With very warmest regards and every good wish for 1959 from us both.

Sincerely,

Roger.

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CANADA

149074

January 13, 1959

Dear Roger:

I am in receipt of your letter of December 14, 1958.

My state of mind is such that I can scarcely believe the downright wickedness of mankind that I am compelled now to witness in front of me.

Never did I have confidence in the integrity of Mackenzie King, and never could I have thought there was a man capable of the guilt he has made his own, and I am afraid that he has done it at a time when my power of answering is not what it would have been even quite shortly ago. The fact is that this tale of his has been carried in his own prolific bosom and I cannot be sure that I am still in a state of mine and memory adequate to meet the demands upon me.

I am satisfied I can answer yes or no to any question put, but it looks to me as though more than that will be necessary. Ordinarily I have been blessed with a good memory, and there are a great many absolutely dependable people who would be quite ready and willing to testify to that fact, but this utterly terrible stuff that King has been unearthing for his own benefit over the past months and years comes upon me at a time when I cannot feel myself confident in mind and memory as I have been throughout all or nearly all my life.

To come to the point quickly I am confident that I will need your help, fortified by the fuller researches you have made, to be in a position to make answers to this awful tripe that King has been feeding his readers for months and probably years. The feature that worries me is that I am going to need your own time, and probably in such an extra-ordinary measure that you will feel you cannot serve me as I know you would like. Needless to say, I must expect this to cost me money, and I must not hesitate to provide, but you have other demands of great importance upon you, and that is where my difficulty mostly comes in.

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149075



It is not necessary I know to assure you that my conduct has been absolutely without error from the beginning , but the trouble is the beginning was so long ago, and the chances of avoiding error even yet are many. This assurance I hasten now to give you. There is not the faintest possibility of my having been guilty of wrongful conduct at any time whatever, and I think I can go so far as to say that the word "wrongful" can be made to include even ordinary errors. I am certain that in most connections with this subject I was careful to the last degree.

I just feel crushed by the conviction that time and events seems to me now to have gotten beyond me.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen-m

Dr. Roger Graham,
Department of History,
University of Saskatchewan,
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

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149076

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

SASKATOON, CANADA

January 14, 1959.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., Q.C.,
Maxwell Meighen & Associates Ltd.,
360 Bay St.,
Toronto 1, Ont.

My dear Mr. Meighen:

I have just received your letter of yesterday's date, for which many thanks indeed. I know I need not assure you that I accept without the slightest reservation your statement that you were never guilty of dishonourable or improper conduct of any kind whatsoever. You also know that I agree with you fully and unreservedly in your opinion of Mackenzie King and with your estimate of the first volume of his official biography, which has lately appeared.

When I wrote to you a month ago it occurred to me that, though the events of 38 years ago are now naturally and expectedly somewhat remote and hazy in your memory, you might desire to comment on the matter of the appointment of A. C. Casselman to the civil service in 1921, which MacGregor Dawson raised in his volume on King.

However, Dawson's treatment of the matter is so absurd that I am confident that I shall be able to deal with it effectively and conclusively. You may rely absolutely on my doing my level best to vindicate you in your biography. Your own words and deeds, after all, are your vindication and all I need do is write the truth.

You need not give one moment's thought to any financial outlay by yourself on my behalf. All I need is a further period of free time, which unfortunately is not available at the moment with the heavy teaching load I am presently carrying. However, I have every confidence that I shall be able to complete the task during the coming spring and summer. That certainly is my hope.

My feeling is that Dawson's book, based as you say very largely on King's own writings about himself, has not made much of an impact or created a very favorable impression. Certainly it contains a lot of nonsense which I hope to have some part in exposing.

With every good wish and affectionate regards from us both.

Yours sincerely,

Rayner

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149077

January 21, 1929

My dear Roger:

I have read your letter of 14th, and have before me as well your letter of December 14th. I will be giving attention to these at once, and will be dictating such replies as I feel I am able to make or to suggest.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen-m

Dr. Roger Graham,
Department of History,
University of Saskatchewan,
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

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CANADA

149078

January 22, 1959

My dear Roger:

I have your letter of December 14, 1958 before me and will now attempt to answer your questions.

You asked me if Lord Byng hesitated and demurred when I advised the appointment of Casselman. I say without the slightest hesitation that Lord Byng never expressed any hesitation to me or gave me the slightest reason to think that he had any hesitation. In fact I am sure in my own mind that he had none whatever. By that time the one he would have had hesitated taking advice from was King himself. Of this I am absolutely certain.

I cannot find language to express my shock at the following - "Lord Byng, for his part, was most unhappy at the role he had been compelled to play in this political legerdemain. Meighen had made him a participant in what he thought was a discreditable act; and Byng's sense of fair play was outraged by this last minute attempt to circumvent the wishes of those whom the people of Canada had chosen." Lord Byng never hesitated for a moment in taking my advice on any subject that I was ready to give advice on, and at no other time did I ever attempt to give any. The only one I ever spoke to in those days who had a worse opinion of King than Lord Byng, was Lady Byng. Lord Byng did not express his disdain, Lady Byng did though and quite freely. Her contempt of King could hardly be expressed otherwise than as "fierce". To read this rubbish now from King's pen is an experience that neither she nor I ever expected to have and, but for Kings prevarication, never would have had.

Yes, I accept every statement in your letter now under reference without qualifications. Knowing all the parties concerned there is no possibility of my having any doubt as to the truth of what I write.

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149079



Another question you ask is, "whether I proposed more appointments than Cassselman's to the Governor General after the election". I am quite sure and confident there was no other proposal.

You also ask, "whether Lord Byng raised any objection to approving any such appointment". Lord Byng never objected to, but approved any appointment I recommended to him.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen

cc: Dr. Eugene Forsey

Dr. Roger Graham,
Department of History,
University of Saskatchewan,
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

149080

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

SASKATOON, CANADA

January 24, 1959.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., Q.C.,
Maxwell Meighen & Associates Ltd.,
360 Bay St.,
Toronto 1, Ont.

My dear Mr. Meighen:

I am so glad to have your letter of January 22nd, with its explicit and unequivocal denial of the truth of the King-Dawson account of Lord Byng's reaction to the Casselman appointment in 1921. I am sure your recollection of the matter is correct. The extract from King's diary purporting to record Lord Byng's remarks on the subject is simply too incredible to be believed.

Unless I am much mistaken Lady Byng has been dead for some years so that she, at least, will be spared the necessity of reading this nauseating stuff.

I understand you have not been feeling just up to the mark lately and we do hope that by the time this reaches you any indisposition you may have been suffering from will have completely disappeared.

As Eugene Forsey may have told you, he is going to be here in the spring to take part in a panel discussion of the Dawson book at the annual meeting of the Canadian Historical Association. You will agree that with Eugene on hand the many defects of the book will be very clearly illuminated for all those present! He has promised to stay at our house while he is here and we are looking forward to having him as our guest.

With very best wishes and affectionate regards from us both.

Yours sincerely,

Raymond.

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149031

January 29, 1959

My dear Roger:

I just received and read yours of 24th.

As I have often said to you, I have known the late Mr. Mackenzie King for by far the greater part of both his life and mine. Not only did I know him, but know nearly all his contacts.

If the impressions which have come to light so far were something that I could handle with the utmost ease and, I may add, with overwhelming force in a cross-debate with himself, you would not have the least difficulty in knowing why he did nothing to bring about such a clash. So far as ever reached me, he said nothing whatever that could be interpreted as a challenge in any measure whatever between himself and myself.

Yes, Lady Byng has been dead for many years and that was another of my misfortunes. She not only had no fear of King, but she would have rejoiced in any opportunity to clash with him. I could not use language too strong if I tried to repeat the abomination she had for that man. I am sure there must be reports of hers still extant on the subject.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen-m

Dr. Roger Graham,
Department of History,
University of Saskatchewan,
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

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149082

Department of History,
University of Saskatchewan,
Saskatoon, Sask.,
February 11, 1959.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., Q.C.,
Maxwell Meighen & Associates Ltd.,
360 Bay St.,
Toronto 1, Ontario.

My dear Mr. Meighen:

It is some poor time since I wrote you last and I can only plead, as a ~~pure~~ excuse for this, a paucity of news from these parts. At the moment life seems to be going along in its rather hum-drum fashion with little or no excitement to enliven tnings. What with lectures to prepare, essays to read committee meetings to attend (what a waste of time they are!) and the book to work on (mainly during the weekends), I seem to be keeping fully occupied but, as usual, accomplishing less than I would like.

We think of you so often and are happy when we realize that before many months have passed we shall see you again. I know that your health is not all that you and all your friends would like it to be but I hope that you are able to be on the job as usual and especially that you are still gracing the royal table at the Albany Club!

I have some of my senior students doing some work in the period of the first war and the 1920's. You will be interested to learn that they are quite startled to discover how much the actual evidence of what happened in those days refutes the authorized Liberal version. Some of them have been reading certain of your speeches in the House and are quite genuinely, though not surprisingly, filled with admiration for them. They are also beginning to realize, I think, what an odious and contemptible person Mr. King was.

Kay joins me in sending you our best wishes and affectionate regards.

Sincerely yours,

Roger.

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149083

Department of History,
University of Saskatchewan,
Saskatoon, Sask.,
February 13, 1959.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., Q.C.,
Maxwell Meighen & Associates Ltd.,
360 Bay St.,
Toronto 1, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Just after mailing you a letter yesterday I received yours of Feb. 11th.

Your kind words about my article in the Canadian Historical Review are appreciated more than I can say. I have received a surprising number of letters commending the thing but your approval means far more to me than anyone else's.

There is, though, one sentence in your letter which troubles me somewhat. You say: "Really it was unreasonable of me to expect so much of you when by yourself you could not be absolutely sure of your facts." You will believe me, I know, when I say that I did not consciously misstate any facts in that article and am not now aware of any facts that are misstated there. But I want to avoid inaccuracy at all hazards and if you feel that I have been guilty of factual error I hope you will let me know at your leisure what mistakes I have made in the article so that they can be corrected in the book itself. I really did think that everything said there could be supported by evidence and reasoned argument but if I am wrong in this in your opinion I do hope you will feel like putting me right.

With very warmest regards from us both as always.

Very sincerely yours,

Roger.

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149084

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

SASKATOON, CANADA

February 23, 1959.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., Q.C.,
Maxwell Meighen & Associates Ltd.,
360 Bay St.,
Toronto 1, Ont.

My dear Mr. Meighen:

I cannot tell you how pleased I was to receive today yours of Feburary 20, telling of Grattan O'Leary's visit. It is most gratifying to know that he approves of some of my work but it gives me even greater pleasure to hear from you how much what he said pleased you.

To tell the truth, I am not entirely clear in my own mind as to what writing of mine Mr. O'Leary has read and was referring to in his conversation with you. The only part of the book which is presently out of my hands is a section I sent some time ago to Clarke, Irwin and I suppose it is possible that they may have sent this to Mr. O'Leary to ask his opinion of it. If this is the case it makes me happy indeed to know that he likes it, though certainly it needs some revision and polishing.

I was so sorry to read the other day of Mr. Tom Kennedy's death. I never had the pleasure of meeting him but of course know his sister, Mrs. Percy Gordon of Regina.

We send you our very warmest and most affectionate regards, always.

Sincerely yours,

Roger.

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149085

522 Bate Crescent,
Saskatoon, Sask.,
March 1, 1959.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C.,
Maxwell Meighen & Associates Ltd.,
360 Bay St.,
Toronto 1, Ont.

My dear Mr. Meighen:

Just a line to acknowledge yours of February 17. I am sorry that I even mentioned your earlier remark which made me think that the facts in my article were not all correct and am glad to know that, whatever you had in mind in that connection, it was not serious.

In any event I was far from being offended or annoyed by your remark as I well recognize that I am anything but infallible!

Now that March has arrived the end of the university term is in sight and we can begin to think about coming east for the summer and seeing you again. This is always a very pleasant prospect.

With warmest regards in which Kay, of course, joins me.

Very sincerely,

Roger.

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149086

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

SASKATOON, CANADA

March 25, 1959.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., Q.C.,
Maxwell Meighen & Associates Ltd.,
360 Bay St.,
Toronto 1, Ont.

My dear Mr. Meighen:

It has, I fear, been some time since I wrote you last but lately I have been in the wretched condition of having to prepare new lectures day by day, a nerve-wracking and time-consuming process. The end of the term is now at hand, thank goodness, and one can begin to breathe a little more easily again!

I was delighted to see that you had been honored by the city of Toronto and amused to learn that His Worship the Mayor had apparently made himself somewhat ridiculous on that occasion. The account I read had it that he interrupted you as you were about to speak and launched into a resumé of your life, beginning with your birth in Manitoba!! Is this correct? If so, it's on a par with his incredibly rude treatment of the new Soviet Ambassador.

Sydney Smith's death certainly was a shock. I had gotten to know him quite well when he was in Winnipeg because he and Dad were thrown a lot together. I know he was unpopular with a lot of people in academic circles but I think he was a real man who would have become a good External Affairs Minister with more time. Perhaps Davie Fulton will get his chance at the job now. I'm sure he would do well at it.

Have you seen Donald Creighton's review of Dawson's volume on W.L.M.K.? It's in the University of Toronto Quarterly and I know you would enjoy it. As usual Creighton hits the nail right on the head. There are two reviews, both unfavorable, in the current Canadian Historical Review, which reached me just today. Generally the reaction to the book seems a good deal less than enthusiastic, which does not surprise me in the least!

Do write me when you feel in the humour. We always like to receive any word from you.

With warm and affectionate regards from us both, as always.

Sincerely,

Roger.

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THE WINNIPEG STRIKE

In May 1919 there developed in the City of Winnipeg, out of a strike, a situation of unprecedented seriousness and menace. Just what was the initial cause of the strike I cannot now recall, but very quickly the industrial schism presented alarming aspects. The police of Winnipeg joined the strikers, and, I believe, the firemen as well. What was called the Strike Committee was virtually in charge of the City of Winnipeg. For example, milk could not be delivered to feed the infants and children of the City except on a permit from this Committee. There had been under organization a Union of unparalleled dimensions in Canada known as One Big Union, and the fervour as well as dimensions of this strike were inspired by protagonists of this One Big Union.

At the time, Senator Gideon D. Robertson was Minister of Labour. Mr. Robertson was a man of long experience in labour ranks, having been, before becoming Minister, head of the Telegraphers' Union. He had sound sense and very good judgment. As I was at the time a Minister in the Union Government, representing the Province of Manitoba, I had special responsibility for the proper handling of this strike situation. Senator Robertson and I were asked to proceed to Winnipeg. We were met at Fort William by a delegation from the Manitoba capital, composed of leading citizens of both political Parties--the majority I think being Liberal. They boarded Senator Robertson's car and spent hours with us in trying to impress upon us the crucial and dangerous lengths which at that time things had reached in the City. I knew practically all of them personally and knew that they were not citizens who would be easily victims of fear. Their apprehensions at this time, nevertheless, were very, very great. They were quite certain that what was about to take place in the Capital was nothing less than a revolution, and their job was to make us understand that fact. They insisted that only strong, resolute action could possibly avoid the most disastrous results, and they seemed to me to doubt that any conduct on our part could have sufficient strength and determination behind it to avoid a catastrophic culmination. They insisted that the first essential was to make certain that there be well-trained troops maintained at close enough range to be able, if necessity arose, to support the civil power, when, as they fully expected, such civil power would be challenged by the Unions and their adherents ~~involved~~.

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When we reached the City we found that the condition of affairs had been in no way exaggerated by the delegation. Business was practically at a stand-still. I remember especially that both newspapers were closed up. The only person I could find on a first visit to the Free Press office was Miss Cora Hind, who was sweeping the ground floor. Speaking from memory I think there was some small sheet published irregularly, but of that I am not certain. The whole City seemed to be stunned and jittery in the extreme.

Even Post Office officials had gone on strike--a "sympathetic" strike I think it was called. This was the first experience I had seen of the Federal Government Civil Service joining hands with strikers and paralysing the service. The Government (Liberal) headed by Hon. T.C. Norris was in office. We consulted the Hon. T. H. Johnston, Attorney-General for the Province. This was in an endeavour to obtain the co-operation of Provincial authorities in meeting the trouble wisely and firmly. From the Provincial Government we could get no assistance whatever. There was no doubt whatever in my mind but that Mr. Johnston's state of fear and apprehension was exactly the same as that of the delegation which met us at Fort William.

A long time has passed since this event, and I cannot recall just what occurrences there were which convinced me that some of the authors and managers of the strike were guilty of seditious conduct. The enforcement of the Criminal Code is, of course, a matter for the Province, but everybody seemed thoroughly convinced that the Province was incapable of dealing with so big an emergency, and nobody seemed more convinced of this than the Provincial Government itself. We studied the whole situation as thoroughly as we were capable of doing. Strong action had to be taken without a question. The only alternative was to stand idly by and witness the wreckage of law and order which was already under way. With the approval of Senator Robertson I first of all wired Ottawa recommending that notice be given all Post Office employees that those who had quit work must return before a certain hour--either two or three days subsequent--(two, I think) and that any who had not returned to work by that hour would be struck off the list of Civil servants and would not be re-employed. At first, further questioning was addressed to us from Ottawa, but after satisfactory explanation, our recommendation was approved. We then had such notices sent out. These were immediately followed by the most intense and defiant efforts on the

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part of strikers and their friends,--especially on the part of Mr. Woodsworth (afterwards Labor MP) to see that none returned to work. Mr. Woodsworth stationed himself on a platform near the main Post Office and harangued ~~the~~ employees almost without cessation up to the appointed final hour. Notwithstanding his efforts and the efforts of others, however, almost all the employees, realizing as they must have, that we meant what we said, returned to their duties. The Post Office resumed its services in Winnipeg. The gain achieved by this single feature was very marked. (Parenthetically I should add that the then Government as long as it remained in office, stood loyally by the terms of the notice which brought the strikers back. I did not then feel, and never have felt, that the special rights given to Labour combinations ~~and alliances~~ could possibly be extended to State civil servants. There the profit motive does not exist, and Government could easily be made impossible if the right to strike as it has been conceded in the case of those employed in private industries, should be tolerated among public servants.)

(Nevertheless, though the Government in office when the notice was given adhered faithfully to the terms of the notice, the succeeding Government made one recession after ~~the~~ another until I think all who had been so deservedly dismissed were taken back. Thus, the meaning that would be attached to any similar notice in the future was very seriously, if not completely, destroyed.)

Having now been successful in one important sphere of the trouble, we addressed ourselves to an effort to see if general law and order could not be restored. We collected all the information we could get as to the conduct of the main strike leaders, and became quite convinced that these men were guilty, under the Criminal Code, of sedition. Seven arrests were made. The chief among those apprehended was a Scotch immigrant by the name of Gordon (?) The whole seven were charged with sedition. In due course they came to trial, and never were men more carefully accorded their full rights under the law than were these seven. The presiding Judge at the trial was Mr. Justice Thomas L. Metcalfe, who, by the way, though it is not particularly pertinent, had been an appointee of the Laurier Administration. He handled his duties fairly and ably--indeed, so resolutely did he apply himself to this task over a long period that the strain permanently affected his health. Six of those under trial were found guilty of sedition, including Gordon (?) The ~~other~~ seventh--a man by the name of Bray--was found guilty only of being a common nuisance. I was informed that he resented

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the verdict more than any of the others--indeed, that he was ferociously indignant. The sentences imposed by the Judge the prisoners had to undergo. This broke the strike, or rather, it broke down the wall of defiance which the strike leaders had built up in contempt of ~~the~~ law, ~~of the land~~. In a relatively short time things were returning to normal in the City of Winnipeg, and so wholesome was the lesson taught that there was relative industrial peace in Winnipeg for quite a period of time, ~~and~~ The effect on the rest of Canada was good as well. It should be emphasized at the same time, however, that no legitimate right of any kind was denied the strikers. There was no curtailment whatever of the privileges granted by law, but there was a lesson taught that license and usurpation of authority were not ~~the~~ charter privileges of people just because they were on strike.

Subsequent to our action as outlined above--and probably encouraged by the success which had followed our determined stand--the Provincial Government proceeded, as it were, to join the procession. They made charges against two men--one by the name of Dixon, and the other, ~~against~~ Mr. Woodsworth. I forget just what the charges were, but they might have been of sedition itself, and I am inclined to think they were; but if not, they were of some similar offence. The prosecutions were, however, in my judgment, rather indifferently pursued. Each of the two men defended himself and were found not guilty--or rather, one of them (Dixon I believe) was found not guilty, and after such finding by the jury the prosecution against Mr. Woodsworth was dropped.

All the above should be checked with the newspapers of the time and with the discussion of the subject in Parliament. I remember I made a speech outlining and justifying the course we took, and so far as I can remember there was no attack upon that course from any source in the House of Commons, nor, indeed, was there any attack upon it in the Senate or in the Country.

One boast, however, I cannot make: There was no valuable crop harvested in the political sense. Even those whose property we had saved, and around whose business activities we had thrown the shield of law, including some who were of the number of the delegation ~~that~~ which met us at Fort William, became critical when the sun began to shine upon Government critics again. We got no help, but only criticism and attack, from ~~the~~ newspapers whose doors we had re-opened, and we did not win in the ensuing election in 1921 a single Winnipeg seat. It seems little wonder that since that time the maintenance of law has not always been considered as a sacred duty of Government when large numbers of Labour votes were involved.

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It is, however, worthy of remembrance that in the thirty-three years which have elapsed since the Winnipeg convulsion, whose pattern was not unlike that set in Moscow only a few months before, nothing of similar revolutionary nature has been ventured in Canada.

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Aug 1/51 Mr. Graham has original copies of these now

**Membership Hydro Electric Power Commission**

In June ,1931, the Hon. George Henry, then Premier of Ontario, asked to see me, the purpose of his request turning out to be to enquire whether I would be willing to accept a post as member of the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario. At that time the head of our organization here (Mr. W. W. Evans) was well and vigorous. He had already developed, with my assistance, a very extensive expansion programme. By the middle of 1931, and, indeed, for a year and a half before that, there was no atmosphere prevailing in this country, or, indeed, in the country to the South where further expansion could take place. Practically all businesses, and universally all financial businesses, were having the toughest kind of going, and in many cases were fighting for their lives. I knew therefor that I would be able to give such time as might be necessary for the efficient discharge of my duties as Commissioner. Mr. Evans, whom I consulted, agreed that such was the case, and I, accordingly, told Mr. Henry I would accept.

The Hydro organization had grown into great strength in the Province. Being quite certain from past experience and from the history of similar institutions that there was still need and plenty of room for further growth, orders had some time before been placed with Companies engaged in power production and with owners of power sites capable of production, for quite substantial blocks of power, deliveries to be spread over long periods of time and in most cases enlarging throughout the earlier years of the contract. All this in the way of orders for power had been placed before I became a member of the Commission. I went carefully over these contracts and the history of the negotiations and had not the slightest question as to the bona fides of the negotiations, and, indeed, the skill with which such were conducted on the part of Hydro officers and the Commission, and that these contracts were wholly justified at the time of their conception and consummation.

The Chairman of the Board had been for some time the Hon. Robert Cooke, a Member without Portfolio in the Government of Mr. Henry. (This had been the practice except in case of Mr Magrath as to appointment of Chairmen ever since the Hydro Commission had been founded many years before.) Mr. Cooke was an honest, industrious and, within limits, of course, a competent man. He had had experience in auditing and accounting, and had spent much of his life in our Provincial Legislature. I was quite impressed with his grasp of the Hydro situation, his complete understanding of Hydro accounting and his whole-hearted devotion to the

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affairs of the Commission. The other member was Mr. Charles A. Maguire, a former Mayor of Toronto and a thoroughly honourable and highly-regarded citizen. Both had been members for some years.

When I received appointment we were, of course, in the midst of the depression. The demand for power had eased in some measure and certainly there was not the growth of industry which had been anticipated and, consequently, of power required. The depression into which this country and, indeed, virtually the whole world had plunged, was such that no institution depending on business activity could possibly escape severe strain. Hydro (the single name by which the whole Hydro organization in Ontario had become known) was however very far from being in financial difficulties. Its Balance Sheet position was excellent; its earnings still were good; all that could justly be said was that there was a substantial surplus of power under purchase. In this connection it must be kept in mind that power orders have to be given long years before the actual product is expected to be delivered. Installation takes time and a lot of time; and further, before installation even begins, negotiations looking toward agreement for purchase of power and consequently the commencement of the installation, usually consume months and some times years. Electric current cannot be bought as needed like sugar or flour. Estimates based on past experience and future prospects must be made, and these estimates, like all others in human affairs, are almost bound to be wrong in a measure on one side or on the other. The depression made every estimate wrong for the period of such depression.

The Henry Government called a General Election in the early Summer of 1934. Meantime, as indicated elsewhere in these notes, I had become a Senator and Leader of the Government in the Senate, in March, 1932. This position which to my own surprise I was requested to take by Mr. Bennett, I did not accept until after consultation with Mr. Henry, and obtaining his agreement that such would not interfere with my duties as Hydro Commissioner, and that he had no objection to my accepting. As such Leader, the first big task (as it subsequently developed) I had to discharge was initiated by the Senate create a Committee to investigate certain charges which had been made against three Members of that House, implicating them in misconduct with respect to a granting of rights at Beauharnois for power development from the St. Lawrence River. These charges had already been presented to Parliament before I was Senator, in the report of a House of Commons Committee of investigation (known as the Beauharnois Committee) which had sat during the previous (1931) Session under the Chairmanship of Hon. W. A. Gordon.

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When later on the report of this Senate Committee was received it became my duty to address the Senate on the Motion of the Chairman for acceptance of this Committee's pending report. The speech in which I discharged this duty appears in "Unrevised and Unrepented" page 207. I introduce this subject now, because there is no question whatever but that the strong terms of the indictment I levelled against two of the implicated Senators (Messrs Hayden & MacDougall) was undoubtedly the main cause of an attack upon me in 1934 in respect of what was described as my misconduct as a Hydro Commissioner.

The Provincial Election in Ontario (1934) was mainly characterized by a violent assault on the Hydro Electric Power Commission, the principal and indeed only charge being that it had over-bought power to the extent of almost unnumbered millions of dollars in cost and had contracts for power outstanding, away beyond what Hydro needed or ever would need in the history of Ontario. These charges were exploited on the stump by Mr. M. F. Hepburn, who had become Liberal Leader in Ontario, and by his friend, Mr. Arthur G. Slaght, later Liberal M. P. for Parry Sound in the Dominion House, who together were the outstanding opposition gladiators of this Provincial campaign, and whose attack on Hydro and the Hydro Commissioners was reckless to the last degree.

I, of course, took no part in the Ontario campaign. Indeed, some months before, feeling that my presence on the Hydro (after the storm was turned against me following my speech on the Beauharnois Committee Report) had become in the nature of an embarrassment to the Government, I had resigned as Hydro Commissioner. Before doing so, I went to Mr. Henry and gave him the strongest possible assurances that I had not the least fear of any investigation into my conduct, (or for that matter, into the conduct of the whole Commission,) and that if such took place he need have no worries whatever about my record. I knew I had used the utmost care at every stage, and therefore assured him that whatever took place he need have no anxieties whatever.

The Hepburn Liberal Opposition won the election by a substantial majority, and I think it was the very next morning after formation of the new Government that an Order-in-Council was put through, authorizing an investigation by Royal Commission into the conduct of the Hydro Commission (already dismissed) as respects its power contracts and especially as respects its relationship to one of the Companies with which it had made contracts., viz., the Ontario Power Service Company. The conduct of the former Commissioners in general was made the subject of enquiry. In this connection I want to emphasize particularly that no specific charges whatever were levelled against any of us by anyone who made himself ~~in any way~~ responsible for proving his charges. Indeed, no specified wrongful act was even alleged. What was done was to appoint two outstanding Liberal politicians who had

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become Judges, and authorize them to examine myself and the other Commissioners and as well members of the outgoing Government and all concerned, on oath-- not with respect to any definite charges of any kind but just to find out if they could not discover something wrong, in a general fishing expedition where those representing the new Government and representing the new Hydro Commission which had taken our places were assisted by an array of Counsel paid for by the Province and by the new Commission, and where we, in respect of our conduct in a public capacity, were compelled to provide our own defence, our own Counsel, and pay all our costs ourselves.

The Royal Commissioners appointed were Mr. Justice F. R. Latchford, (now deceased) a Judge who had been used before for similar work by a previous administration (the Drury Government) and whose bias, and, indeed, hostility, were so pronounced that, in respect at least to his conduct off the Bench, it was worse than hyprocisy to describe him as a Judge. The other appointee was Mr. Justice Smith. Before his appointment to the Supreme Court Bench by the Government of Mr. King, he had been Liberal Member for Cornwall in the Dominion House through a period during which I was a Member at Ottawa. I knew him then, but not well. Admittedly I knew nothing at all against him and had reason to expect better conduct on his part than that of which he became author when associated with Judge Latchford on this Commission.

Immediately the Hepburn Government took office, all members of the Hydro Commission were as already stated fired and a new Commission, headed by the "Globe" Editor, was appointed. This Royal Commission met before any of the public even knew that it existed; certainly before I knew. Without any notice whatever to those who were put on trial and who were to be assailed, it held a meeting and at this meeting issued orders for the production of all documents on files of the Hydro Power Commission of Ontario bearing in any way whatsoever on various things set out in the order. This was done so that all these documents (which I was afterwards informed took several trucks to carry down to Osgoode Hall) should be taken out of the files and kept under command of these two investigating Commissioners. Why this astounding step was taken will appear in the succeeding paragraph.

While the campaign and accompanying tirade against the Hydro Commission were being carried on in Ontario, my name was besmirched ad infinitum. I was stillGovernment Leader in the Senate and a member of the Bennett Administration without Portfolio. On April 6, 1933, I rose in the Senate and called attention to the charges being made against me; to the fact that these charges, though vague and general, involved my honour as a public man and this at a time when I held, with respect to the Senate, its most important office and responsibility.

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I denied in the most comprehensive and emphatic terms every charge or innuendo of wrongdoing of whatever character. I emphasized that the Senate had undoubted right, while such charges filled the air, to make enquiry itself into the conduct of its Leader, and went on to say that I would find no fault whatever, and indeed would welcome such an enquiry, if it should decide to make one. No such step was ever taken. In fact, one man on the Liberal side--a former Minister in the Government of Mr. King--came over to tell me that in his opinion there was nothing whatever in the allegations.

Further, I had urged very strongly on Mr. Bennett personally in repeated visits to his office, that when a member of his Government was charged, as I had been, with conduct certainly unbecoming a Minister, it was the duty of his Government to initiate a Judicial enquiry itself. As a former Prime Minister and now Leader of the Upper House, I felt, and pressed upon him, that I was entitled to an enquiry by a Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, and, indeed, by the Chief Justice if he would accept and undertake the task. Two or three times anyway I visited Mr. Bennett with this request, and pressed upon him my contention by letters as well. I told him I would make no condition as to who should be appointed--any Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada would suit me whether such Judge had been placed on the Bench by a Liberal Government or a Conservative Government.

Mr. Bennett plainly had no belief whatever in the bona fides of the allegations and I found it most difficult to get him interested. However, finally he acted, and having approached the Chief Justice, Sir Lyman Duff, prevailed upon him to accept appointment. This pleased me very much. Sir Lyman Duff, however, very shortly after accepting, went down somewhere into the State of Maine for a holiday, intending upon his return to take up his duties as Commissioner enquiring into my conduct. While Sir Lyman was absent, the two appointees of Mr. Hepburn positively rushed to their task and hastened to corral all the documents, papers, letters, etc., on file in the Hydro, with the result, and no doubt, intent, that these could not be made available to Sir Lyman Duff or to any other Judge to enable him to make investigation into my conduct. Very manifestly it was the resolve of Justices Latchford and Smith (and as well of the politicians who chose them) that they, and they alone, would do the investigating into me. After this was done, Sir Lyman, as soon as he returned from his holiday, announced that as an enquiry into the same matter as that committed to him was to be conducted by two appointees of the Hepburn Government, there was no object in his going on with an investigation into my conduct as well. Frankly I was not satiffied with this explanation by Sir Lyman Duff for failure to proceed with his Commission. Under the circumstances I think he should have acted on his undertaking and at least organized his enquiry before absenting himself from Canada. (very peculiar and protruding)

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The enquiry (by Smith, Latchford and Smith) itself was an awful performance. Outside of certainly one meeting-(and I think more than one)-held behind my back and behind the backs of all others who were to be attacked, the Commission's hearings continued from July 13th to August 23rd inclusive. Not only my own time, which certainly was fully absorbed in taking care of the business organization of which I was then head and for which I had had chief responsibility since July 1932, was completely taken up with those hearings, but as well, the time of a large number of our employees of our organization, who along with myself were under subpoena. I was the first witness called and was kept in the box under what seemed interminable examination. The same, though to a lesser degree, applied to the others under investigation including Mr. Lucas, the Counsel for Hydro, Dr. Gaby, the Chief Engineer, and also leading members of the defeated Government. There was nothing difficult for me as and nothing especially difficult in acting witness as my own Counsel in attending on this investigation, except its unconscionable length. Time after time throughout the proceedings Counsel for the Ontario Government would refer to my speech against Senators McDougall and Haydon in the Beauharnois case, and quotations would be made from it defining standards of public conduct, and I would then be asked how I would like, in the present investigation and in respect of my own conduct on Hydro, to be judged by these standards. My answer was that I was ready to have applied to myself every standard I had ever set up, no matter how severe they were considered to be, and if Counsel wished to make those standards still more severe than I had expressed them, I was still ready to have my conduct on Hydro judged accordingly.

In this connection I refer you to two speeches which appear in Senate Debates--the first on April 6, 1933 and the second on January 17, 1935. The point, if there was any real point, at issue was whether or not Investment Companies managed by Canadian General Securities Limited (of which latter Company I had become president on the death of Mr. Evans in July 1932) were justified in purchasing (or selling) Bonds of the Ontario Power Service Corporation. My preliminary remark is that these Bonds were bought just in the ordinary way of business, and, indeed, quite small amounts were bought relative to other investments made. This Ontario Power Service Company had found itself unable to carry out its undertaking away up in Northern Ontario to establish a power plant for the production of electric power. The difficult times which came with the depression resulted, in a word, in the insolvency of the Company. The plant to be constructed was situated away out of range of the organized municipalities of the Province, in which latter area alone the Hydro Electric Power

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Commission, acting for, and trustee of, those municipalities, distributed power. The former Ontario Government, however, thought it in the interests of the Province not to see this enterprise go down, because of the undoubted needs for power in this outlying area, and decided if they could get the property at a fair price they would take it over. The Government, through I think Mr. Henry and Mr. Charles McCrea chiefly, carried on negotiations, ~~first~~, with the Bondholders or with a committee representing the Bondholders, to see what arrangement they could make for buying the outstanding bonds. Once they got those bonds, of course, they could probably make similar or better terms with respect to other unsecured indebtedness and then take over by means of foreclosure, the property mortgaged to secure the bonds. I had nothing whatever to do--nor had any one in our organization or on our behalf with the selection of the committee to negotiate with Government representatives for sale of the bonds, and Hydro itself had nothing whatever to do with such negotiations. These were carried on by such Government with a Committee representing bondholders chosen without reference to myself or to anyone in our company, I did not and do not even yet know who they were. ~~to take over the bonds. This was done~~ by the Ontario Government distinct from Hydro, as explained above, because the operation was to be in an area where there were no municipalities, which was therefore, outside the range of regular Hydro operation. They were carried on by such Government with a Committee representing bondholders. You will see from this that it was the Government of Ontario who negotiated the price with the bondholders. It took a long time to do so and the Ontario Ministers drove a hard bargain--in my judgment, harder than they could equitably justify.

When the Government had completed their bargain ~~thus secured the bonds~~, they made request of the Hydro Commission to perform the executive act of establishing the Province of Ontario Government in ownership by getting all the bonds in at the agreed price (60¢ on the dollar) ~~which the Government had agreed to pay~~; and thereafter, having established the Province ~~Government~~ as owner ~~of the property~~, to complete all ~~build the~~ installations and proceed as but as Government agent ~~of the Government~~ to sell and distribute the power produced. In a word, the whole responsibility for setting the price and buying the property was the Government's, distinct from the Hydro. Hydro was by the agreement ~~arrangement~~ specifically indemnified by the Government from all possible loss in connection with the whole operation--it was entirely a Government venture and not a Hydro venture in any sense whatever. It follows from this that Hydro Commissioners had no Trusteeship in respect of the negotiations; in fact, they had nothing to do with such the negotiations. If Hydro had been ~~were~~ conducting them and I ~~were~~ a member of the Hydro, I would have special knowledge as to what was likely to be paid, but Hydro wasn't conducting them; Hydro wasn't in it in any way whatever. I had no such knowledge and could get no such knowledge. ~~Further~~, Therefore, we and our investment Companies had every right to purchase them and if as we wanted to, even when the negotiations were on. We were not debarred

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because I was the principal officer of the Managing Company which did the our investing. As a matter of fact though, as soon as I heard about the Government negotiating to take over the bonds, I gave instructions that from that moment on none of our companies was to buy a single bond or sell a single bond. This instruction was broken in one instance, as respects which evidence was fully given, in the purchase for what was called Fourth Canadian General Investment Trust Limited of a bond for $5,000.00. It was an officer junior to myself (of Canadian General Securities Limited) who made the purchase. As the evidence showed, as soon as he gave the order, he was warned by the C. G. S. market clerk that I had ordered that none be bought; he was convinced that I was under no necessity to give such an order, and he just took a chance. When I heard of the purchase, I ordered the bonds sold and they were sold--from memory, I think, at a small loss. Certainly if there was any gain it was negligible.

In my evidence I established all these contentions without even any real attempt to dispute my position, and, when asked by Mr. Slaght why, if I thought I was in any way happered from having our companies buy, I gave orders that they should not buy during the negotiations, my answer was that I thought the situation was such that there would be people unfair enough to try to represent my conduct as improper, and I added to Mr. Slaght that my judgment in that respect had turned out to be right--the implication being that he was the man who was guilty of the unfairness. As a matter of plain common sense, nobody on earth could have complained if we had bought bonds quite freely during the negotiations, because we knew nothing of what would be paid any more than anybody else. It was a surprise, enough, to all concerned to hear that I had given orders against it and that these orders had in practically every detail been carried out.

After the investigation was over, TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT, which some months before the investigation had sided with Mr. Slaght in his ravings about my so-called misconduct with respect to Ontario Power Service bonds, and had a real run-in with me personally as a result (see my letter in SATURDAY NIGHT, which appeared some time in 1933), was decent enough to say that I had come out of the whole thing even whiter than when I went in.

If you ever want to discuss with me the report of the Commission, I will be only too glad to entertain you on the subject.

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I should have mentioned above that I personally had not a single bond of Ontario Power Service Company at any time. The whole cry was a lot of junk. It cost the Province tens of thousands and it cost us a lot of money too. Not one of us concerned--or charged, if you like to use the word--ever got hold of the full Commission report. It came out long after the enquiry closed, and on the floor of the Legislature the Hon. George Henry declared on his responsibility as a Member of the House that Mr. Justice Smith had held up the issue of the report and had indeed refused to sign it and never did sign it until his son, Arnold Smith, was first appointed at a good salary by the Hepburn Government an officer of the Ontario Liquor Control Board. Mr. Hepburn rose to warn Mr. Henry that he was making a very serious charge. Mr. Henry stuck to his guns and said that his words were entirely true. The charge was never denied by Mr. Justice Smith, or so far as I can recall, by anybody. Anyway, the Latchford-Smith report was legal bunkum. This is ~~[illegible]~~ indicated and made pretty clear by my speech in the Senate of January 17, 1935. In that speech I read a letter I had written the Prime Minister (Mr. Bennett) dated January 4, 1935 and his reply dated January 7, 1935. Unless you have plenty of time for more malodorous humbug, these letters are about all you need in order to get at the utter inanity of such terms of the Latchford-Smith report as were allowed to reach us. If Evidence given had shown us guilty of wrongdoing we certainly would have been sued for damages. We never were. Personally I was hoping we would be.

Perhaps I should mention that I did have a Bond, not of Ontario Power Service Co. but of the Hydro Electric Power Commission. I think it was for $1,000 or a little more. It had nothing to do with the Ontario Power Service matter in any way, having been bought long before, but while I was a Commissioner ~~member~~ of Hydro. Even Latchford had to admit that I had a perfect right to buy it if I wanted to, though Slaght affected to be terribly scandalized at ~~by~~ its purchase by a Hydro Commissioner. If Slaght was right in this, then it would be an unethical act--indeed, one of business immorality--if a member of the Government of Canada were to buy a Victory Bond. Such a purchase ~~Tho~~, in my time at least, was considered a slight indication of patriotism.

You will see in my letter to Mr. Bennett that, though being put on trial for conduct which was part of my public duties as a Hydro Commissioner, I was refused even an undertaking ~~a recommendation~~ by the Commissioners that they would recommend that Counsel be assigned to me. The man who made the application for me was Mr. Percy Gordon, who soon became Hon. Mr. Justice Gordon and is still Judge of the Court of Appeal of Saskatchewan. Of course, I would have had no such right at all but for the fact that until at least found otherwise, my conduct in all matters complained of was ~~on behalf of and in the interests of the State~~ in discharge of public duties. The same principle should have entitled other members of the Commission and of the former Government to be supplied with Counsel.

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If a Government can put every member of a previous Government on trial, or every important officer or Commissioner of a previous Government, on trial whenever it wishes, no one taking responsibility for charges made, and no one making specific ~~and concrete~~ charges at all, and then can compel them not only to give all their time ~~through~~ for as long as Royal Commissioners desire to demand that time (such Commissioners being paid high fees for their services as such) and then can as well put them in the witness box to prove their own guilt, put all their employees in the witness box and virtually disintegrate their business, ~~without~~ no one taking the least responsibility for recompense, it is sheer pretense to call the country free. This cannot be done with a prisoner charged with crime: nothing approaching it can be done.

As a last notation, it may be worthwhile to recall that, later on, while making a speech in my support in 1942 when I had again become Leader of the Conservative Party and as such was contesting South York, Mr. Hepburn frankly stated that he had been entirely wrong in his attacks on me and had been misled throughout by his then Attorney-General, the present Senator Roebuck. I have not the least doubt that he was misled by Senator Roebuck, but this does not acquit him nor by any means fully explain his own conduct.

An after-thought is worth recording. Though it does not do me either good or harm, it was in black days that the Government of George Henry decided to take over, if it could at a reasonable price, the Ontario Power Service property. The Commission found that the price paid for the Bonds--60¢ on the dollar--had no relation to their value whatever and was just paid because of the needs on appeal of the Bondholders. It very soon turned out that no Government ever made as advantageous a purchase in the history of this Province or any other Province. In fact, (though, of course, a much smaller transaction) it was, relatively I think, more a gainful deal than the purchase of the Suez Canal shares by Disraeli. The Ontario Treasury was ahead by millions on the purchase--and many millions. The details I got verbally from the former Chief Engineer, Mr.Gaby in his lifetime, but they would still be ascertainable at the office of the Hydro Commissioner here. If ever there was an unconscionable bargain driven against bondholders or against anybody, it was driven on the taking over of these bonds. No doubt the Government just had to make an unconscionable bargain in those depression days. When the word "millions" is used it does not mean two or three. I feel confident I would be right in using the words tens of millions.

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Further, instead of the Hepburn crowd being vindicated on their claim that the power found purchased when they went into power was more then the Province would ever need, the fact is that it was only a very short time until twice the amount of power then under control of Hydro was necessary. Now it is I think far greater than that. Meantime, though, although the Courts held that the contracts with the power development companies were valid at law and honestly negotiated, the Hepburn Government had cancelled them by legislation put through the Ontario House, and stamped the fair name of Ontario with the shame of repudiation forever. ~~Longchamx~~ Ontario, the richest of our Provinces, was the first to repudiate. Ontario people, if they are men, can only look upon the whole repudiation performance as not only shameful, but stupid.

In my comparatively short term as Hydro Commissioner I was able to render worthwhile service, due to my investment and financial experience. The Hydro had a very large issue of bonds payable in American currency falling due. The subject was brought up before the Commission by myself, and I took the leading part in urging that we should again borrow ~~the~~ American funds with which to pay these bonds. We were able to do so at a very reasonable rate of interest for that time, 5%, from a Canadian company doing heavy business in the U. S. U. S. funds were, I think, at a high premium not much under ~~approximate~~ 20%. This indebtedness to the Canadian Company, in American funds, which we incurred, Hydro was later able to discharge with American funds at par or better. Further, we had indebtedness payable in sterling in a very large sum as well. Sterling was at an important discount. I principally prevailed on Hydro to pre-pay these bonds, getting advantage of the discount. The borrowing of the funds to do so proved exceedingly profitable, because the discount amounted to a large sum. The total saving to Hydro on the two transactions ran something in the neighbourhood of $1,600,000. I do not think it would be very good form to be giving such details in a biography. I was tempted to mention them in my evidence before the Commission, but restrained myself.

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On my way home from Australia at the end of 1934, word reached me that an action had been entered by the new Hydro Commission, in the Ontario Supreme Court, against myself and Mr. Maguire of the former Commission, and against Mr. Lucas, Counsel for the Commission, and also against Dr. F. A. Gaby, Chief Engineer. ~~There is no doubt that~~ This was done at the instance of the then Attorney-General of Ontario, Hon. A. W. Roebuck.

Some considerable time before, a steady stream of attacks upon Hydro had come from the United States. Newspapers carried many news despatches, and doubtless also editorial or other comments were founded upon them, making reckless and serious criticism of the conduct of the enterprise--all tending to affect Hydro's general credit as well as reputation. It was decided to get to the source of this criticism if possible, and a reputable firm of U. S. detectives was engaged for this purpose. I do not think I was on Hydro at the time this decision was made--certainly I was not present at the time of the decision. What the terms of the report were I do not know, because I must have been off the Hydro entirely before it was received. Certainly I had ceased to be a member when payment was authorised to the detective firm. It cost something between four and five thousand dollars. This was the sum for which suit was entered for recovery, the plea being that Hydro had no power to employ this detective firm and had no authority to pay its bill, and consequently that everyone concerned in the employment and in payment of the bill was compellable to return the money to Hydro's treasury.

Mr. J. R. Cartwright, K. C., acted for Messrs. Lucas, Maguire and myself, and Mr. W. N. Tilley, K. C., for Dr. Gaby. The Deputy Attorney-General, (Deputy Attorney General) Mr. Humphries was acting for the new Hydro Commission, along with Hydro's own Counsel.

We defendants, of course, pleaded that we, that is, those members who acted, had ample authority to engage the firm and to pay them, and ~~that~~ in doing so we were acting faithfully in discharge of our duties. From the very beginning we tried to get the case on to trial, but were blocked by Counsel for Hydro or for the Government at every stage. One reason after the other was given for failure to proceed--mostly the Deputy Attorney-General pleaded overwork. It must have been 1937 before we

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were able to get adjudication in Court. The case came up before Mr. Justice Rose, whom personally I had not known before though he had been upon the Bench for many, many years. Needless to add, even had the claims of the Plaintiffs as to lack of ~~power~~ authority been correct, there was no excuse for suing me. I had had nothing to do with the matter, and this they knew quite well, for it would be shown on the minutes. Obviously Mr. Roebuck wanted headlines in the newspapers to do me all harm possible--at least I am incapable of thinking of any other reason for including me as defendant.

At the hearing finally, Senator Salter Hayden, a Liberal Senator and a Toronto lawyer of repute, was acting for the Plaintiffs. He conducted his part of the hearing fairly and creditably. Mr. Cartwright, for myself and for Messrs. Lucas and Maguire, said very little. He didn't need to. He asked very few questions of any witness. I insisted finally on going in the box myself, and, of course, had no difficulty with the few questions asked. While stating, as was proper, that I had no part in the engagement of the detectives and no part in paying them, I went on to say (for it was for this purpose I insisted on being a witness) that while not present, and having no part in the affair, I would have supported it had I been there, under the circumstances of the time. Finally, on being dismissed, I took occasion to ask Counsel for the Hydro (Mr. Hayden) if he could explain to the Court why my name had been included as defendant. His answer was: "You will have to ask somebody else."

Immediately the case was through, Judge Rose gave Judgment for all four defendants and charged all costs against the Plaintiffs. Not only did he do this, but he levelled serious and cogent criticism against the new Hydro Commission for launching the action, and described its allegations in Statements of Claim as not only unjustified but cruel.

In addition to what has been recited above, references were made in the House by Premier Hepburn more than once to the investment organizations of which I was the head, and whose securities of course were badly depleted in value due to the long and unprecedented collapse of market quotations.

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I knew I had been guilty of no misconduct whatever in the discharge of my managerial duties, but was quite conscious that publicity incident to anything in the nature of an investigation would itself do tremendous harm to our shareholders and our organisation. There were rumours of such investigation, and Premier Hepburn, at least once on the floor of the House, and I think more than once, stated definitely that such was going to be made. For some reason, none was ever made. For this I was very glad, on account of my solicitude for the shareholders who already had lost heavily in the diminished value of their holdings.

It is quite aside from all that is recited above (but necessary for you to know) that although the value of shareholders' assets in our concerns went down drastically to only a fraction of what had been invested therein, as did that in all similar concerns throughout the Dominion (including one managed by Mr. Roebuck), I was able, by years of application, to see all these values restored (and more than restored) in every company except one--the smallest of all--Fourth Canadian General Investment Trust Limited. This we were not able to hold up, though we made great sacrifices to do so, but we did do something which I have not heard of any others doing:--We gave to every shareholder a junior interest in the Managing Company, so that if all went well there would be at least something for every shareholder of this unfortunate concern. This also has turned out well, and each shareholder of Fourth Canadian General Investment Trust has seen his interest in the Managing Company become relatively substantial, and I have certainly not given up hope that even these shareholders (that is, those who had not sold their interest) will yet get value in full back again. Such conduct was entirely voluntary on the part of the managing concern. There may have been others who acted similarly, but if so, I do not know of them. You may depend upon it, there has been nothing unworthy or discreditable related to all the business operations in which I have borne a leading part--quite the contrary.

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Also on all available occasions I had encouraged Commissional contacts with French speaking people.

## THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

After being chosen Leader in 1920, I determined to master, to the utmost of my power, the French language. Necessarily very little time was available then, and much did I lament having not performed this duty long years before. True, I had some education in French at the Collegiate Institute, and a little--but very little--in my first year at Toronto University. There was much--very, very much--lacking, mainly sufficient association with French people, such as would compel conversation in their language. One's ear does not tune in readily to the spoken word in another tongue after he passes middle life. I had, however, done a fair amount of reading in French, and rarely had difficulty in getting the meaning. Further, my pronunciation of the language was at least better than the average of those who had so little practice in conversation. After a time I could write out short speeches in French, but usually when it was necessary to speak at any considerable length, I had my own French revised by French-speaking colleagues. The best I got to be able to do was to deliver short addresses in the language--most of them prepared in advance--but I could, when occasion demanded, speak briefly without preparation, taking care to keep in fairly well-known paths and taking no risk of getting swamped. Frequently I talked as long as ten minutes in this way. Other longer speeches were fully prepared in advance. On one occasion I spoke 29 minutes without the use of my text, at a very large meeting at the Forum in Montreal. Admittedly this was more a feat of memory than it was a true measure of my command of the language. Whenever I had difficulty in proceeding, I was able to improvise until getting on the right track again.

On one occasion in debate in the Commons it became necessary to quote a paragraph from a text which was in French. I stated that it would be best for me to translate it. Immediately a large number across the floor, thinking that my pronunciation and accent would likely evoke derision, demanded that I read the original French. This was done, and to their credit, more than to mine, they applauded heartily.

Realising the handicap an English public man, or any Canadian of wide connection, is under in his Parliamentary or social life without being a master of French, my wife and I decided that our eldest son, Ted., should take his training in law entirely in that language. After graduating from R. M. C. in 1926, we accordingly sent him to a French University. He took his entire training at Laval in Quebec City and was, I believe, the only English-speaking student there.

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Happily the difficult task which confronted him did not for a moment discourage him. He set himself resolutely to surmount all barriers, took an excellent standing throughout his examinations and graduated with high credit indeed. I think he was 2nd in his year. After graduation he was himself anxious to further improve his command of the French tongue, and to this end wished to spend a winter in Paris. There he proceeded ~~toward~~ on in the latter half of 1929, and on his return some nine months after, it was everywhere conceded that the trip had been worthwhile. It is doubtful if anyone whose natural language is English speaks French more freely or speaks better French than he does. Unfortunately, he has had at no time an inclination for public life, but his French has been of great value in his practice of law in the Province of Quebec, where he has lived throughout and since his College days.

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THE ST. MARYS RECEPTION - 1920

You will find the speech I made on this occasion in "U & U", page 101. The date was August 16, 1920.

This was a day that one could never forget. It was fine, Summer weather. The location of the reception was on what we called "the flats" in St. Marys, an area between the trout creek and the River Thames and maintained by the Town as a park and athletic field as long as I can remember.

The reception was entirely non-partisan, and every speech made was in harmony with such an event. There was a possible exception in that made by Mr. Herbert Mowat. Mr. Mowat had always been a Liberal but came over to the Union Government in 1917 and was elected as Liberal Unionist for Parkdale, I think it was. He was entirely loyal to the war programme and every other important policy of the Union Government, and felt so strongly (particularly on the subject of the war) that he was inclined to be critical of the conduct of the Liberal Party in respect thereof. To this he gave some very moderate expression in his speech. I heard a little criticism of him on that account, but very little.

Speeches were made by the Mayor, Mr. ; the Collegiate Institute Principal, Mr. S. K. Martin who had been Principal throughout practically all the years I was attending the Collegiate; by the Hon. Peter Smith, then Provincial Treasurer in the Drury Government and member for one of the Perths (I think it was South Perth) in the Ontario Legislature; also I think a speech was made by Mr. F. G. Sanderson, later Liberal M. P. for the riding and for a time Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons. The Reeve of Blanshard also made an address.

The St. Marys Journal of the week would give a much fuller account than I can offer from memory at the present time, but it certainly was a memorable day for me.

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TREATY OF SÈVRES - 1923

I think it was in the Session of 1923 that a rather extraordinary occurrence took place in the House of Commons. Just at 3 o'clock as I was entering the Chamber from the Opposition lobby immediately to the East of it, I was handed some press despatch by John Stevenson, a member of the Press Gallery. The origin of the despatch I cannot now remember, but it was from Britain,--no doubt from a newspaper and certainly not from the British Government. The intimation of the despatch was something to the effect that Britain was consulting her Dominions with respect to their attitude toward the conduct of Turkey. I rose on the Orders of the Day and referred to the intimation which had just reached me and asked if the Government--or probably I asked the Prime Minister if he--would make a statement on the subject.

(In this connection I am just giving my recollection over a great number of years, because the incident was of some importance, but very certainly it would be necessary for you to look up the account in Hansard. You would probably get it under the heading of "Turkey" or under the heading of my name in the Index, at some point where I enquired respecting Turkey. The exact details are important in this case.)

Turkey, as you know, was opposed to Britain and her Allies in the First Great War. I can remember her conduct being very scathingly denounced by Mr. Lloyd George. It took longer to arrive at a Treaty with her than with any other important unit of the enemy, but finally the Treaty of Sevres was reached. As you know, Sir Robert Borden, representing Canada, had insisted on separate representation for the Dominion (other Dominion leaders followed his example) at the Conference of the Allies at Versailles, and separate representation in respect of assent to Treaties, the ratification of Treaties, etc. This was the first time the Dominions had so asserted their position--indeed, it was the first time they really had any right to do so.

When the Treaty of Sevres was reached, or certainly when the Treaty reached Canada for ratification by the Canadian Parliament, Mr. King was in office and Mr. King himself moved in Parliament the ratification of the Treaty. This would be one Session--possibly two--before the occurrence of the incident which I am relating here.

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When I brought the matter up on the Orders of the Day, as above set out, Mr. King appeared to resent it bitterly. In the course of his railing against me he took occasion, as he expressed it himself, to point out to the House that the British Government was communicating with the Leader of the Opposition over the head of the Government of Canada. This was an outrageous suggestion. I had never given him the slightest reason to think that I had any word from the British Government, and anyone with as much experience with that Government as he had had would know that there was no possibility of their doing such a thing as communicating with an Opposition Leader in any one of the Dominions.

At once I protested that Mr.King's allegation was not only false but utterly without base of any kind. The information I got was from a newspaper man at the door of the Chamber. However, he in no way retracted or modified his protest in the slightest. The communication which had come to the Dominion Government turned out to be an enquiry from the Dominions Office addressed to other Dominions as well as ourselves, and following other information which had been given the Dominions respecting violation of the Treaty of Sevres by Turkey by seizure of certain territory and territorial rights denied her in the Treaty. The enquiry was as to whether, if it should be thought wise to make a show of force against Turkey, the Dominions would feel like being represented. So far as I can recall, Mr. King gave no information at all as to what representations or enquiries had been made of the Dominion, but of that I cannot be quite certain. Anyway, the enquiry brought back at the hands of Canada quite a brusque reply, and the press--that is to say, the Government press--throughout the country was rather hotly critical of the British Government for even suggesting that we should have anything to do with offering resistance to Turkey. The Government clearly was going to take the stand that we had no concern. We had been satisfied with rising to the dignity of an independent signatory of the Treaty, but if there was to be trouble in maintaining the integrity of the Treaty, that was for Britain only, not for us. I felt, on the contrary, that the enquiry was a justified enquiry and should be treated with dignity and consideration; that as we had asserted our position as an independent nation in respect of negotiation of the Treaty, by signature and ratification thereof, we had a right to treat seriously a violation of its terms and sit down with Britain in that spirit and, if necessary, with other parties to the Treaty, and make up our minds collecitvely what was the wise and proper reaction.

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A day or so afterwards I was addressing the Canadian Club in Toronto and outlined my position in the sense described above, and went on to say that when a call came in respect of a Treaty which we, along with other portsion of the Empire, had signed, we should meet that call in the spirit described by Laurier some years before:--"Ready, ay, ready." But certainly I did not say that "ready, ay, ready" applied to an immediate application of force. Very clearly my words contemplated an attitude of readiness to accept our share of responsibility after consultation and agreement when ~~a question of~~ violation of a Treaty to which we had been a party was under review.

The Government Party, true to their historic practice, jumped on this speech as a pronouncement by Mr. Meighen that he was "ready, ay, ready, to go to war against Turkey; and in my absence from the House at least, taunts along this line were thrown across the floor.

Later on in the House you will probably find that I had something to say on this subject again, and I can recall Dr. Morand, a French-Canadian Conservative member from Essex, giving very effective support and defence to my position. The words "Ready, ay, ready" were originally used by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in (I am sure) the Naval Debate on a Motion of Sir George Foster in 1909 (possibly 1910) when Sir Wilfrid Laurier applied the words far more widely than I did, in 1923. This, Dr. Morand emphasized in his speech.

The practice of clamantly requesting, and, indeed, demanding, rights in respect of foreign or external affairs, but indignantly repudiating the slightest obligation which flows from those rights, has been the historic policy and habit of Mackenzie King and all Mackenzie King Governments.

Just what finally resulted I will not venture to set out at the present time, but I think the Treaty of Sevres was importantly modified. Perhaps it was wisely modified, but from all that was ever given Parliament, I feel safe in adding that before Britain acted she was made clearly to understand from Canada that the burden of the situation was on her and in no sense on us,-- this at least was what was understood in Canada as the King Government's position.

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## 1938 CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION

The Conservative Leader, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, had in Early months of 1938 very definitely notified ~~the~~ his Party and the public of his intention to retire from Leadership, ~~and~~ He called a Convention which met ~~in July 1938~~ at Ottawa, for the purpose of electing his successor. This Convention met on July 5th. The previous day Mr. Bennett had asked to see me, and when I entered his office, requested me to be ready to address the Convention at its opening or as soon as speeches started on the subject of the King Government's refusal to permit training of British airmen in Canada. There was very real apprehension at that time of another war with Germany, and certainly most evident advantages in air-training could be obtained in this country because of its extensive range, its geographical location far from Germany, and for other reasons. Manifestly, training by a British organization was essential, because air-training naturally and necessarily had advanced farther in Great Britain that it had in this country, and secondly, because the men when trained would be fighting as British officers and under British officers and within Britain's own organization. I urged Mr. Bennett that as he would be making the principal speech he should cover this subject. We both agreed that it was the outstanding question just then. However, he felt otherwise as to who should make the speech, and I yielded to his request. You will find fuller details in UNREVISED AND UNREPENTED, page 306, which, indeed, is a report of the speech itself.

(In this connection, also look up "U & U" - "Canada's War Effort," page 360, and especially a considerable list of questions asked by myself in the Senate, and answers received to same--this recital commencing on page 372.)

The speech itself was well received--remarkably so, but there was as well evidence that certain French-Canadian delegates at the Convention did not like any reference to ~~the~~ any subject having to do with possible war being made at all.

The principal candidates for the Leadership were Hon. Dr. R. J. Manion; Mr. Murdoch A. MacPherson, K. C., of Regina; Joseph Harris, M. P., of Toronto, and Hon. J. Earl Lawson, K. C., also from Toronto.

I went to the Convention intending definitely to vote for Dr. Manion--this because of my certain knowledge that he had been for a long time not only a supporter in Parliament and a close associate in public affairs, but as well a thoroughly loyal member of at least two Governments of which I had been the head. On the other hand, I well knew that Mr. MacPherson was a man of high character and ability, and it was with very sincere reluctance that I

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contemplated voting against him. However, after listening to the speech Dr. Manion made, which seemed to me far more directly and definitely constructed to insure his elevation to Leadership than to really serve the true interests of Canada, I just could not vote for him and did not. I supported Murdoch MacPherson.

Mr. Bennett spoke later, and spoke well. He gave no intimation of any change of his own intentions. Later on, though, just before the Convention was finally to decide on its choice, I was approached by two of his friends--one from Nova Scotia and one from Ontario. These persons informed me that Mr. Bennett was prepared to reconsider and to accept a call to continue as Leader. They wished me to help him. I told them I would accede to their wishes to the extent of seeing him and discussing the situation with him, but stated that it seemed to me too late an hour for reconsideration. We were then a matter of less than thirty minutes from the ~~hour~~ Time set for decision. I did call Mr. Bennett and on request went immediately to his room. There is no doubt in my mind that the two parties who approached me were right in their analysis of his change of mind, though he did not in so many words say so. My own definite conviction then was, first, that a change at that time was unfair to other candidates; and, second, that it would be deemed to be unfair to other candidates by the Convention generally. By reason of these considerations I very definitely feared that Mr. Bennett would be defeated. His defeat, if it did occur, would be not only humiliating to himself but would result in a serious cleavage in the Conservative Party. Therefore, my influence, whatever it amounted to, was against this change of front on his part. He agreed, and the Convention voted on the candidates already in nomination.

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RUN-IN WITH "REGINA LEADER-POST"

I think it was in February, 1941, that the following occurred:

A telephone message came to me saying that some speaker could not turn up at a Dinner being given by the Committee in charge of the Federated Charities campaign of that year, and wishing me to come over and take his place on the programme. This I did.

It was not very long previous that Mr. Bevin, of the Labour Government of Britain, had published a book. In this book he had come out definitely in favour of "Socialism in our time" as for some years advocated by his Party. At the time, of course, the Second Great War was on and a Coalition Government was in power headed by Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill.

Canada had enacted, some time before, certain measures, included in which was a heavy Corporations Tax and heavier Income Taxes. I, of course, was in the Senate at that time and remained there until about the end of 1941.

There was obviously no time to prepare a speech on any special subject, so I spoke along lines with which I felt my experience had made me thoroughly familiar. I offered no objection whatever to Income Taxes or Profits Taxes or Corporation Taxes, but emphasized the necessity of preserving our free society, and, to that end, emphatically proclaimed that it was a grave mistake for anyone to consider that profits in business could be eliminated by legislation. Perhaps the general run of my argument would be more accurately described as follows:

My contention was that to maintain the vast, vitally essential production necessary for world sustenance and indispensable conditions of health and warmth, there must be either: (1) A reward for enterprise, industry and efficiency in the form of wages and attainable profits; or (2) The application of compulsion--or, to put it plainly--force, at the hands of the State. I challenged my audience to conceive of any other means by which the tremendous aggregate of toil essential for the world's needs could be insured or guaranteed. We, therefore, had to face these two alternatives and no others: (1) The free State with the incentive of earnings and profit--earnings in definite form and adequate for labour, and profits in attainable form and measure, and, therefore, an incentive which would give assurance of a vast total of diversified enterprise entailing risk; (2) Force applied by the State.

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Not long after this meeting, reports came from Western Canada of a bitter attack upon me in the Sifton press--notably in the Regina Leader-Post. These papers made a quotation from the report of my speech. I took no exception to the quotation as a fair statement of what I had said. I did, however, take definite exception to an unwarranted inference drawn by the Leader-Post, etc., and wholly unjustified by the language quoted, that I had attacked the principle of a Profits Tax or was against Profits Taxes. I wasn't objecting to the extent to which taxes had gone, but I was pointing out that there was a limit beyond which taxes could not go--that either we had to maintain the incentive of possible profits, or, as a State, resort to force. You will be sent a file containing my letters to the Leader-Post and copies of their articles. You will note that my last letter was not published.

In this same connection, some words of mine in the Senate were taken up by the Toronto Star and I was severely rebuked. (Editorial enclosed) In a speech I made, I called attention to the fact that the indiscriminate absorption by the State of the rewards of toil or the rewards of enterprise could not do other than reduce the aggregate of toil and subtract from the spirit--and, consequently, the harvest--of enterprise. What I said was that I had talked with several who had emphasized that these results were inevitable and that they were themselves the victims of them and the exemplars. I enclose a letter on the subject which happens to be on my files here and which I wrote to the Toronto Star, and also their comment thereon. This was written at a time when the area of Profits Tax against a Company commenced at the average of profits for a year, two years--I think it was three years--immediately before the war and the profits for the year in which taxation was applied. This, I emphasized in the House and in my letter, meant that certain companies which were having a hard time and making little or no profits before the war were those that in most onerous form paid the tax; that those which were in other fields prosperous before the war, not being able to add greatly to their earnings, paid very little tax. Anyway, the point I was trying to hammer home was this:--That there had to be in all taxation, whether on earnings or on wages or salaries or whatever it might be, a sufficient incentive left to insure that the job was undertaken and done. Some time afterwards I found that representatives of Labour were admitting that the accelerating incidence of taxation on wages was such that the labourer was not ready to work overtime because the tax on the last

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increments of earnings was so heavy as to not make it worth their while. Eugene Forsey told me that he pointed out to certain Members of the House that their contention on this line was exactly the same contention as I had made back in 1941 in respect of Profits Taxes, and that one man to whom he pointed this out replied that anyway it was common sense and that I was quite right in what I said at the time.

This is a rather rambling summary, but I think after you have read the letters and editorials referred to, you will have a pretty clear understanding of my contention throughout.

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## 1918 IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

As respects the Conference of 1918, beginning (from memory) near the end of April and continuing for several weeks, I attended with Sir Robert Borden and was present from its opening until very near its close. Certain of the discussions warranted my intervention, these having to do with subjects affecting Canada with which I was especially familiar, but, of course, the major and by far the major burden of Canada's part in this Conference was borne by Sir Robert Borden. Perhaps a comment as to the main impressions I still have of it would be worthwhile.

Right Hon. David Lloyd George was Prime Minister and presided throughout. Botha of South Africa was present for his country, and, at least toward the end, General Smuts was there as well. Hughes was chief representative from Australia and Massey from New Zealand. Newfoundland was represented by Mr. Lloyd. Other eminent members of the British Government were present throughout, alternating from time to time.

These were days when clouds were all around us. There seemed scarcely a ray of light to penetrate the dark shadows. Our morning opened with news from the battlefronts, chiefly from France, and this news seemed never to be good. I well remember the daily anxiety of us Canadian delegates as to the size of the German forces immediately opposite our Canadian Divisions in France, and enquiries were made on each successive morning as to whether any proof had come of members of German divisions known to have been stationed directly against ours on the battle front having been identified among prisoners taken by our Canadian forces, thus establishing them as having been moved to other sections of the line, where pressure was greater and where the struggle was raging at its highest. Any such evidence of the enemy thus calling for aid from different sections, and especially from those opposite our men, was considered as something in the nature of relief. It must be said, though, that the news was almost entirely unfavourable. Associated with such melancholy reflections, however, one reports with pride that there was no feeling of dismay or even a symptom of irresolution. These words applied, and applied without reservation, to members of the British Government and representatives of all Dominions. Mr. Lloyd George himself, whatever else he might have lacked, had beaming from his own personality an unending inspiration. Vitality of body and spirit was always at an incomparable height in the British Premier. This vitality was certainly a precious and indispensable possession throughout these tense and sombre weeks. Lloyd George

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had not everything that makes for greatness, but this priceless power he did possess, and his country reaped the reward.

I had considerable contact with Lord Curzon. He was a man of strength of character, of wide scholarship, of prodigious industry and one who sincerely believed that a hard-working and devoted aristocracy was not a sign of national decay. His presentation of a Foreign Office review, or indeed of an argument ~~indeed~~ on any subject, was always classic in construction and impressive in its workmanship ~~thoroughness~~. His gifts were such that in the generation to which he belonged it had probably been a mistake on his part to accept a Peerage. His capacity for work was extraordinary. Growing out of this it is not improbable that he failed to develop a power of delegation. I remember well being informed that he managed his domestic establishment with the same thoroughness and passion for detail as he exhibited in public affairs. He even engaged, and personally paid, his own servants.

Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain was a member sitting frequently at this Imperial Conference. He did not impress me as possessed of the strong and resourceful personality which characterized his father, but he was a thoroughgoing, honourable Englishman of good ability and devoted to the service of his country. His interventions in the Conference were carefully prepared and his contentions well supported. At that time his brother, Neville Chamberlain, had not, I think, reached the House--at all events he had not reached the Cabinet.

The figure who impressed me most in 1918 was that of Winston Churchill. He was then suffering from the consequences of ~~the~~ failure of his brilliant scheme to short-circuit the enemy and reach an early and triumphant end of the war by forcing the Dardanelles. This venture cost him the loss of his portfolio as First Lord of the Admiralty and resulted in his resignation from the Administration and actual participation in the conflict in France as Colonel of his Regiment. For many months he had braved all the dangers and hardships incident to trench warfare, and, as I was informed, not a few added perils which his insatiable appetite for adventure had brought upon himself. Finally, Mr. Lloyd George had, however, brought him back and placed him in a minor office in the Administration, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Though he had visited Canada early in the century (1901) I had not seen him until the Imperial Conference of 1918.

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In this he did not take much part, but did take occasion to speak in my hearing about twice. Further, it was my good fortune to be invited to luncheon at his home, and there I had the advantage of as interesting and inspiring a conversation as I had ever before enjoyed. Well do I remember being seated in the living room at the request of Mrs. Churchill, pending Winston's arrival, and observing to her that a painting of her husband on the wall left upon me the impression of a man half as old again as he was. She explained that the painting was done while he was suffering the pains of the bitterest disappointment of his life--the failure of his Gallipoli project--and that it did full justice to his appearance at the time. It is always a source of gratification to me to remember that, though by no means qualified to judge of military or naval strategy, I was always attracted by what seemed to me the soundness of Mr. Churchill's conception with respect to the Gallipoli enterprise. Its failure was in no way traceable to any defect in his plan; it was traceable solely to excessive caution inherent in a leadership which at the time distrusted this brilliant man, and in a consequent inadequacy of execution. Churchill paid the penalty, but Churchill was not the man at fault. If his idea had been seized with befitting imagination and developed with vigour it would have shortened the war by two years. From my judgment of Winston Churchill formed at the Conference of 1918, I have never found reason to depart.

Many years before--in 1912--I had sincerely admired and vigorously defended a memorandum which he prepared at the request of the Government of Canada setting out what in his judgment was the best direction in which Canada could enhance having regard to the rising German menace the strength and efficacy of Britain's fleet. For this memorandum he was bitterly reviled by many on the floor of the Canadian House of Commons. It can be added, though, that quite a number of those who vilified him then, became his ardent admirers in later years. Mr. Churchill was right in the memorandum of 1912; he was right in his Gallipoli project; just as right in both as he proved to be through the long discouraging years of the 30's when, alone and unloved, he tried to rouse Britain to her peril.

This meeting in London was the occasion of my first visit to the Old Land, and it proved as well to be the darkest period for Britain of the First Great War. I, myself, had no interest in driving around to see the country. My thoughts were centred on the conflict. There did come an occasion

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when it was possible for me to get across the Channel and visit quite a number of Regiments from Canada who were at the time either engaged in battle or under definite apprehension of immediate engagement. It proved possible to see a larger number of our officers and men than I had expected to see, but, of course, I tried zealously to get in touch with those from my own constituency and others whom I knew. I was able to see my brother, Edward, who was a private in ~~England~~ Infantry, and the joy of finding him well and strong was itself enough to make the trip worthwhile. A great part of his service in France consisted of machine-gun operation.

I remember addressing soldiers on some special occasion--I think it was a sports event. The principal speech on this occasion was made by Sir Robert Borden.

When the work of the Conference was over I immediately boarded ship for home. It became possible on the journey back to see at last some signs ~~some signs~~ of returning joy~~ful living again~~, because the war news we received by cable was of a most encouraging kind--in fact, the first rays of light which shone from the battlefields of the First Great War came during the hot days of late July and early August when we were dodging submarines on our ~~the~~ way back to Canada.

Before concluding my references to the personnel of the Conference, appropriate mention should be ~~have been~~ made of Lord Birkenhead. No one could sit in the company of this man and listen to his observations without being impressed, indeed, arrested, by his brilliance. His intellectual eminence was always in evidence--indeed, it protruded from every pore. He seemed to get command of a subject almost instantaneously and was ever able to support his judgment with almost startling cogency and brevity. His mind had the virility of Churchill's. He was equally capable of intense application, but appears to have lacked that insatiable appetite for toil, or rather, perhaps, that tenacity of character which carried his friend Churchill through long decades of tremendous achievement to undying fame. In simpler words, he did not succeed in directing his destiny with the wisdom which commanded the life of Churchill.

Of the latter it might also be added that while he was not without faults; while, in particular, he was capable of a rudeness both inappropriate ~~un~~ and unmerited, he was equally incapable of anything

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even remotely verging on dishonour. He was as good as his word under all conditions and with all men.

I regret not having been able to form the same judgment of Mr. Lloyd George. (not for publication)

The subject of the Conference should not be dismissed without a further reference to the Rt. Hon. Jan Christian Smuts. As already noted, I saw considerable of Mr. Smuts both at the War Cabinet of 1918 and at the London meeting in 1921. It was very manifest on both occasions that he enjoyed in really marvellous measure the confidence of all members of the British Government. No one could be present at ~~the~~ discussions in which he took part without admiration both for his character and talents. He was able to bring help and guidance in what were and can still rightly be described as Imperial matters, transcending in value those which most other representatives at these meetings were able to supply. His fidelity to the true interests of the British Commonwealth was unquestioned, and in maintaining these true interests as the leading statesman of the Union of South Africa, he was no doubt bound to carry a heavier onus than that sustained by those who spoke for other Dominions. The whole Commonwealth, and, indeed, the whole world, were vastly better for the life of Smuts.

On the occasion of the 1918 Conference, or War Cabinet, I went over alone. The danger at that time of submarines was very great. I remember well being asked to call on His Majesty at Buckingham Palace and having had quite a chat. It was then that my formal admission took place to the Imperial Privy Council. Something of a ceremony is performed by the King in conferring the honour. His Majesty showed intense interest not only in Canada but in all matters of consequence, whether they might be urgent or not. What I noted chiefly was that only ~~matters~~ subjects of consequence seemed to have any place in his mind at all. One could not help but be impressed with the spirit of intense devotion to duty which burned within him. Then, and later on, I also met Queen Mary, but cannot remember what featured the conversation. She was a person of outstanding and impressive dignity and carriage, and no doubt is the same today.

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Lionel Curtis I got to know quite well. You, however, have read ~~know~~ as much about him as I ~~do~~ have and will agree that he has been a really worthwhile factor in the study of Empire problems. The last time I saw him was in 193~~5~~8, I think. He was on the boat with my wife and myself between Vancouver and Victoria and I had a chat with him then. He was on his way to a meeting of the Institute of International Affairs to be held in Australia. A grandson of Edward Blake (Hume I think was his name) was also on board, bound for the same destination, but unfortunately met his death by drowning before his return.

Yes, I met Mr. Asquith, both in 1918 and 1921. I was at dinner at his house on ~~each occasion~~ my first visit and in company with Mrs. Meighen on the latter occasion. Though he said nothing derogatory about Lloyd George in my hearing, I was informed authoritatively that he felt very keenly his treatment at the latter's hands on the accession of Lloyd George to the Premiership. His wife, generally known as Margot, did not conceal her hostility. The fact is, though, I was much impressed with Asquith. True, he did not ~~impress~~ appeal to one as having the drive of Lloyd George, but undoubtedly he was his intellectual superior. I do not think I can recall any conversations with the dynamic Welshman from which I seemed to gain so much as from those with the great Asquith. ~~He~~ The latter was extremely jealous of his reputation as a speaker, and I understand always had a rule ~~impressed~~ conveyed to ~~on~~ those concerned, by his secretary, that he was not to be called on at any function to speak unless he had had two weeks' notice. Presumably also there would be an exception in cases where he had been requested and specially agreed. I heard him speak at luncheons myself and an admirable master of diction he was.

It might be mentioned here that on the 4th July, 1918, I spoke at Westminster Hall, London (the name of the Hall is from memory only) at a function held in honour of Britain's ally, the United States. The only other speaker I remember taking part was Winston Churchill.

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I also met Herbert Samuel and talked quite freely with him. He was a man of scholarship and great earnestness, and has had a fine career even though in some important and subjects his judgment has not always been right.

It is of interest to add that in 1918 at some function of consequence (the name of which is forgotten) I met and had quite a talk with John Morley. This was a ~~very~~ fortunate occurrence for me, as Morley was very close to the end of his days. His mind showed not the least symptom of deterioration. I recall that he was rather small in stature, with a healthy English complexion. Morley had, as you know, refused to follow the Asquith Government of which he ~~was~~ had long been a member into the First Great War. In this, of course, he was wrong, and after my talk with him I could not help but come to the conclusion that had he been younger and felt that he could measure up to the task which would have confronted him, he would have remained within the ~~ranks~~ Cabinet.

On the same visit I was present at a dinner at which Lord Rosebery and the Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin (who ~~for~~ many years before had been ~~was~~ Minister of Agriculture) were present. I sat next to Lord Rosebery throughout the dinner, and on that account it certainly was a memorable evening. The topics were varied, and I cannot remember any discussion worth recording, but I do know that he had no criticism whatever of Government policies preceding and entering into the war. Though he did not say so, there seemed no doubt in my mind that he favoured Asquith rather than Lloyd George.

Another man of real importance in those days was the Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane. I met him and had talks with him on two or three occasions. He is the one whose celebrated pronouncement "Germany is my spiritual home," was quoted against him ad infinitum throughout the period of the First Great ~~War~~. It hurt him undoubtedly, but there was more passion than reason in the adverse sentiment. ~~censure~~. Haldane was as loyal as any man in England, and, indeed, his handling of his task as War Minister just before the outbreak of hostilities ~~war~~ was characterized by tremendous energy and great capacity.

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Lastly--Lord Northcliffe. I saw quite a lot of him in 1918 and remember spending a week-end with him at his home in Southern England. On entering my room for the night, I found on the pillow a photograph of His Lordship which still hangs in my home. He was an ambitious, ebullient Englishman, a master of publicity. Nevertheless, there is some truth in the comment made by Lloyd George when he was recommended to keep close to Lord Northcliffe--"That is very much like going for an evening stroll with a grasshopper."

I should have mentioned that in the previous year (1917) Lord Northcliffe was in Canada and was in attendance on the floor of the House of Commons when I was mainly handling the Government end of ~~the~~ debate in Committee on the Military Service Act. Apparently he was impressed by the part of my work which he witnessed, and urged me to go down and visit him in New York. He was then representing the British Government, from the standpoint of war operations, in the United States. I do not remember exactly what his title was. This invitation I accepted, and while in New York with him in the Fall, he insisted on sending me in his car on a visit to Theodore Roosevelt--he having made the necessary appointment with Roosevelt. This entailed a journey to Stamford, Connecticut, where ~~Roosevelt~~ the former President was taking exercises at "Jack Cooper's Health Farm," in order to reduce his weight. ~~The~~ A special matter ~~that~~ which excited the interest of Lord Northcliffe was ~~the fact~~ that the name of my eldest son, born October 21, 1905, is Theodore Roosevelt Meighen. Never had I a more interesting two hours in my life than on the occasion of this visit. Roosevelt, it is true, was too heavy, weighing I would think ~~well~~ far over two hundred, but his physical vigour seemed almost superhuman, abounding in irrepressible energy, which sprang from every nerve and muscle of his frame. His mind was correspondingly active and he spent most of the time denouncing what he considered as lethargic prosecution of the war by the United States under leadership of President Wilson. He was resolute to take a command himself but had been persistently denied this opportunity. One son--and a very promising man he was--Quentin, fell in the war (Air Force, I think) as you will recall. No one could wrestle in conversation with such a dynamic personality and ever forget the experience. It seems incredible that the same man was dead about sixteen months afterwards from some infection which I ~~understand~~ was informed derived from his teeth.

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IMPERIAL CONFERENCE - 1921

This Conference which, of course, it was my duty to attend as Prime Minister, took place in London, commencing I think in the month of May, 1921. It lasted several weeks. There were many subjects which were submitted for review, but the chief one was the wisdom or unwisdom of Great Britain renewing her Treaty with Japan. This Treaty had been in effect for quite a number of years, and, in the main though not entirely, had been lived up to faithfully by Japan. No fault was ever found on the score of compliance with the Treaty on the part of Great Britain. There were certain respects in which it was quite possible to complain justly of Japan's performances of Treaty obligations, but these the representatives speaking for the British Government did not present to us as weighing at all heavily in the balance, and the Imperial Government came to the Conference unreservedly in favour of renewal. Attending on behalf of Britain were, first, the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George; second, the Foreign Secretary, Marquis Curzon and, as well, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Birkenhead and others. At the Conference, however, representatives of Australia and New Zealand--chiefly the Hon. W. M. Hughes and Hon. Mr. Massey, respectively Prime Ministers of these two countries--were the most aggressive protagonists of renewal. The value of these Conferences was very clearly brought home to me. It was quite evident that the question presented a wholly different aspect for these two sister Dominions from what it presented for Canada. They lived under the shadow of Japan--a comparatively near neighbour and a very powerful nation of distinctly alien origin, aggressive, efficient and of martial traditions. Under such circumstances, one can easily understand their desire to maintain, and to have Britain maintain, the friendliest relations with that country. I did not feel then, nor have I ever felt since, that having regard to the quite determined stand certain to be taken by Australia and New Zealand, the British representatives at the Conference could be expected, apart from the arguments advanced by Canada, to be less resolute than they were in favour of renewal.

General Smuts of South Africa assumed an impartial attitude. He was, of course, intensely interested, and whenever he made comments they were not only intelligent but valuable. As the discussion of the subject proceeded day after day over a period of two or three weeks (other topics at times temporarily intervened), I thought that General Smuts showed indications of being increasingly impressed by the arguments I was presenting.

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You already have, or can be immediately provided with, a pamphlet prepared some years ago by Professor Brebner of Columbia University, a Canadian by birth, dealing with ~~the treatment~~ my handling of the Japanese Treaty renewal at this Conference. This pamphlet is very laudatory of the ~~stand I took~~ strong resistance I set up on behalf of Canada and of the zeal and tenacity with which it was ~~supported~~ prosecuted. The Brebner pamphlet, however, does not do justice to ~~the~~ certain elements of strength ~~of~~ the British position or to the fairness with which they conducted their end of the controversy. They had many, and very important, factors to weigh one against the other and were most anxious to carry all the Dominions with them in the course ultimately to be taken.

As is well-known, my position was influenced and decided upon in large measure because of our close relations with the United States on the one hand and the British Commonwealth on the other. The maintaining of the friendliest ~~attitude~~ internal atmosphere between the ~~United Kingdom and the American Republic~~ two great nations was recognized as of first importance by the British Government, and, indeed, as well, by the other Dominions, but it did not occupy as dominant a position in the minds of ~~the~~ other Dominion statesmen as it did in the councils of Canada. The Government of which I was the head felt that it should not be necessary for the United Kingdom to be walking ~~in world affairs~~ arm in arm with the Empire of Japan. Such a relationship certainly was looked upon askance and would always be looked upon askance, by the United States. The effect was that whenever there was ~~an~~ international deportment on the part of Japan distasteful to the United States, Great Britain was more or less held responsible ~~for what~~, in this hemisphere, ~~was deemed undesirable conduct on the part of the great Eastern Empire~~. What I urged from the beginning was not that we should cast Japan into outer darkness or refuse any reasonable and useful Treaty alliance with her, but that in such an alliance we should seek first, anyway, to include other countries which had important Pacific interests, and especially to include the United States of America. Briefly expressed, the merits of this position advanced by myself on behalf of Canada, as against the programme of renewal of a purely bi-lateral Treaty between Britain and Japan, was the subject matter of ~~the somewhat~~ prolonged contention ~~and certainly the major contention of the Conference~~ — a contention which in dominant measure engaged the entire Conference

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Finally, we were all informed one fine day at Chequers (the country home of the British Prime Minister) of a most important development. All members of the Conference had been invited out to spend part of the day at this beautiful English estate. In addition to members of the Conference, there were quite a number of other dignitaries there, including the U. S. Ambassador to Britain, Mr. Harvey.

There Mr. Lloyd George announced that a suggestion had come from Washington that Britain and other countries importantly interested in the Pacific, and as well that other members of the British Commonwealth likewise importantly interested there, should meet at an early date in Washington with a view to coming to terms mutually satisfactory to all for dealing with Pacific problems and for dealing as well with general disarmament problems especially bearing on the Pacific. This, of course, was definitely what the Canadian Government wanted. It meant that an opportunity had come to tie the United States in with Britain's Treaty arrangements with Japan and to end what had seemed to us the unfortunate bi-lateral contractual partnership which both sides had been seeking to renew.

Personally I have no doubt that the initiative which brought about this result was originally taken by the British Government itself. Of this I had no factual evidence, but the course of events from the commencement of the discussion to its close convinced me that Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues had finally decided that something of the nature of what I had urged was a proper solution and that the way to bring it about was to have the proposal come from the U. S. itself.

You know, of course, that there followed what has been usually called a Disarmament Conference, in Washington, in the early Fall of 1921. On arrival in Canada, other factors soon decided me that, whatever might be the result, a General Election late in '21 or early in '22 was plainly a necessity, and on this account I made an appeal to Sir Robert Borden to represent Canada at this Conference in Washington, promising him all the assistance and co-operation the Government and the country possibly could give. Reviewing with him the whole problem and impressing on him the advantage to this country that one of his experience, prestige and stature should assume this heavy responsibility, I urged him to undertake another great task, for his country. Sir Robert, though still far from having recovered his normal strength, yielded to what seemed to him a duty to his

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country and agreed to take on the burden.

The proceedings of this London Conference ~~were~~ had been well and faithfully reported by Canadian pressmen in attendance in London. I knew of no attack worthy of attention on the course which I had pursued, and in the campaign which followed ~~no~~ neither on my return nor was any such attack ~~was~~ made by the Liberal leader or leg any ~~member~~ ~~the~~ member Opposition. I, therefore, did not feel myself justified in bringing the proceedings of the Conference, or my success thereat, into the campaign. In the whole course of the election struggle I never so much as mentioned this achievement as something to Canada's credit. It seemed to me the external affairs of this Dominion, just as the external affairs of any other land under democratic institutions, should not unnecessarily be made ~~the~~ a subject of Party polemics.

It is true the Montreal Star tried hard to picture me as one willing to wreck the Empire; was grateful to Providence for what it claimed was the skill of Lord Birkenhead, which found a way out of a very delicate and dangerous situation and rescued the British Empire from ~~the~~ peril into which, in the judgment of Lord Atholstan, my reckless self-confidence and inexperience had brought about. But the ebullitions of Lord Atholston were not in themselves a justification for abandoning a very salutary principle of public life.

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would immediately rise and move the application of Rule 17. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, however, rose simultaneously with Mr. Hazen. This was fully expected--and the Speaker also expected--when a Party Leader rises (especially one of the standing of Sir Wilfrid Laurier) that he shall be seen first and given the floor. This, Speaker Sproule did and recognized Laurier as having the floor.

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My paternal grandfather, Gordon Meighen, a school teacher by occupation, came from the neighbourhood of Dungiven in Northern Ireland about the year , and, along with a number of his nephews of the same name, settled at Balderson's Corners in the neighbourhood of Perth, in Lanark County, Ontario. There he built a school house and taught in it until the year 18 . Having decided to trek farther West, he obtained a character reference* from the Presbyterian clergyman of Perth and with little also made his way to the small town of St. Marys, in Blanshard Township, Perth County, Western Ontario. There also He built a stone school fronting north on Queen Street, a little eastward from the centre of the town. ~~There~~ In this he taught for a very few years. ~~By this time~~ Very soon he ~~had~~ married Isabella Irwin, who had also come, at some date unknown to me, from Northern Ireland, and two of whose brothers had taken up their abodes in the same neighbourhood,--one, John, at Tavistock, and the other, Joseph, on a concession road of Blanshard Township known as the Town Line (between Blanshard and Fullerton townships).

Gordon Meighen's two children, Joseph (my father) and Eliza Jane (afterwards Mrs. W. H. Gilpin), were born, the first in 1846 during his teaching days in St. Marys and the second in 1848 on his farm home in Blanshard referred to below.

The stone school was used for very many years as one of the St. Marys Public Schools and was taken down about twenty years ago.

I think it was in 1847 that my grandfather moved out into the Township of Blanshard and settled on one hundred acres of land next to that of his brother-in-law, Joseph Irwin, on the Town Line. This land he had acquired patent for in November 1844 from the Canada Land Company. Farming, however, could be for him only a part time occupation, and almost immediately he was instrumental in erecting another public school a mile from his farm home at a place known then, and still known, as Anderson. There he taught until he died in the year 1859.

Very long ago, Dr. John Sinclair, a practising physician in St. Marys, told me of having tramped through the bush nine miles, while preparing for his medical course, to get mathematical tuition from Gordon Meighen.

My father was thirteen years old when he was compelled, on account of the death of his father, to abandon school and help his mother handle the hundred-acre homestead. Early in 1871 he married Mary Jane Bell who was the

* This I have.

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eldest of ten children born to Henry Bell and his wife, the former Margaret Nesbitt, who at the time and for many years afterwards lived on their homestead about three-quarters of a mile eastward from the Meighen homestead. Both Henry Bell and his wife had also come from Northern Ireland, their families having lived in the neighbourhood of Cookstown near Belfast. Henry Bell died in 1881 and his widow lived until 1913 when she died at the home of her daughter, Henrietta (Mrs. Stacey) in St. Marys, at the age of eighty-six.

My paternal grandmother (Isabella Irwin Meighen), whom I always considered an unusually capable woman, lived until 1902, when she passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Gilpin, at the corner of College and Major Streets in the City of Toronto, on the eve of her ninety-second birthday.

The above covers two generations, and all that need be said as respects both grandparents and parents is that they were hard-working, honest and intelligent--all members, and loyal members, of the Presbyterian Church, and unselfishly devoted to the training and wellbeing of their families.

Joseph and Mary Jane Meighen had six children:--

Annie (Mrs. Wesley White) born 1872; died 1940 at Toronto;

Arthur, born June 16, 1874;

Sara (Mrs. D. Fred Robertson) born July 1876; died April 21, 1951, at Edmonton, Alta.

William, born October 1878; died October 30, 1951, at New Westminster, B. C.

Edward, born March 1881; died April 18, 1951, at Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.

Jennie (Mrs. Jack Anderson) born 1883; still living at Welland, Ont.

The three eldest attended, in early youth, the school at Anderson which their grandfather had built and in which he had taught. Thereafter until early in 1886 they attended a newly-~~built~~ erected public school further West on the concession (Town) line on which they lived.

In March 1886, my father, having sold the homestead on this town line, moved to a larger farm purchased in the Western limits of the Town of St. Marys; and that, added to much later by purchase, became the family home until my parents retired, in the year 1906, to live in the same town. From the date of this move from Blanshard to St. Marys, my brothers and sisters and myself attended the St. Marys schools--the elder, Annie, having already become a student

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at the Collegiate Institute there. To this Collegiate Institute I was admitted very shortly after having arrived at the St. Marys farm.

My parents, especially my mother, were lovers of literature, and in this pursuit we were encouraged from very tender years. The town library was patronized by all of us. We had the good fortune to have teachers of sterling character, stern in discipline and full of encouragement and reward for effort. To S. K. Martin, principal and mathematical master for many years, I feel chiefly indebted, but he was only primus inter pares. Others were T. H. Pollick, T. S. Riddle and Miss Adelaide H. R. Clayton. The long period between school terms gave us children opportunity to be helpful on the land, and, as my father became a quite extensive dairy farmer, there was, although nothing in the nature of slave-driving for any, abundant work for all. Not one of the six ever failed to testify to the wholesome home teaching arising both from precept and example--a home teaching that emphasized continuously the immeasurable value of sound education and the equally limitless and permanent importance of habits of industry and thrift. We were surely made to know that our success or failure depended solely on ourselves; and the idea that we could attribute to others, or to the community or to the country, accountability for our own failure was never permitted to find lodgment in our minds. To these principles we owe whatever rewards life has brought us.

In the Fall of 1892, having matriculated with first-class honours in mathematics, English and Latin, I entered as a student at Toronto University. My elder sister who had spent some time as a country teacher had already been enrolled in the same University for one year.

My father, though by force of circumstances not able to secure any secondary school education whatever, had an unusual capacity in mathematical studies. I can well remember his helping me occasionally in all these, until I obtained what was known as a second-class teacher's certificate. My own inclinations to mathematics were not at all as pronounced as his, but I chose this special subject as an honour course at Toronto, largely for the reason that I thought I would more likely be able to secure a position as Collegiate Institute teacher if specially qualified in that subject. Even then ~~As yet~~, however, a tendency to reach into other fields, and a habit of reading what I liked rather than what I was training in as a specialty, as well as an indulgence in more or less aimless reflections, resulted in my being only a moderately successful student.

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I remember in the old days of attendance at country school hearing my father explain to a neighbour the reason of my being very often late. He said that I counted the fish in a small creek along the road. However, I graduated with reasonable credit as a specialist in mathematics, in 1896; and, having attended through the Fall and Winter of '96-97 as a student at the School of Pedagogy, became eligible for Collegiate Institute employment.

The 90's, as everyone of our time knows, were hard and discouraging years in Canada. My father was a very competent farmer, enterprising and progressive, but prices were abnormally low and the provision of funds for University education demanded continuous self-denial and unremitting toil on the part of the entire family. In this I was able to assist by continuous work during summer vacations, and as well, in a very modest way, by certain special tuition work during my latter years at Toronto.

Positions for high school teachers were exceedingly rare, and most of those eligible considered themselves truly fortunate to get any post at all. I was taken on, at a small salary, by the High School Board of the Town of Caledonia in Haldimand County, and there commenced my labours, teaching mathematics, English and, in the lower grades, other subjects.

This much-prized position had an early and, as it seemed then, a tragic ending. Some time in March, 1898, the Chairman of the School Board arrived one morning before nine, and, with threatening mien and peremptory language, denounced me in the presence of some pupils for disciplinary action taken the day before when one of his family was sent home for misconduct. After explaining my disciplinary decision I told him I would not tolerate such impairment by him of my authority over pupils, and demanded that a meeting of the School Board be called at once in order that the other members might hear the case and pronounce a verdict on his side or on mine. This meeting was held a few days after, and we fought the issue out one night for two or three hours before a Board of eight. I told them that either he had to cease to be Chairman of the Board or I would cease to be a teacher in the school. After several hours of debate they decided in my favour by a vote of 5-3, he as Chairman voting with the minority. He then announced that he was handing in his resignation. I, accordingly, continued as teacher. Some time afterwards, two trustees, who at the time of this meeting were in Western Canada, returned. Without any notice to myself, and, indeed, without my knowledge, the former Chairman called another meeting of the Board at which all ten were present.

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I knew nothing of this meeting until the following day, and had no chance to present my case to the two absentees who had returned. On a motion to rescind the previously passed resolution They voted with the three who had opposed me at the ~~previous~~ first meeting and the count stood 5-5. The Chairman then gave a second vote as Chairman and withdrew his resignation. On this coming to my knowledge the following morning, I refused to continue as teacher.

This row became the talk of the town for weeks. An election was held to provide a new trustee to take the place of one of my supporters who, in the meantime, had died. Another supporter of mine was elected, but, of course, this was ineffective in removing the Chairman and I still refused to attend as teacher. However, examination time was approaching, and, rather than imperil the prospects of students, I opened up a room downtown over a flour and feed store and the pupils marched each day for my lessons to this temporary accommodation. They finally did very well in their examinations. As soon as the term was over I was asked by the Board whether I would accept re-engagement, and refused. With only a few dollars saved from ~~six~~ seven or eight odd months of teaching I hastily bought a half-interest in a patent right and undertook to go West and assist the other owner in the manufacture and sale of ~~the~~ a machine operated under the patent. To complete this purchase I borrowed $600--this entirely on my father's endorsation. In such gladsome financial condition I arrived in Winnipeg, which was to be our headquarters, on August 18, 1898. The patent proved, as a money maker, worthless, or almost worthless, and I had to find other means of making a living and paying back the debt. This, by one convolution or another (among them teaching six days and three nights a week in a Business College), I accomplished before the year 1899 was through, and was able to commence the study of law on January 1, 1900. No method of financing the entire course was yet in sight.

The incident at Caledonia above referred to is not recited in any spirit of self-confidence, much less of triumph. At all times one must adhere to sound principles, in the sense that he must never violate them for a personal advantage. It is quite possible, though, not to insist unendingly and to accept fair compromise where others' interests as well as one's own are involved.

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Re-typed these one pages for Graham — had it sent July 25 15 — EMG

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My paternal grandfather, Gordon Meighen, a school teacher by occupation, came from the neighbourhood of Dungiven in Northern Ireland about the year and along with a number of his nephews of the same name settled at and in the neighbourhood of Perth, in Lanark County, Ontario. At he built a school house and taught in it until the year 18 . Having decided to trek farther West, he obtained a character reference from the Presbyterian clergyman of Perth and made his way to the small town of St. Marys, in Blanshard Township, Perth County, Western Ontario. There he built a stone school fronting north on Queen Street, a little eastward from the centre of the town. In this school he taught for a very few years, and while so occupied married Isabella Irwin who had also come, at some time unknown to me, from Northern Ireland, and two of whose brothers had taken up their abodes in the same neighbourhood-- one, John, at Tavistock, and the other, Joseph, on a concession road of Blanshard Township known as the Town Line.

Gordon Meighen's two children, Joseph (my father) and Eliza Jane (afterwards Mrs. W. H. Gilpin), were born during his teaching days in St. Marys. The stone school was used for very many years as one of the St. Marys Public Schools and was taken down about twenty years ago.

I think it was about 1849 or 1850 that my grandfather moved out into the Township of Blanshard and took up a homestead next to that of his brother-in-law, Joseph Irwin, on the Town Line. Farming, however, could be only for him a temporary occupation, and almost immediately he was instrumental in erecting another public school a mile from his homestead at a place known for many, many years as Anderson. There he taught until he died in, I think, the year 1857.

Very long ago, Dr. John Sinclair, then a practising physician in St. Marys, told me of having tramped through the bush nine miles, while preparing for his medical course, to get mathematical tuition from Gordon Meighen.

My father was eleven years old when he was compelled, on account of the death of his father, to abandon school and help his mother handle the hundred-acre homestead. Early in 1871 he married Mary Jane Bell who was the eldest of ten children born to Henry Bell and his wife, the former Margaret Nesbitt, who at the time and for many years afterwards lived on their homestead

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Nov 27, 1844

I think it was ~~about 1849 or 1850~~ in 1847 that my grandfather moved out into the Township of Blanshard and ~~took up a homestead~~ settled on 100 acres of land next to that of his brother-in-law, Joseph Irwin, on the Town Line. This land he had acquired patent for in November 1844 from the Canada Land Co. Farming, however, could be only for him a ~~temporary~~ part time occupation, and almost immediately he was instrumental in erecting another public school a mile from his ~~homestead~~ farm home at a place known then ~~for many, many years~~ and still known as Anderson. There he taught until he died in, ~~I think~~, the year ~~1857~~. 1859

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about three-quarters of a mile eastward from the Meighen homestead. Both Henry Bell and his wife had also come from Northern Ireland, their families having lived in the neighbourhood of Cookstown near Belfast. Henry Bell died in 1881 and his widow lived until 1913 when she died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Stacey, in St. Marys, at the age of eighty-six.

My paternal grandmother (Isabella Irwin Meighen) lived until 1902, when she passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Gilpin, on the corner of College and Major Streets in the City of Toronto, on the eve of her ninety-second birthday.

The above covers two generations, and all that need be said as respects both grandparents and parents is that they were hard-working, honest and intelligent--all members, and loyal members, of the Presbyterian Church, and unselfishly devoted to the training and wellbeing of their families.

Joseph and Mary Jane Meighen had six children:--

Annie (Mrs. Wesley White) born 1872; died 1940 at Toronto;

Arthur, born June 16, 1874;

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Edward, born 1881; died April 18, 1951, at Portage la Prairie, Man.

Jennie (Mrs. Jack Anderson) born 1883.

The three eldest attended, in early youth, the school which their grandfather had built and in which he had taught. Thereafter until early in 1886 they attended a public school built further West on the concession line on which they lived.

In March 1886, my father, having sold the homestead on this town line, moved to a larger farm purchased in the Western limits of the Town of St. Marys, and that became the family home until my parents retired, in the year 1906, to live in the same town. From the date of this move from Blanshard my brothers and sisters and myself attended the St. Marys schools, the elder, Annie, having already become a student at the Collegiate Institute there. To this Collegiate Institute I was admitted two months after having arrived at the St. Marys farm.

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My parents, especially my mother, were lovers of literature, and in this pursuit we were encouraged from very tender years. The town library was patronized by all of us. We had the good fortune to have teachers of sterling character, stern in discipline and full of encouragement and reward for effort. The long period between school terms gave us opportunity to be helpful on the land, and, as my father became a quite extensive dairy farmer, although there was nothing in the nature of slave-driving for any, there was abundant work for all. Not one of the six ever failed to testify to the wholesome home teaching arising both from precept and example--a home teaching that emphasized continuously the immeasurable value of sound education and the equally limitless and permanent importance of habits of industry and thrift. We were surely made to know that our success or failure depended only on ourselves, and the idea that we could attribute to others, or to the community or to the country, accountability for our own failure was never permitted to find lodgment in our minds. To these principles we owe whatever rewards life has brought us.

In the Fall of 1892, having matriculated with first-class honours in mathematics, English and Latin, I entered as a student at Toronto University. My elder sister who had spent some time as a country teacher had already been enrolled in the same University for one year.

My father, though by force of circumstances not able to secure any secondary school education whatever, had an unusual capacity in mathematical studies. I can well remember his helping me occasionally in all these, until I obtained what was known as a second-class teacher's certificate. My own inclinations to mathematics were not at all as pronounced as his, but I chose this special subject as an honour course at Toronto, largely for the reason that I thought I would more likely be able to secure a position as Collegiate Institute teacher if specially qualified in that subject. As yet, however, a tendency to reach into other fields, and a habit of reading what I liked rather than what I was training in as a specialty, as well as an indulgence in more or less aimless reflections, resulted in my being only a moderately successful student. I remember in the old days of attendance at country school hearing my father explain to a neighbour the reason of my being very often late. He said that I counted the fish in the ditches along the road. However, I qualified with reasonable credit as a specialist in mathematics, in 1896, and, having attended through the Fall and Winter of '96-97 as a student of the

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The 90's, as everyone of our time knows, were hard and discouraging years in Canada. My father was a very competent farmer, enterprising and progressive, but prices were abnormally low and the provision of funds for University education demanded continuous self-denial and unremitting toil on the part of the entire family. In this I was able to assist by continuous work during summer vacations, and as well, in a very modest way, by certain special tuition work during the latter years at Toronto.

Tutoring was students in Math.

Positions for high school teachers were exceedingly rare, and most of those eligible considered themselves truly fortunate to get any post at all. I was taken on, at a small salary, by the High School Board of the Town of Caledonia in Haldimand County, and there commenced my labours, teaching mathematics, English, and even, in the lower grades, other subjects.

This much-prized position had an early and, as it seemed then, a tragic ending. Some time in March, 1898, the Chairman of the School Board arrived one morning before nine, and, with threatening mien and peremptory language, denounced me in the presence of some pupils for disciplinary action taken the day before when one of his family was sent home for misconduct. After explaining my disciplinary decision I told him I would not tolerate such impairment by him of my authority over pupils, and demanded that a meeting of the School Board be called at once in order that the other members might hear the case and pronounce a verdict on his side or on mine. This meeting was held a few days after and we fought the issue out one night for two or three hours before a Board of eight. I told them that either he had to cease to be Chairman of the Board or I would cease to be a teacher in the school. After several hours of debate they decided in my favour by a vote of 5-3, he as Chairman voting with the minority. He then announced that he was handing in his resignation. I, accordingly, continued as teacher. Some time afterwards, two trustees, who at the time of this meeting were in Western Canada, returned. Without any notice to myself, and, indeed, without my knowledge, the former Chairman called another meeting of the Board at which all ten were present. I knew nothing of this meeting until the following day, and had no chance to present my case to the two absentees who had returned. They voted with the three who had opposed me at the previous meeting and the count stood 5-5. The Chairman then gave a second vote as Chairman and withdrew his resignation. On this coming to my knowledge the following morning I refused to continue as teacher.

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Machine for cleaning dried fruits.

The incident at Caledonia above referred to is not recited in any spirit of self-confidence, much less of triumph. At all times one must adhere to sound principles, in the sense that he must never violate them for a personal advantage. It is quite possible, though, not to insist unendingly and to accept fair compromise where others' interests as well as one's own are involved.

It should have been mentioned earlier that my closest associates at the University were F. W. C. McCutcheon, later Principal of London Collegiate Institute and now deceased; J. S. McLean, now President of Canada Packers Limited; and M. W. Wallace, now Professor M. W. Wallace, until recently Principal of University College. Another was W. M. Dickson, a St. Marys boy who later became my secretary while I was Solicitor-General, and subsequently became Deputy Minister of Labour for Canada. I should also mention W. J. Wright, B. A., formerly Principal of St. Marys Collegiate Institute and a fellow-student of mine for nine years. He was killed in the First Great War. To all these friendships I look back with pleasure and pride.

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My articles as student-at -law in Winnipeg were first taken out with Edmund L. Taylor, K. C., whose office I entered on January 2, 1900. From this, about six months later, I transferred to the larger office of Munson & Allan. Early in 1901 I transferred again to the firm of Howard, Johnston & Loftus. All these changes were made mainly, if not wholly, for the purpose of getting increased remuneration, as this, and more, was absolutely necessary to enable prosecution of my studies as far as call to the Bar. In November, 1901, entirely for the same reason, I accepted an offer from Mr. S. R. Wright, Barrister, of Portage la Prairie, to conduct alone his office and practice in that Town. Mr. Wright desired to try his fortune in a newer Northern locality, at the town of Swan River, but retained a right to come back and resume his Portage la Prairie practice, if, after a year's trial, Northern prospects were not good. Meantime, I was able to obtain articles with the late W. J. James, a man of quite extraordinary attainments and limitations, who for many years had conducted a practice in Portage la Prairie. By means of this shifting and haphazard journey through my course as student-at-law, and by means as well of certain very small operations in real estate, I was able to graduate as Barrister and Solicitor in the early Spring of 1903. My standing in examinations was high throughout--more creditable than was my standing in Toronto University.

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In those days there was no Law School whatever in Manitoba, and no lectures given students studying for the profession. Neither can I recall any assistance given by lawyers with whom I was articled--at least none of consequence. Like other students of the time, my knowledge of law was attained by thorough study of the text books set for examination, and by study of cases bearing on specific opinions which I had to give or assist in giving, and bearing on legal problems for which I had responsibility. Whatever disadvantages--and there were many--incident to the more or less primitive absorption of legal lore outlined above, it at least brought me early into personal accountability for advice given clients and for the conduct of litigation. I was in the Courts quite regularly and often, from 1902 onwards. There is no occupation of life

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There was a trial, or series of trials, which may be worth recalling. A farmer by name Eli Grobb, living near Treherne, many miles south of Portage la Prairie, was accused of murdering an assistant bailiff by name Clarkson. This was in the early Spring of 1905. Grobb was a batchelor, probably in his late 30's. He had mortgaged some horses, and the mortgage being overdue and unpaid, Clarkson was sent out to make seizure. Grobb ordered him out of his small farm home and Clarkson refused to go. The order was made a second and then a third time. When Clarkson refused to obey all three requests, Grobb walked to the foot of a stairway, seized a gun and shot Clarkson dead. A little later he hitched his horse and drove south to where his father and younger brother lived. To these, as well as to a constable in Treherne, he quietly related what had occurred, emphasizing the three warnings and admitting that he had shot Clarkson fatally.

After Grobb's arrest and detention for trial, certain of his relatives asked me to undertake his defence. I was young and inexperienced for such an important case, but told them I would do the work and assist to my uttermost, but that senior Counsel from Winnipeg should be secured. They felt they could collect funds enough to pay senior Counsel, but had no hope of further funds for myself. At the trial, which came soon after, George A. Stewart Potts, K. C., of Winnipeg, who had been retained, set up a plea of insanity, taking the ground that Grobb was irresponsible mentally, unable to instruct Counsel, and, therefore, should not be tried for murder. Experts were present from far and near, and the weight of expert evidence was about even. The sheriff and jailers who had been in charge of Grobb since his incarceration insisted that his conduct was entirely normal and that he was in every respect sane. Edward Anderson, K. C. an able, eminent and highly-respected lawyer of Portage la Prairie, acted for the Crown. After a hearing lasting almost a week,

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the jury impanelled to try this insanity issue unanimously found Grobb to be sane. The Judge, however, suggested that his trial for murder should not immediately proceed but be postponed until the Fall Assizes. To this all Counsel agreed.

When the time for trial at the Fall Assizes arrived, Mr. Potts again set up a plea of insanity, claiming that though Grobb might have been sane when so found by a jury at the first Assizes, he was not quite incapable of instructing Counsel, and unfit for trial. The former psychiatric experts were all in attendance, and in addition the Defence had secured Dr. Russell from Hamilton, and Dr. Chamberlain, who as well had wide experience in these matters. Mr. Potts was confident of success, but the jury balancing the expert testimony on either side and adding to the side of the Crown the practical contacts and resulting views of men who were watching Grobb in the jail, again came to the conclusion that he was sane, and gave unanimous verdict accordingly. When this verdict was returned, the panel from which any succeeding jury to try the charge of murder would be called was sitting in the Court Room and would doubtless be impressed by this verdict. It then became necessary to proceed with the trial. All funds were exhausted. Mr. Potts did not desire to conduct Grobb's defence on a murder charge--whether because he felt it hopeless or not, I do not know. I was asked--indeed, urged--by the Judge to take the defence. Finally I agreed to do so conditional on the Crown getting in touch with the medical experts who were already on their journey home and having them return at the expense of the Crown. This the Judge agreed to try to accomplish. His request was granted by Attorney General Campbell, and very soon we went ahead with the trial of the same issue for a third time. Specifically the question to be determined at this the third trial was whether or not Grobb was sane at the time Clarkson was shot. If he was, the verdict doubtless would be "guilty"; if the jury felt he was insane at that time they would find a verdict "not guilty on account of insanity."

This final trial lasted somewhat longer than either of the previous two trials. Feeling that the jury could not fail to be influenced by the fact that a previous jury, after hearing evidence from the same witnesses, had decided that Grobb was sane, I felt myself under a real handicap and put forward everything that was in me, both in the examination and cross-examination and in addressing the jury. Grobb himself was angrily opposed to the line of defence

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I was pursuing and would not help--indeed, could not if he would. In the treatment of a large body of testimony directed to proving the mental health of the accused, by reference to much of his conduct which was perfectly rational, I remember closing the most cogent argument within my power to construct with the following quotation from Byron: (The poet's reference was to Jean Jacques Rousseau.)

"For he is frenzied wherefore who may know
For cause may be which skill can never find;
But he is frenzied by disease or woe
In that worst pitch of all which wears a reasoning show."

Not likely this influenced the jury much, but anyway they returned the desired verdict "Not guilty on account of insanity."

This case certainly did me no harm in Central Manitoba. From that time on it became possible for me to be somewhat more selective in the acceptance of clients.

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I was pursuing and would not help--indeed, could not if he would. In my review before the jury ~~the treatment~~ of a large body of testimony ~~directed to proving~~ revolving around the mental health of the accused, ~~by reference to~~ much ~~of his~~ of which disclosed conduct ~~which~~ that was perfectly rational, I remember closing the most cogent argument within my power to construct with the following quotation from Byron: (The poet's reference was to Jean Jacques Rousseau.)

> "For he is frenzied wherefore who may know
> For cause may be which skill can never find;
> But he is frenzied by disease or woe
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My paternal grandfather, Gordon Meighen, a school teacher by occupation, came to Can from the neighbourhood of Dungiven in Northern Ireland about the year and along with a number of his ~~cousins~~ nephews of the same name settled at and in the neighbourhood of Perth, in Lanark County, Ontario. At he built a school house and taught in it until the year 19 . Having decided to trek farther West, he obtained a character reference from the Presbyterian clergyman of Perth (wh. I have in my home) and made his way to the small town of St. Marys, in Blanshard Township Perth County, Western Ontario. There he built a stone school fronting north on Queen Street, a little eastward from the centre of the town. In this school he taught for a very few years, and while so occupied married Isabella Irwin who had also come, at some time unknown to me, from Northern Ireland, and two of whose brothers had taken up their abodes in the same neighbourhood--one, John, at Tavistock, and the other, Joseph, on a concession road of Blanshard Tp known as the Town Line.

Gordon Meighen's two children, Joseph (my father) and Eliza Jane (afterwards Mrs. W. H. Gilpin), were born during his teaching days in St. Marys. The stone school was used for very many years as one of the St. Marys Public Schools and was taken down about twenty years ago.

I think it was about ~~the year~~ 1849 or 1850 that my grandfather moved out into the Township of Blanshard and took up a homestead next to that of his brother-in-law, Joseph Irwin, on the Town Line. Farming, however, could be only for him a temporary occupation, and almost immediately he was instrumental in erecting another public school a mile from his homestead at a place known for many, many years as Anderson. There he taught until he died in, I think, the year 1857.

Very ~~many years~~ long ago Dr. John Sinclair, then a practising physician in St. Marys, told me of having tramped through the bush nine miles, while preparing for his medical course, to get mathematical tuition from Gordon Meighen.

My father was eleven years old when he was compelled, on account of the death of his father, to abandon school and help his mother handle the hundred-acre homestead. Early in 1871 he married Mary Jane Bell who was the eldest of ten children born to Henry Bell and his wife, the former Margaret Nesbitt, who at the time and for many years afterwards lived on their homestead about three-quarters of a mile eastward from the

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Meighen homestead. Both Henry Bell and his wife had also come from Northern Ireland, their ~~people~~ families living in the neighbourhood of Cookstown near Belfast. Henry Bell died in ~~the year~~ 1881 and his widow lived until 1913 when she died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Stacey, in St. Marys, at the age of eighty-six.

My paternal grandmother (Isabella Meighen Irwin) lived until 1902, when she passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Gilpin, on the corner of College and Major Streets in the City of Toronto, on the eve of her ninety-second birthday.

The above covers two generations, and all that need be said as respects both grandparents and parents is that they were hard-working, honest and intelligent--all members, and loyal members, of the Presbyterian Church, and unselfishly devoted to the training and wellbeing of their families.

Joseph and Mary Jane Meighen had six children:--

Annie (Mrs. Wesley White) born 1872; died 1940 at Toronto;

Arthur, born June 16, 1874;

Sara (Mrs. D. Fred. Robertson) born 1876;

William, born 1878;

Edward, born 1881;

Jennie, (Mrs. Jack Anderson) born 1883.

The three eldest attended, in early youth, the school which their grandfather had built and in which he had taught. Thereafter until early in 1886 they attended a public school built further West on the concession line on which they lived.

In March 1886, my father, having sold the ~~family farm~~ homestead on this town line, moved to a larger farm purchased in the Western limits of the Town of St. Marys, and that became the family home until my parents retired, in the year 1906, to live in the same town. From the date of this move from Blanshard my brothers and sisters and myself attended the St. Marys schools, the elder, Annie, having already become a student at the Collegiate Institute there. To this Collegiate Institute I was admitted two months after having ~~moved to~~ arrived at the St. Marys farm. My parents, especially my mother, were lovers of literature, and in this pursuit we were encouraged from very tender years. The town library was patronized by all of us. We had the good fortune to have teachers of sterling

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character, stern in discipline and full of encouragement and reward for effort. The long period between school terms gave us opportunity to be helpful on the ~~farm~~ land, and, as my father became a quite extensive dairy farmer, ~~while~~ although there was nothing in the nature of slave-driving for any, there was abundant work for all. Not one of the six ever failed to testify to the wholesome home teaching arising both from precept and example--a home teaching that emphasized continuously the immeasurable value of sound education and the equally limitless and permanent importance of habits of industry and thrift. We were surely made to know that our success or failure depended only on ourselves, and the idea that we could attribute to others, or to the community or the country, accountability for our own failure was never permitted to find lodgment in our minds. To these principles we owe whatever rewards life has brought us.

In the Fall of 1892, having matriculated with first-class honours in mathematics, English and Latin, I entered as a student at Toronto University. My elder sister who had spent some time as a country teacher had already been enrolled in the same University for one year.

My father, though by force of circumstances not able to secure any secondary school education whatever, had an unusual capacity in mathematical studies. I can well remember his helping me occasionally in all these, until I obtained what was known as a second-class teacher's certificate. My own inclinations to mathematics were not at all as pronounced as his, but I chose this special subject as an honour course ~~in~~ at Toronto, largely for the reason that I thought I would more likely be able to secure a position as Collegiate Institute teacher if specially qualified in that subject. As yet, however, a tendency to reach into other fields, and a habit of reading what I liked rather than what I was training in as a specialty, as well as a habit of reading of less aimless reflections resulted in my being only a moderately

* I remember it!

* I remember in the old days of attendance at country school hearing my father explain to a neighbour the reason of my being very often late. He said that I counted the fish in the ditches along the road.

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The 90's, as everyone of our time knows, were hard and discouraging years in Canada. My father was a very competent farmer, enterprising and progressive, but prices were abnormally low and the provision of funds for University education demanded continuous self-denial and unremitting toil on the part of the entire family. In this I was able to assist by continuous work during summer vacations, and as well, in a very modest way, by certain special tuition work during the latter years at Toronto.

Positions for high school teachers were exceedingly rare, and most of those eligible considered themselves truly fortunate to get any post at all. I was taken on, at a small salary, by the High School Board of the Town of Caledonia in Haldimand County, and there commenced my labours, teaching mathematics, English, and even, in the lower grades, other subjects.

This much-prized position had an early and as it seemed then a tragic ending. Some time in March, 1898, the Chairman of the School Board arrived one morning before nine, and, with threatening mien and peremptory language, denounced me in the presence of some pupils for disciplinary action taken the day before when one of his family was sent home for misconduct. After explaining my disciplinary decision I told him I would not tolerate such maltreatment of my authority over pupils, and demanded that a meeting of the School Board be called at once in order that the other members might hear the case and pronounce a verdict on his side or on mine. This meeting was held a few days after and we fought the issue out for two or three hours before a Board of eight. I told them that either he had to cease to be Chairman of the Board or I would cease to be a teacher in the school. After several hours of debate they decided in my favour by a vote of 5-3, he as Chairman voting with the minority. He then announced that he was handing in his resignation. I accordingly continued as teacher. Some time afterwards two trustees, who at the time of this meeting were in Western Canada, returned. Without any notice to myself, and, indeed, without my knowledge, the former Chairman called another meeting of the Board at which all ten were present.

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I knew nothing of this meeting until the following day, and had no chance to present my case to the two absentees who had returned. They voted with the three who had opposed me at the previous meeting and the count stood 5-5. The Chairman then gave a second vote as Chairman and withdrew his resignation. On this coming to my knowledge the following morning I refused to continue as teacher.

This row became the talk of the town for weeks. An election was held to elect a new trustee to take the place of one of my supporters who had died in the meantime. Another supporter of mine was elected, but, of course, this was ineffective in removing the Chairman and I still refused to attend as teacher. However, examination time was approaching, and, rather than imperil the prospects of students I opened up a room downtown over a flour and feed store and the pupils marched each day for my lessons to this temporary accommodation. They finally did very well in their examinations. As soon as the term was over I was asked by the Board whether I would accept re-engagement, and refused. With only a few dollars saved from odd months of teaching I hastily bought a half-interest in a patent right and undertook to go West and assist the other owner in the manufacture and sale of the machine operated by the patent. To complete the purchase I borrowed $600, this entirely on my father's endorsation. In such gladsome financial condition I arrived in Winnipeg, which was to be our headquarters, on August 18, 1898. The patent proved worthless, or almost worthless, and I had to find other means of making a living and paying back the debt. This, by one convolution or another, I accomplished before the year 1899 was through, and was able to commence the study of law on January 1, 1900. No method of financing the entire course was yet in sight.

The incident at Caledonia above referred to is not recited in any spirit of self-confidence, or much less, of triumph. At all times one must adhere to sound principles, in the sense that he must never violate them for a personal advantage. It is quite possible, though, not to insist unendingly and to accept fair compromise where others' interests as well as one's own are involved.

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It should have been mentioned earlier that my closest associates at the University were F. W. C. McCutcheon, later Principal of London Collegiate Institute and now deceased; J. S. McLean, now President of Canada Packers Limited; and M. W. Wallace, now Professor M. W. Wallace, until recently Principal of University College. Another was W. M. Dickson, a St. Marys boy who later became my secretary while I was Solicitor-General, and subsequently became Deputy Minister of Labour for Canada. I should also mention W. J. Wright, B. A., formerly Principal of St. Marys Collegiate Institute and a fellow-student of mine for nine years. He was killed in the First Great War. To all these friendships I look back with pleasure and pride.

While at College I took no prominent part in anything. Was interested in the Literary Society and perhaps spoke once or twice. I also wrote one or two reviews of books for "Varsity", the College journal.

My articles as student-at-law in Winnipeg were taken out with Edmund L. Taylor, K. C., ~~and~~ whose office I entered ~~his office~~ on January 2, 1900. From this, about six months later, I transferred to the office of Munson & Allen. Early in 1901 I transferred again to the firm of Howard, Johnston & Loftus. All these transfers were made mainly, if not wholly, for the purpose of getting increased remuneration, as this and more was absolutely necessary to enable prosecution of my studies ~~to~~ as far as call to the Bar. In November, 1901, entirely for the same reason, I accepted an offer from Mr. S. R. Wright Barrister of Portage la Prairie to conduct ~~entirely~~ alone his office and practice in that Town. Mr. Wright desired to try his fortune in a newer Northern locality, at the town of Swan River, but ~~desired~~ determined to right and resume his Portage la Prairie practice to come back if, after a year's trial, ~~the~~ northern prospects were not good. Meantime, I was able to obtain articles with the late W. J. James, a man of quite extraordinary attainments and limitations, who for many years had conducted an office in Portage la Prairie. By means of this shifting and haphazard journey through my course as student-at-law, and by means as well of certain very small operations in real estate, I was able to graduate as Barrister and Solicitor in the early Spring of 1903. My standing in examinations was ~~good~~ high throughout, more creditable than was my standing in Toronto University.

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In those days there was no Law School whatever in Manitoba and no lectures given students studying for the profession. Neither can I recall any assistance given by lawyers with whom I was articled--at least none of consequence. Like other students of the time, my knowledge of ~~the~~ law was attained by thorough study of the text books set for examination and by study of cases bearing on specific opinions which I had to give or assist in giving, and bearing on ~~cases~~ legal problems for which I had responsibility. Whatever disadvantages--and there were many--incident to the more or less primitive ~~study~~ absorption of legal lore outlined above, it at least brought me early into personal ~~responsibility~~ accountability for advice given clients and for the conduct of litigation. I was in the Courts quite regularly and often, from 1902 onwards. There is no occupation of life that weighs upon one more heavily than does the conduct of litigation, particularly ~~in~~ during one's earlier years at the Bar. So much of one's clients' fortunes and so much of one's own reputation depend upon ~~the~~ one's industry, skill and judgment ~~of~~ of Counsel, that the weight of responsibility bears heavily. One meets with successes it is true, but one also meets with reverses, and a lawyer must take care not to become too readily confident by reason of cases won or too soon discouraged because of cases lost. The good lawyer, however, identifies ~~myx~~ himself closely and resolutely with his clients' interests and endures much if even through no fault of his own his efforts fail.

There was a trial, or series of trials, ~~that~~ which may be worth recalling. A farmer by name Eli Grobb, living many miles south of Portage la Prairie near Treherne, was accused of murdering an assistant bailiff by name Clarkson. This was in the early Spring of 1905. Grobb was a batchelor, probably in his late 30's. He had mortgaged some horses, and the mortgage being overdue and unpaid, Clarkson was sent out to make seizure ~~the horses~~. Grobb ordered him out of his small farm home and Clarkson refused to go. The order was made a second and then a third time, ~~our~~ Clarkson. When Clarkson refused to obey all three requests, Grobb walked to the foot of ~~the~~ a stairway, seized a gun and shot Clarkson dead. A little later he hitched his horse and drove south to where his father and younger brother lived. To these, as well as to a constable in Treherne, he quietly related what had occurred, emphasizing the three warnings and admitting that he had shot Clarkson fatally.

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After Grobb's arrest and detention for trial, certain of his relatives asked me to undertake his defence. I was young and inexperienced for such an important case, but told them I would do the work and assist to my uttermost, but that senior Counsel from Winnipeg should be secured. They felt they could collect funds enough to pay senior Counsel, but had no hope of further funds for myself. At the trial, which came soon after, George A. Stewart Potts, K. C., of Winnipeg, who had been retained set up a plea of insanity, taking the ground that Grobb was irresponsible mentally, unable to instruct Counsel, and therefore should not be tried for murder. Experts were present from far and near, and the weight of expert evidence was about even. The sheriff and jailers who had been in charge of Grobb since his incarceration insisted that his conduct was entirely normal and that he was in every respect sane. Edward Anderson, K. C., an able, an eminent and highly-respected lawyer of Portage la Prairie acted for the Crown. After almost a week ~~having~~ lasting the jury impanelled to try the insanity issue unanimously found Grobb to be sane. The Judge, however, suggested that his trial for murder should not immediately proceed but be postponed until the Fall Assizes. To this all Counsel agreed.

When the time for trial at the Fall Assizes arrived, Mr. Potts again set up ~~the~~ a plea of insanity, claiming that though Grobb might have been sane when so found by ~~the~~ a jury at the first Assizes, he was now quite incapable of instructing Counsel, and unfit for trial. The former psychiatric experts were all in attendance, and in addition the Defence had secured Dr. Russell from Hamilton, and Dr. Chamberlain, who as well had wide experience in these matters. Mr. Potts was confident of success, but the jury balancing the experts' testimony on either side and adding to the side of the Crown the practical contacts and resulting views of ~~the~~ men who were watching Grobb in the jail, again came to the conclusion that he was sane, and gave unanimous verdict accordingly. When this verdict was returned, the panel from which any succeeding jury to try the charge of murder would be called was sitting in the Court Room and would doubtless be impressed by the verdict. It then became necessary to proceed with the trial. All funds were exhausted. Mr. Potts did not desire to conduct Grobb's defence ~~of the trial~~ on a murder charge--whether because he felt it hopeless or not, I do not know. I was asked--indeed, urged--by the Judge to take the defence. Finally I agreed to do so conditional on the Crown getting in touch with the medical experts

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who were already on their journey home and having them return at the expense of the Brown. This the Judge agreed to ~~request~~ try to accomplish. His request was granted by Attorney General Campbell, and very soon we went ahead with the trial of the same issue for a third time. Specifically the question ~~issue of~~ to be determined at this the third trial was whether or not Grobb was sane at the time ~~the murder was committed~~ Clarksmiths shot. If he was, the verdict doubtless would be "guilty"; if the jury felt he was insane at that time they wouldfind a verdict "not guilty on account of insanity."

This final trial lasted somewhat longer than either of the previous two trials. Feeling that the jury could not fail to be influenced by the fact that a previous jury, after hearing evidence from the same witnesses, had decided that Grobb was sane, I felt myself under a real handicap and put forward everything that was in me, both in the examination and cross-examination and in addressing the jury. Grobb himself was angrily opposed to the line of defence I was pursuing and would not help--indeed, could not if he would. In the treatment of a large body of testimony directed to proving the mental health of the accused, by reference to much of his conduct which was perfectly rational, I remember closing the most cogent argument within my power to construct with the following quotation from Byron: (The poet's reference was to Jean Jacques Rousseau.)

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Not likely this influenced the jury much, but anyway they returned the desired verdict "Not guilty on account of insanity."

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My marriage took place on June 1, 1940, the young lady who was persuaded to make the venture being Miss Isabel Cox of Birtle, Manitoba. I had met Miss Cox in the latter half of 1902. Her father was Charles Cox, one of seven brothers born and raised in or near Granby in the Province of Quebec--one of the seven brothers being Palmer Cox, author of "The Brownies" and builder of what was optimistically called Brownie Castle in Granby. Charles Cox died when his daughter and only living child was four years of age. A short time after, Mrs. Cox whose maiden name was Lillian M. Booth, moved out to visit relatives near Birtle and married Mr. W. H. H. Wood, who at the time and until his death was Postmaster in the Town ~~of Birtle~~. He was a man of exceptionally fine character and respected by all who knew him.

In the General Election of 1904, I took part on behalf of Nathaniel K. Boyd who had been Member of the Dominion House for Portage la Prairie Constituency since 1900, who had defeated Dr. J. G. Rutherford in that year ~~speaking, however,~~ my speaking however was only within my home riding. As the time for selection of a candidate to contest the General Election of 1908 approached, I began to consider seeking the Conservative nomination. By this time I was the father of two sons and certainly was not yet in a financial position to launch myself, at the age of thirty-three, into a political career. The seat was then ~~at this time~~ held by John Crawford, a Liberal of good reputation and known especially as an effective organizer. Mr. Boyd, the defeated candidate of 1904, had shown no intention of contesting the nomination, and generally within Conservative ranks it was not thought a possibility that Mr. Crawford could be defeated. This view I shared myself. My reasoning, however, was that if the nomination should go to another who would make a good and creditable fight, he would be entitled to a chance again at the succeeding election and my hopes of entering the Dominion House would thus be indefinitely postponed. Thus sizing up the situation, I determined to take what seemed necessary risks and to obtain the nomination if I could, ~~and~~ thus getting into a position to make the creditable fight myself. At the Convention held in P. la P. in December 1907, I presented myself as candidate, was nominated by a highly-regarded pioneer of the district, Mr. Max Wilton of High Bluff, and before time was reached for a vote

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to be taken, all other prospective candidates had retired. Later on The election was called for October 26, 1908. It was absolutely incumbent upon me to attend to my law practice with the utmost assiduity and I did not get into the campaign until between five and six weeks before election day. A vigorous battle ensued, no quarter asked or given on either side. It is true hopes were rising as the campaign progressed, but my election by 250 majority came as a surprise to both sides.

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My marriage ~~took~~ had taken place on June 1, 1904, the young lady who was persuaded to make the venture being Miss Isabel Cox of Birtle, Manitoba. I had met Miss Cox in the latter half of 1902. Her father was Charles Cox, one of seven brothers born and raised in or near Granby in the Province of Quebec; another of the seven brothers being Palmer Cox, author of "The Brownies" and builder of what was optimistically called "Brownie Castle" in Granby. Charles Cox died when his daughter and only living child was four years of age. A short time after, Mrs. Cox, whose maiden name was Lillian M. Booth, moved out to visit relatives near Birtle and there married Mr. W. H. H. Wood, who at the time and until his death was Postmaster in the Town. He was a man of exceptionally fine character and respected by all who knew him.

In the General Election of 1904, I took part on behalf of Nathaniel K. Boyd who had been Member of the Dominion House for Portage la Prairie Constituency since 1900, and who had defeated a man of outstanding ability Dr. J. G. Rutherford in that year. My speaking, however, was only within my home riding. (Mr. Boyd, a most estimable gentleman, was defeated). As the time for selection of a candidate to contest the succeeding General Electinn approached, I began to consider seeking the Conservative nomination. By this time I was the father of two sons and certainly was not yet in a financial position to launch, at the age of thirty-three, into a political career. The seat was then held by John Crawford, a Liberal of good reputation and known especially as an effective organizer. Mr. Boyd, the defeated candidate of 1904, had shown no intention of contesting the nomination, and generally within Conservative ranks it was not thought a possibility that Mr. Crawford could be defeated. This view I shared myself. My reasoning, however, was that if the nomination should go to another who would make a good and creditable fight, he would be entitled to a chance again at the succeeding contest, and my chances of entering the Dominion House might in that way be indefinitely postponed. Thus sizing up the situation, I determined to take what seemed necessary risks and to obtain the nomination if I could, thus getting into a position to make the creditable fight myself. At the Convention held in P. la P. in December 1907, I presented myself as candidate, was nominated by a

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highly-regarded pioneer of the district, Mr. Max Wilton of High Bluff, and before time was reached for a vote to be taken, all other prospective candidates had retired. Later on the election was called for October 26, 1908. It was absolutely incumbent upon me to attend to my law practice with the utmost assiduity and I did not get into the campaign until between five and six weeks before election day. A vigorous battle ensued, no quarter asked or given on either side. It is true hopes were rising as the campaign progressed, but my election by 250 majority came as a surprise to both ~~sides.~~ political parties

On reaching the House for my first Session, I took care to be present regularly and to study proceedings carefully, the aim being to get my bearings, get the temper of the House and learn to the utmost of my power every phase of public issues great and small. It seems to me my first attempt at anything that could be called a speech was in opposition to certain amendments to The Canada Life Act--that is, the Act establishing The Canada Life Assurance Company. Well do I recall strong pressure being brought to bear upon me, after this speech, to reverse my position, the pressure coming mostly from Senator Cox, then President of The Canada Life. It had no effect and the opposition continued. Letters, after a short time, began to come from my Constituency, wanting to know why I wasn't taking more part on the floor of ~~the House~~ Parliament. These also had no effect, because it was very plain to me that the future was vastly more important than the present and that ~~the~~ one's wisest course was to continue to learn rather than to be trying to give demonstrations of speaking ability. From the very first, though, the House of Commons seemed to me in the nature of a natural home ~~for me.~~ Whatever talents I have possessed or cultivated have been talents for controversy, and the floor of the Chamber ~~seemed~~ appealed to me as an arena where I could ~~feel at home~~ move with confidence and where I could reach a creditable place by the utmost care and hard work.

A speech which could be considered the first of real importance was made in the early part of 1911 on Farm Implement Duties. (see page 3 "UNREVISED AND UNREPENTED"). The Notice of Motion embodying the Resolution which I was to move caused a lot of ~~attention~~ tension on both sides of the Chamber. Without any doubt, strong Party men of each side would have liked to have had the Resolution withdrawn. It carried in its bosom embarrassment for both. Never could I understand why it should embarrass

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> "That in the opinion of this House, a substantial reduction in the import duties on agricultural implements is now due the agriculturists of Canada, and is in just accord with the true ends of a protective tariff."

When criticism came in caucus, or elsewhere, on the ground that we were a tariff Party, Sir Robert logically and resolutely opposed the conception that whenever the tariff was to be altered by a Conservative Government, it must be upward. After the speech there was no further sign of embarrassment on our side, but nothing could be done to bring the issue to a vote. The other side was in office and their control over the business of the House was such that the subject could not be reached on the Order Paper except with their consent. Consequently it never was reached again after the first debate.

The Reciprocity issue was welcomed by the Conservative Party in virtually all parts of Canada, save on the Western Plains. The anti-tariff sentiment was strong. There was little or no manufacture on the Prairie Provinces in those days and they felt that a protective tariff was a burden upon them which they ought not to be called upon to bear. I knew the issue was dangerous for all of us, but addressed myself to understanding the whole, broad question thoroughly, and came definitely to the conclusion that in the terms in which the Reciprocity Agreement was arrived at on behalf of Canada by Messrs. Fielding and Patterson, it was dangerous to the industrial fabric of the country and dangerous as well to large areas of our agricultural population. Under that Reciprocity Treaty, fruit was to enter freely over the border between the two countries. As many important branches of fruit products mature earlier in the U. S. than in Canada, this meant that the Canadian market would be swamped with U. S. imports before Canadian products were sufficiently advanced for packing and sale. Indeed, the Treaty would have made something in the nature of a desolation ~~for~~ in many fruit areas of ~~this country~~ Canada. While Leader of the Opposition, after our defeat in 1921, when I would hear lamentations from Western Liberals, and especially from Mr. Stewart, Minister of the Interior in King's Government, about

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The same is true in respect of the Naval Bill. The Government Sec. the Commons were compelled to submit to a prolonged and indeed, without Closure, an indefinite obstruction. Though a private Member, I commenced urging Sir Robert Borden and other Ministers to bring in a clause of the Rules establishing a right to Closure. It took a long time, but finally a Committee was appointed to see if some regulations could be introduced less drastic than the British Closure, (which it was considered would not be acceptable in Canada where the business of Parliament was much less than in Britain), but still absolutely effective, to get us out of the prison we were in and enable the House to deal with obstruction and particularly to get to a vote on the Naval measure. Mr. Bennett, I think, was on this Committee also, but whoever was on it, I did the work, and knowing that an amendment to the rules bringing about Closure had to be such that no amendment could be accepted or even discussed, it was necessary to make a perfect job, if such could be done. If an amendment could be proved necessary, then we were stymied and effectively stymied, because there could be as much debate on an amendment and on repeated amendments as there had been on the Naval Bill itself, and thus the plan of the obstructionists would have been completely successful.

After producing the draft, I was asked to go before the Cabinet with it. The review was thorough, and extended over a long time. Finally Sir Robert Borden accepted the draft, and the plan (a complete record of which is given in Hansard) for getting it before the House was evolved and every step in its execution thought out and provided for. It worked. Naturally I knew more about these amendments to the Rules than anyone else, and awaited the proper time to make a thorough exposition of them to the Commons. The speech appearing in "UNREVISED AND UNREPENTED" (page 32) is a compound of two addresses I delivered on the floor.

A very vigorous speech was made against the Closure rules by Dr. Michael Clark, and, indeed, by Hon Wm Pugsley and many others, but we finally emerged with the Closure rules intact and carried, and under those rules we got the Naval Bill to a vote and carried that as well.

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what would be called the terrible blunder and misfortune of the defeat of that Reciprocity Measure, I immediately challenged any member of the Government to stand up and say that if that Measure were introduced again he would support it as it stood in 1911. No one dared accept the challenge. This was repeated on a subsequent occasion, and still no one dared accept the challenge. I think that what they were fearful of most was a resurgence of apprehension ~~the vote in~~ in the fruit areas of Canada; but, of course, they were fearful of more than that.

The campaign which ended on September 21, 1911, was an epochal event in Canada. It may be said to have commenced when Hon. W. S. Fielding, who as Minister of Finance and associated with the Hon. William Patterson, had negotiated with members of the U. S. Government ~~for~~ the Reciprocity Agreement of that year, returned to Ottawa and made report ~~in~~ and defence of the Reciprocity pact to the House of Commons. There can be no denying the fact that such report was in the first instance favourably received by certain members of the Conservative Party--especially those from Western Canada. Sir Robert Borden, however, rising after Mr Fielding's speech wisely satisfied himself with very brief comments on the Fielding-Patterson arrangement ~~--~~ an expression of apprehension as to its effect in the dislocation of trade, and an assurance that same would be thoroughly reviewed by himself and his Party before a statement of Conservative policy could be made. I felt that Sir Robert's tactics in this regard were entirely justified and wise. Personally I was in no position to make a pronouncement, and made none until weeks had elapsed and I was able more intelligently to review the whole position.

The predisposition on the Western Prairies, of course, was to gain for farm products what was described as access to the American market, at almost any cost. The absence of manufacturing and diversified industry made it exceedingly difficult to interest western people in the necessit~~ies~~y of diversification of employment within the confines of our nation. This state of affairs has since been in large measure modified by events and steady development of industrial life in the West. In 1911 there was little difference in the level of the American market for grain products and that of the Canadian market--nothing comparable, indeed, to what has existed many times since and to what exists today--but the feeling then had centred itself upon the small spread ~~then~~ existing at that time and the progress of the campaign against Reciprocity had much to overcome.

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It is undoubtedly safe to say that never in my public life did I make such thoroughgoing effort to completely encompass a subject as I did that of Reciprocity. Being still a private member it was possible for me to keep within the confines of my own riding, and whenever I was able to do this, success attended my efforts.

My Liberal opponent in 1911 was the Rev. Robert Patterson. His occupation was that of a Presbyterian Minister, and he spoke very well, but would have been much better had he taken pains to master his subject more thoroughly. A feature which helped greatly was his failure to attend any of my meetings after I had attended his, and his non-appearance in the City of Portage la Prairie when invited to be there did him much harm. My majority in the 1911 election was 650.

. . . . . .

After the victory of 1911 I had no hopes whatever of being included in the Ministry. Hon. Robert Rogers was coming down after acquiring quite a reputation as an able politician and Minister in Manitoba local affairs. Dr. Roche, an excellent speaker and a very high-class man in every way had been member for many years for Marquette, a county next to mine. His standing in the House was high, and he also had a preference over me. Perhaps others would be considered as well. Both Dr. Roche and Robert Rogers were taken into the Government--the former as Secretary of State, the latter as Minister of the Interior. Manitoba's proportion of the population was scarcely sufficient, purely on a basis of population, to warrant one Minister representing that Province, but from the beginning the prominence of Dr. Roche and Mr. Rogers was such that Sir Robert felt he had to include both. Consequently my chances, as a Member from a Manitoba constituency, for Cabinet appointment seemed to be indefinitely ~~and~~ though not unjustly postponed. Nevertheless, I cannot remember worrying the slightest about it, and went to work to make myself as useful as possible in Parliament. Occasion after occasion arose when the door of opportunity opened, and on every one I made it my business to enter that door.

There was a very crucial contest in respect of ~~the~~ man, Miller, referred to in "UNREVISED AND UNREPENTED" at page 18. Though not chairman of the Public Accounts Committee which had made ~~the~~ report against Miller, I studied the issue with the utmost thoroughness, and gained greatly in esteem of the Government side of the House--indeed, of both sides--by the thoroughness of my presentation of the case against Miller.

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It must be kept in mind that this impasse ~~had~~ occurred — as indeed such impasses always had occurred ~~when~~ when discussion had reached Committee of the whole, a stage which comes after Second Reading. In Committee of the whole every member could (before Closure became ~~effective~~ law of parliament) speak as often as he wished and as long as he wished. At no other stage of a Bill's progress could this be done.

The same is true in respect of the Naval Bill of 1912. The Government side of the Commons ~~were~~ had been compelled to submit to a prolonged and indeed, without Closure, an indefinite obstruction. Though a private Member, I commenced urging Sir Robert Borden and other Ministers to bring in a change of the Rules establishing a right to Closure. It took a long time, but finally a Committee was appointed to see if some regulations could be introduced less drastic than the British Closure (which it was considered would not be acceptable in Canada where the business of Parliament was much less than in Britain), but still absolutely effective, to get us out of the prison we were in and enable the House to deal with obstruction, and particularly to get to a vote on the Naval measure. Mr. Bennett, I think, was on this Committee also, but whoever was on it, I did the work; and knowing that an amendment to the rules bringing about Closure had to be such that no amendment could be accepted or even discussed, it was necessary to make a perfect job, if such could be done. If an amendment could be proved necessary, then we were stymied and effectively stymied, because there could be as much debate on an amendment and on repeated amendments as there had been on the Naval Bill itself, and thus the plan of the obstructionists would have been completely successful.

There probably never was in Parliament (not in my time anyway) a situation demanding such resource and extreme care as the preparing of this Closure Resolution and the plan for its introduction, and launching of the debate thereon, in the House of Commons. After producing a draft (both of a proposed set of Closure Rules and of a Strategic Scheme for launching and forending discussion on Closure) I was asked to go before the Cabinet with it. The review there was thorough, and extended over a long time. Finally Sir Robert Borden accepted the draft and the plan (a complete record of which is given in Hansard) ~~for getting it before the House was evolved, and every step in its execution thought out and provided for.~~ As explained above, no amendment could possibly be admitted; consequently, this made absolutely necessary that the draft motion itself be perfect--free from any possibility of puncture as the debate ensued. However, if such amendment might be necessary, The only way to insure that no amendment could be moved was, first of all, to move "the previous question." This can be done by a ~~member~~ Minister rising in his place and moving that the "question be now put." * A debate ~~could~~ can then proceed on this motion and in such debate the whole merits of the question (in the present instance the merits of the new Closure Resolutions) ~~could~~ can be debated, and every Member in the House ~~could~~ can speak once; but ~~under this rule 17~~ after a motion for "the previous question" has passed no amendment ~~could~~ can be moved. Consequently, after Sir Robert Borden shortly after 3 o'clock opening and under the heading of Motions, had moved the Closure Resolutions, it was arranged that the Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine,

* (~~see note attached to next page~~)

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Then we had recourse to a new Rule, No. 17, which had been placed among the Rules of the House on the motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and which provided that when the Speaker had recognized a certain Member as having the floor another Member could move that someone else (a Member of the House) "be now heard." At Sir Robert Borden's request This motion was made under such Rule 17, by Mr. Northrop, Member for Hastings. It was not under parliamentary rules debatable; a division was taken, and the House decided that Mr. Hazen should be heard. Mr. Hazen then moved the previous question and the debate was on, but every Member was confined to one speech, and when all were through, the whole question was decided, and if the Closure Rules carried we could apply them to the Naval debate.

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would immediately rise and move the previous question ~~application of Rule 17~~. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, however, rose simultaneously with Mr. Hazen. This was fully expected. It was also known that when a Party Leader rises (especially one of the standing of Sir Wilfrid Laurier) he usually first and given the floor. This, Speaker Sproule did, and recognized ~~Laurier~~ Sir Wilfrid as having the floor.

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Re Lemieux Charges - 1921

I suggest you look up the Commons Hansard for the Session of 1921--the Session throughout which I had the duty of leading the House of Commons as Prime Minister. Somewhere near the close of the Session, while the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, was in charge of his Estimates in Committee of the Whole, a storm was raised by the Hon. Rodolph Lemieux, formerly from time to time Minister in different successive capacities in the Laurier Government. There was an item in the Estimates providing money to pay certain men in the Province of Quebec for a water lot in one of the Dominion harbours of that Province. The Department had tried, and failed, to come to terms with the owners as to the amount and had been compelled to go to Court to have the value of the water lot fixed. Action at law had been taken and the Court had given Judgment, and the Estimate under debate was to pay the amount of this Judgment. Lemieux charged fraud and scandal. Loudly he declared that the lot wasn't worth a fraction of what Parliament was being asked to vote, and intimated, though he did not directly say, that the whole affair was a payment of some election debt. There was not a word of truth in this. The specific matter had not previously been brought to my attention. I came into the House during the storm, and, as soon as I realized the situation--knowing Mr. Ballantyne as utterly incapable of such a thing as putting through an Estimate for an election debt--I rose without even procuring his approval or asking for it, and stated to the House that in view of the charges made I was requesting the Minister to withdraw his Estimate, and then and there I made a definite commitment that a Judge would be at once appointed to investigate the charges Mr. Lemieux had made, and that Mr. Lemieux would be called upon to prove them before such Judge.

The Session was prorogued very shortly afterwards and a Judge was promptly appointed in accordance with my promise. Mr. Lemieux was notified of intended sittings. He wrote a letter to the Judge who had been appointed Commissioner, notifying him that he would not appear and explaining his action by saying that he had not asked for a Judge or a Royal Commission, but asked for a Committee of the House. He did not explain why a Committee of the House would be a better tribunal than a Judge, and, of course, he knew that such stage of the Session, right near the close, it was quite safe to ask for a Committee. Because there would be no time left for such Committee to act.

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I have always thought he should have been summoned by the Judge in any event and compelled to attend, but as you know, the feeling in Quebec at this time was still hostile toward us by reason of the old conscription issue. Whether for that cause, or for what other reason, he was not summoned, and slunk out of his responsibilities simply by refusing to attend. I have never known of another case like this in Canadian public life.

Some Special Incidents - further revised

I think it was in the Spring of 1920 I was presenting to the House either Interior Department Estimates or some Bill affecting returned men-- almost certainly in respect of Soldiers' Settlement administration. (Parenthetically I may say that I worked out entirely the whole scheme of Soldiers' Settlement and resultant enactment in respect of soldiers returned from the First Great War. I had Mr. W. J. Black, formerly Principal of the Agricultural College of Manitoba, made Chairman of the Soldiers' Settlement Board to administer the Act. Its intention was to build into agriculture the basic occupation of our country as many soldiers as were naturally fitted for such occupation and as desired to enter it. The plan worked admirably for some considerable time and until the very serious drop in land values which followed within a couple of years or so the close of the war.)

In the course of debate some complaint was introduced, originated by a returned man in Edmonton. The man's name I cannot now recall, (Black I think it was) I happened then to be armed with facts from a dependable official as to certain conduct of this man, and recited such facts in the House. Had they been recited outside and proved untrue, they were undoubtedly libelous. While a Member of Parliament, of course, I could not be sued for libel in respect of anything I said in the House. Further, if I were sued, it is an established principle of law that I could not, even if I wished, abandon the immunity which the law gave me; if I sought to do so, the Court would rule that such abandonment was invalid. I determined, therefore, to make the statement outside, and either made a speech or published an article in the press repeating what I had said in the House and rendering myself liable to action if my statement were in any respect untrue. The Edmonton man entered an action in the Courts of Alberta against me. I instructed solicitors in Calgary to enter a defence and plead the truth of what I had said. The Edmonton man, however, allowed his action to languish for a considerable length of

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(In the course of the debate some complaint was introduced, originated by a returned man in Edmonton. The man's name (something like Dark) I cannot now recall, but it had only one syllable. His complaint was being taken up and pressed by the opposition I happened then to be armed with facts from a dependable official as to certain conduct of this man, and recited the facts in the House. Had they been recited outside, and proved untrue, however, they were undoubtedly libelous. While a Member of the House, of course, I could not be sued for libel in respect of anything I said in the House. Further, if I were so sued, it is an established principle of law that I could not, even if I wished, abandon the immunity which the law gave me. If I sought to do so, the Court would rule that the abandonment was invalid. I determined, therefore, to make the statement outside, and either made a speech or published an article in the press repeating what I had said in the House and rendering myself liable to action if the statement were in any important respect untrue. The Edmonton man entered an action in the Courts of Alberta against me. I instructed solicitors in Calgary to enter a defence and plead the truth of what I had said. The Edmonton man, however, allowed his action to languish for a considerable length of

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time and then withdrew it, paying his costs. Personally I have never known of another instance of a member or minister going outside the House to render himself liable by this abandoning the immunity with which his Membership provided him. ~~From memory I think he was back~~

While Leader of the Government in the Senate from the Spring of 1932 to the Fall of 1935, I always took the position (and, indeed, when agreeing to accept appointments as Senator, I advised the Prime Minister, Mr. Bennett, that I would always take the position) that, notwithstanding the fact ~~that I was~~ of being a Minister of the Government without Portfolio, I would consider it my duty to independently examine all legislation submitted and freely to propose amendments wherever I thought amendments should be made, whether such amendments were important or otherwise; and, throughout ~~the~~ my entire term, proposed in the Senate, and carried, most ~~important~~ vital amendments to most important measures. Never, indeed, were so many amendments made to Government legislation by the Senate as were made ~~in my~~ during term of Leadership in the Upper House. Some Government members complained of this, but to the credit of Mr. Bennett be it said that he never entered or endorsed a complaint. On one occasion, on my recommendation, a Government measure was defeated. This was a measure affecting the ~~salaries and~~ rights ~~of resignation~~ after resignation of ~~the~~ members of ~~either the~~ Supreme Courts of the Provinces ~~or the Supreme Court of Canada.~~ "Senate Debates" Hansard, of course, will give the facts.

Later, while Leader of the Opposition in the Senate, on more than one occasion I strongly supported what I considered proper Government measures, even though they were opposed by certain Government supporters in the Upper House. I remember specifically ~~the~~ Bill extending the term of office of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, Sir Lyman Duff. This measure was strenuously opposed by ~~certain~~ some Liberals in the House, notably by Senator Thomas Duff of Nova Scotia, for a very long time a Liberal member of the Commons before he was made Senator.

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time and then withdrew it, paying his costs. Personally I have never known of another instance of a ~~man~~ member going outside the House to render himself liable by abandoning the immunity with which his Membership provided him.

While Leader of the Government in the Senate from the Spring of 1932 to the Fall of 1935, I always took the position (and, indeed, when agreeing to accept appointment in order to assume the Government leadership there as Senator, I advised the Prime Minister, Mr. Bennett, that I would always take the position) that, notwithstanding the fact ~~that I was~~ having been a Minister of the Government without Portfolio, I would consider it my duty to independently examine all legislation and freely propose amendments wherever I thought amendments should be made, whether such amendments were important or otherwise; and, throughout the entire term, proposed in the Senate, and carried, most ~~important~~ vital amendments to most important measures. Never, indeed, were so many amendments made to Government legislation by the Senate as were made in my term of Leadership in the Upper House. Some Government members complained of this, but to the credit of Mr. Bennett be it said that he never entered a complaint. On one occasion, on my recommendation, a Government measure was defeated. This was a measure affecting the salaries and right of resignation of the members of either the Supreme Courts of the Provinces or the Supreme Court of Canada. Hansard, of course, will give the facts.

While Leader of the Opposition in the Senate, on more than one occasion I strongly supported Government measures, even though they were opposed by certain Government supporters in the Upper House. I remember specifically the Bill extending the term of office of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, Sir Lyman Duff. This measure was strenuously opposed by certain Liberals in the House, notably by Senator Thomas Duff of Nova Scotia, for a very long time a Liberal member of the Commons before he was made Senator.

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All the time I was Leader of my Senatorship in the Senate--that is from the Spring of 1932 to January, 1942, I declined to take part outside in political contests of any kind, and, in the General Election campaign of 1935, definitely and finally refused the very urgent and repeated appeal of Mr. Bennett to take the stump in the election contest of that year. My belief was that the Senate could not be of value if it made itself a mere replica of the House of Commons in matters political, and that especially the Leaders in that body should remove themselves from purely Party conflicts and try to make the Senate what it was intended to be--a legislative body and at the same time a quasi judicial body free from the necessity of election and in duty bound to deal with every measure on its merits, and on its merits alone.

During the term of office of Mr. Bennett, the Senate was able to make itself exceedingly useful, ~~to the country~~. Mr. Bennett had all his main business legislation introduced first in the Upper House. There it received thorough and competent review. Our Committees--especially our Banking and Commerce Committee and our Railway Committee--the latter under the chairmanship of Hon. Geo. P. Graham a very prominent Liberal were sitting almost daily and for long periods each day. We reviewed our main Company Acts in various fields; indeed, recast them and extended them. This applied not only to the Dominion Companies' Act but to our various Insurance legislation affecting Canadian Insurance Companies, and, in a separate Act, British and foreign Insurance Companies. This applied also to the Patents Act which was entirely recast. It applied as well to the Canadian Shipping Act which had to be created following the Westminster Act passed by the British Parliament from the ground up. Previously we had no Canadian Shipping Act, and the British Shipping law applied. This latter alone took us the better part of two Sessions. For such very important work as this the Senate has ample time, and it is the proper tribunal before which such legislation should first come, and the proper tribunal to bear the main burden of investigation and enactment, for such legislation has no Party aspects. It was our business to hear all phases of public opinion on these subjects; to give everyone interested ample opportunity to be heard. This we did with the most scrupulous care, and when people speak lightly of the Senate being useless they forget several periods in its history and especially the period between early 1932 and the end of 1935. I should have mentioned that the new Railway legislation--The Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Act--a Conservative Government Measure--was just as thoroughly taken care of in the Upper House, and,

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~~through Government legislation~~, was mercilessly amended and vastly improved in ~~the Senate~~ that Chamber

After Mr. King came to power, however, hardly any Government legislation was allowed to be introduced in the Upper House. We carried on some important investigations, notably into the Railway situation, and made an earnest endeavour to work out a plan which would relieve the country of its ~~terrific~~ very onerous Canadian National Railway deficit. Unfortunately, though, not being made any longer the place of introduction of business legislation, we were ~~not~~ in no position to render the service which we had ~~rendered~~ so well performed in previous years. Indeed, in the late Fall of 1941 (Oct 25/41) I had become so entirely discouraged over the inability of the Senate, while it was ~~refused to be~~ taken no account of by Mr. King, to perform worthwhile services to Canada, that I wrote the Government Leader, the Hon. Senator Dandurand, intimating my dissatisfaction and my intention not to attend when I could not properly serve. Failure to attend, of course, would mean that I would ~~not~~ draw ~~the~~ no indemnity. I did not threaten to resign because I knew if I ~~did~~ resigned it would only result in some other camp follower of Mr. King being appointed in my place. Throughout my term in the Senate, as Leader of the Government and Leader of the Opposition, I drew nothing more at any time than the $4,000 coming to every Senator and every Member of the House of Commons.

~~Coming~~ Adverting to another subject, it is maybe worth noting that in my early years in Parliament, as indeed ~~for many years before~~ from earliest childhood, I ~~was~~ had enjoyed only a very moderate measure of good health. I was much too light for my years--indeed, right up to the close of my Prembership at the end of 1921, I had weighed not more than 128. On one occasion, about 1910 or '11, I collapsed in one of the Commons rooms ~~of the House~~, was taken home, and the Doctors in attendance for a time despaired of my surviving the night. In 1913 I remember a reference to me by Newton Kendall, then, I think, correspondent for the Toronto News, in which he referred to me in the following words:--"A young man of delicate appearance, he has the fire of a gladiator in his eye, and in the House of Commons he has no peer in legal contention." This, it seems to me from memory, appeared about June of that year in the Toronto News, but it might have been in an Ottawa paper, possibly the

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Ottawa Journal or Ottawa Citizen. It was in whatever paper Mr. Kendall was then connected with. This can be ascertained, as Mr. Kendall is now ~~living here and writes for~~ Toronto on Editorial work for the ~~Toronto~~ Telegram.

I remember the Ottawa Journal once referred to me as "a mere waif of a man."

It might be worth looking up the newspaper report (it would be probably a very poor one) of a speech I made in Vancouver on the night before the General Election of December 1917, which received quite a lot of attention at the time. (A copy of this report is attached.) (Speech sent to Dr. Graham.) Sent.

It is also worth while looking up a clash I had with Viscount Bennett (then Mr. R. B. Bennett, M. P.,) in the House of Commons in 1914. I had been in charge for some time of one of the biggest Parliamentary undertakings ever carried through, viz., the gathering together of a tremendous aggregation of Railway and other allied companies ~~properties~~ hitherto controlled by Mackenzie and Mann, and consolidating them into "the Canadian Northern Railway Co." The measure also provided for guaranteeing certain Bonds of the System, mainly though not wholly Bonds previously guaranteed by the Dominion under both the Laurier Government and the Borden Government, but now, by the new legislation, made Bonds of ~~the~~ an amalgamated company. This legislation was, naturally enough, opposed by the Liberal Opposition, but two prominent members on our own side also opposed--Mr. R. B. Bennett, Member for Calgary, and Mr. W. F. Nickle, Member for Kingston. In the course of Mr. Bennett's speech, in answer I think to intimations of willingness from him, or, indeed, to challenges or implied challenges from him, I made explanation and defence of features of the legislation he was attacking. The explanations were, I think, entirely effective and convincing, ~~and~~ anyway they angered Mr. Bennett very much. His bitterness got the better of him, as you will see from ~~the~~ language he used. I managed to maintain my composure, being most anxious not to bring about any more schism than was unavoidable in Government ranks. When after this enactment had passed after months of arduous struggle parliament I was presented by the Conservative private members with a valuable gold watch in recognition of the manner in which the measure had been conducted through ~~the Commons~~ Parliament. This watch I still carry.

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The Hon. E. L. Patenaude (still living, head of a very substantial Bank and other companies in the Province of Quebec) was a member of the Government of Sir Robert Borden in its later years. My recollection is that Patenaude favoured conscription when the Government was driven to adoption of this policy, but feeling that conscription candidates would have little chance in ~~this Province~~ Quebec and that as a consequence he would not be representing much in the Province ~~of Quebec~~ by remaining a Minister, he resigned.

Of this I feel fairly certain, but, of course, the records of the day will have to be looked up to confirm. For himself, he supported the Administration and without doubt voted for the Union Government candidate in the '17 election.

After taking over the Premiership and being sworn in as Prime Minister on, I think, July 10, 1920, it was necessary, of course, to establish without delay as strong a Government as could be secured, and as far as they were available, members of the Union Administration were taken in. Some who felt that their hard-working days were over desired Senate appointment. These included the Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, the Hon. Dr. John D. Reid, the Hon. Jas. A. Calder. The Hon. N. W. Rowell had expressed anxiety for some little time to retire to private life, and did so. He was offered an important portfolio in my Government, which he declined. ~~The account of all this appears in Hansard and in Privy Council records.~~ Hon A-K McLean of Nova Scotia was also asked and declined for personal reasons which were quite valid and convincing. He made it quite clear that he took no objection to any conduct of the Union Govt. or to myself.

I want to say a few words especially about Mr. Patenaude. He was, and is, a man of high standing and high character; a serious-minded public ~~man~~ servant of sound principles.

To obtain desirable French-Canadian Ministers in any Government which had sponsored conscription was a matter of real difficulty. The power and bitterness of the anti-conscription wave in the Province of Quebec was something theretofore unknown in Canadian public life. As one who had thoroughly thought out and ~~had~~ prepared supported (though I had not introduced) the Military Service Act in Parliament and had subsequently succeeded to the Premiership, I was painted as the arch-conscriptionist and consequently the arch-~~criminal of Canada~~ enemy of Quebec. The character of the campaign waged by the Liberal Party in selected sections of our country was infamous to the last degree. All associated with conscription were denounced as murderers. I particularly was painted and depicted, in cartoons

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scattered in tens of thousands through Quebec, as a fiend driving with a long whiplash the young lads of that Province to slaughter. I was also depicted as a political careerist wading through blood. Never was language so vitriolic, so pervasive, in public life, in Canada, or I fancy anywhere else. It must not be imagined that this kind of campaign was confined only to nondescripts or to political underlings. No one was more vicious than the Hon. Ernest Lapointe and the Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, and the Hon. Fernand Rinfret, and, indeed, the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, the first three of whom afterwards became Ministers in Mr. King's Government, and the last of whom became ~~afterwards~~ after a vectorious Election campaign Speaker of the House of Commons. The same kind of tirade reached into other parts of Canada, especially those with important proportions of French-speaking population. As well, it extended itself especially into constituencies where voters were of other non-Angb-Saxon extraction. This is said in no spirit of antagonism to French- Canadian sections of Canada. It was in the full sense a strategic Party political warfare, and nothing else. Knowing the men who were at the head of this movement, knowing their intellectual caliber, and especially that of Hon. Ernest Lapointe and Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, I am quite certain it was out of no conviction that conscription was either improper in principle or unnecessary in fact that they headed this vile programme ~~I have described~~. They headed it in order to dethrone the Union Government and make the Liberal Party supreme in Canada, resting on the Province of Quebec as its cornerstone.

Not long after taking office as Prime Minister, I crossed the Rubicon and carried the war right into French-Canada and throughout French-Canada. When the 1921 election campaign was under way I was assisted gallantly by my newly-admitted French-Canadian Ministers, and may mention especially Hon. Mr. Belley of the City of Quebec. Mr. Belley had been a member of the House of Commons many years before, but with a courage beyond praise he came back to the battlefront again in 1921 and fought with all his might against a virulent and powerful tide surging the whole length of the St. Lawrence. Many a time he had to battle at interminable length even to obtain a hearing. The same words can be applied to Hon. Rodolphe Monty and to Hon. André Fauteux, who in 1926 joined my Government. Both were men of good character and ability. Mr. Fauteaux spoke with eloquence in both languages, and as regards all three I can never feel anything except gratitude and admiration toward them. The obstacles thrown around them and over them were greater than any I had personally to bear, and they are entitled to be remembered with credit and honour by the Canadian people.

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The task of forming a Government fell to me on ~~three~~ four occasions. First, in early July, 1920. This was not particularly difficult as almost all the members of the former Union Government were ready to take office under me. Mention has already been made of those who were not.

The second time was in the late Summer or early Fall of '21, when it was necessary to re-organize the Government, provide Ministers from the Province of Quebec and make other changes. At this time I invited the Hon. R. B. Bennett to join as Minister of Justice, which office he at once accepted. (After Viscount Bennett's death, a sketch of his carrer was given in the Calgary Herald--a sketch which obviously had been for a long time prepared and in keeping for publication later, and probably prepared to be available in case of Viscount Bennett's demise. This was sent me and I noted a very slighting reference to the 1921 Government. These were its terms as nearly as I can remember. "In 1921 Mr. Bennett was persuaded to join the ill-fated Meighen Government." I am inclined to think it went further and said that he did so against his best judgment. There is not a tittle ~~word~~ of truth in this. Neither on this occasion nor on any other did I ever urge anyone to join the Government of which I was the head--not even in the most moderate terms. In fact, speaking from memory, I think I offered Mr. Bennett a choice between coming in the Government as Minister of Justice or accepting the Chief Justiceship of his Province when same would be vacant, if, indeed, the office was not vacant then. Mr. Brockington, a year ago last February at Winnipeg, (1 Feb 1950) told me that he remembered seeing my telegram and that there was an alternative offer of the Chief Justiceship in it. (I do not know that you will consider it wise to mention this matter, but I think it important that you should know the facts.)

The third occasion was early in July, 1926, after the resignation of Mr. Mackenzie King, ~~and~~ following his clash with Lord Byng. This was purely a temporary Government. Its mission was to be ended when the Session was completed, and the Session was very close to completion at the time the Government was formed. Strictly speaking, there was a fourth occasion--that was the re-constitution of the temporary Government on a permanent basis, which was accomplished before the campaign opened. Mr. Bennett then came in quite readily as Minister of Finance.

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Before the campaign of 1925, the Hon. E. L. Patenaude had been outstandingly the leading Conservative of the Province of Quebec. He was on entirely friendly terms with myself, and his ~~standing~~ reputation was high. I desired to have him act as French-Canadian leader throughout the campaign and therafter. Ever since my being chosen as Leader in early July, 1920, the Montreal Star had conducted a virulent campaign against me. Its No. 1 complaint had been for a long time the taking over of the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the amalgamation of the Grand Trunk Pacific and Trans-Continental in the Canadian National System. (This subject I dealt with in many speeches in the House, but in quite complete form in a speech before The Canadian Club of Montreal on November 5, 1919. This latter speech was in the opinion of many ~~undoubtedly~~ the most successful performance of its kind in my public life. A copy from the Canadian Club records will be provided you. (If I had known the Canadian Club had a record of it, I would have included the speech in "Unrevised and Unrepented.")) The Gazette, which was always, and quite creditably on friendly terms with the Can. Pac. Ry. Co. ~~too~~, had been as much critical over the same subject, ~~and~~ Both ~~both~~ papers were generally antagonistic to me and this made the going even harder than it would otherwise have been in the Province of Quebec. They considered me somewhat of radical persuasion, which seems odd enough in view of the complete record throughout my public life. Such newspaper ~~This~~ opposition, combined with the intense and virulent anti-conscription feeling of the Province of Quebec, made the challenge facing me in the 1925 election another very formidable one. Against ~~Under~~ this combined influence, Patenaude declined to act as a definite follower of mine in the '25 campaign. I want to emphasize that he had never before expressed any antagonism or criticism of any of my public conduct and was throughout this period, as, indeed, thoughout his life to date, personally friendly with me. He convinced himself, or was convinced, that the way to run the campaign in Quebec was to head an independent or quasi-independent Conservative Party. He expressed himself as being "as independent of Meighen as ~~he was~~ I am of King." Very definitely, though, he was vastly more friendly to me than he was to King, and I always felt that it was with great regret he felt himself under necessity of taking this quasi-independent line. When he, as the recognized leader in Quebec, took that position, it became impossible for me to campaign personally in that Province at all. I had done so, and done so with extraordinary vigour, through the

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1921 campaign, and was most anxious to repeat the performance in 1925 and improve on it if I could. No effort was spared on my part to swerve Mr. Patenaude from this position. I spent hours with leading French-Canadian Conservatives, bringing every pressure in my power to bear to have him line up definitely with the nation-wide Conservative Party, but all in vain. This is emphasized because frequently I have heard opinions expressed that the quasi-independent attitude of the Conservative Party in Quebec was taken with my connivance. The very opposite is the truth. Patenaude, running in the way he did, won no seats in French-speaking Quebec. He probably would have won some had he lined up openly and bravely with us. The French admire such conduct even when opposed to the policy they sponsors. In the result we failed to get the half-dozen seats that were necessary for us to carry the 1925 election. We got no French members at all. Further, it injured Patenaude permanently, because when he came back in 1926 as a straight out-and-out supporter of myself and the Conservative Party, the French distrusted him, and he was far from as successful as expected in his campaign of that year. This is said out of no feeling of hostility or resentment to E. L. Patenaude. I have had consistently, throughout the period of our public life, nothing but a very real admiration for him.

Speaking of Quebec, I revert for a moment to the tour I made through that Province in 1921. I spoke to immense meetings in Montreal, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers and Quebec City; indeed, to very large gatherings in every place on the tour. The most outstandingly successful meeting of all was in Quebec City on November 1921. You have been and will be provided again with the editorial of the Quebec Chronicle Telegraph thereon, and with quotations in that editorial from Liberal papers--"L'Evenement" and "L'Action Catholique." I think

It is safe to say there has never been in Canada a tribute paid to a leader of an opposing political Party in a campaign, as generous as that paid in the City of Quebec following that meeting. However, we could not capture any seats outside of two or three where the voters were mainly English-speaking.

~~attached hereto~~

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After taking over the Premiership and being sworn in as Prime Minister on, I think, July 10, 1920, it was necessary, of course, to establish without delay as strong a Government as could be secured, and as far as they were available, members of the Union Administration were taken in. Some who felt that their hard-working days were over desired Senate appointment. These included the Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, the Hon. Dr. John D. Reid, the Hon. Jas. A. Calder. The Hon. N. W. Rowell had expressed anxiety for some little time to retire to private life and did so. He was offered an important portfolio in my Government. ~~The account of all this appears in Hansard and in Privy Council records~~.

I want to say a few words especially about Mr. Patenaude. He was, and is, a man of high standing and high character; a serious-minded public man of sound principles.

To obtain desirable French-Canadian Ministers in any Government which had sponsored conscription was a matter of real difficulty. The power and bitterness of the anti-conscription wave in the Province of Quebec was something theretofore unknown in Canadian public life. As one who had prepared and had supported (though I had not introduced) the Military Service Act in Parliament and had subsequently succeeded to the Premiership, I was painted as the arch-conscriptionist and consequently the arch-criminal of Canada. The character of the campaign waged by the Liberal Party in selected sections of our country was infamous to the last degree. All associated with conscription were denounced as murderers. I particularly was painted and depicted in cartoons

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The Hon. E. L. Patenaude (still living, head of a very substantial Bank in the Province of Quebec) was a member of the Government of Sir Robert Borden in its later years. My recollection is that Patenaude favoured conscription when the Government was driven to ~~adopted the immediate~~ adoption of this policy, but feeling that conscription candidates would have little ~~no chance~~ in his Province and that as a consequence he would not be representing much in the Province of Quebec by remaining a Minister ~~in the Government~~, he resigned.

Of this I feel fairly certain, but, of course, the records of the day will have to be looked up to confirm. For himself, he supported the Administration and without doubt voted for the Union Government candidate in the '17 election.

After taking over the Premiership and being sworn in as Prime Minister on, I think, July 10, 1920, it was necessary, of course, to establish without delay as strong a Government as could be secured, and as far as they were available, members of the Union Administration were taken in. Some who felt that their hard-working days were over desired Senate appointment. These included the Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, the Hon. Dr. John D. Reid, the Hon. Jas. A. Calder. The Hon. N. W. Rowell had expressed anxiety for some little time to retire to private life and did so. He was offered an important portfolio in my Government. The account of all this appears in Hansard and in Privy Council records.

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1921 campaign, and was most anxious to repeat the performance in 1925 and improve on it if I could. No effort was spared on my part to swerve Mr. Patenaude from this position. I spent hours with leading French-Canadian Conservatives, bringing every pressure in my power to bear to have him line up definitely with the ~~Continent~~ nation-wide Conservative Party, but all in vain. This is emphasized because frequently I have heard opinions expressed that the quasi-independent attitude of the Conservative Party in Quebec was taken with my connivance. The very opposite is the truth. Patenaude, running in the way he did, won no seats in French Speaking Quebec. He probably would have won some had he lined up openly and bravely with us. The French admire such conduct. In the result we failed to get the ~~four or five~~ half dozen seats that were necessary for us to carry the 1925 election. We got no French ~~seats~~ members at all. Further, it injured Patenaude permanently, because when he came back in 1926 as a straight out-and-out supporter of myself and the Conservative Party, the French distrusted him, and he was far from as successful as expected in his campaign of that year. This is said out of no feeling of hostility or resentment to E. L. Patenaude. I have had consistently, throughout the period of our public life, nothing but a very real admiration ~~of~~ for him.

Speaking of Quebec, I ~~refer~~ revert for a moment to the tour I made through that Province in 1921. I spoke to immense meetings in Montreal, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers and Quebec City; indeed, to very large gatherings in every place on the tour. The most outstandingly successful meeting of all was in Quebec City on You have been and will be provided again with the editorial of the Quebec Chronicle Telegraph thereon, and with quotations in that editorial from ~~the~~ Liberal papers..."

It is safe to say there has never been in Canada a tribute paid to a leader of an opposing political Party in a campaign, as generous as that paid in the City of Quebec following that meeting. However, we could not ~~xxxxx~~ capture any seats outside of two or three where the voters were mainly English-speaking.

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A word might be said about the evolution of the Conscription issue in 1917. It was driven home upon Sir Robert Borden and his Ministers that the maintenance of our forces in the battle area ~~was~~ had become impossible under the voluntary system. If ever a Government exhausted every honorable resource to avoid having resort to compulsory military service, the Borden Government did so in the First Great War. You should read carefully Sir Robt Borden's speech factually replete and powerful delivered in H. of C. on (19 June) Monday 22 & reading of this speech & Laurier-Bill 9. It must be recalled that the whole conflict had solidified into a murderous trench-war struggle. It wasn't a war of movement like World War II. Casualties among our various military forces were ~~terrific~~ very high. Canada certainly bore no more than her share, but she bore that share gallantly and well. Sir Robert knew, and we all knew, that the Conscription issue would evoke terrific opposition in French-Canada--an opposition already sedulously fostered by clever politicians in the Province of Quebec. Nothing but sheer and inescapable necessity induced Sir Robert Borden to make up his mind. He first, however, decided to approach Sir Wilfrid Laurier, because he was most reluctant to have Canada split on the Conscription issue and especially on racial lines. He laid the whole facts before Sir Wilfrid, and Sir Wilfrid received them with his customary ~~and~~ innate courtesy and fairness. Sir Robert I know was convinced that Sir Wilfrid personally would have liked to have joined him in heading a Coalition Government. After taking considerable time for consideration, the Liberal leader decided otherwise. There is no room for doubt at all that he simply could not suffer himself at the stage of life he had then reached to lose the devoted loyalty amounting to adoration which he then ejoyed throughout all ~~the~~ areas of French-Canada. One can readily understand the irresistible force of such sentiments--~~he~~ One can understand it the more readily if he has himself known the Liberal Leader. On receiving Sir Wilfrid's final rejection, Sir Robert, who had been importuned in the strongest possible terms by other leading Liberals of Canada to unite with them to the end that a logical, rational and effective system for providing reinforcements should be established, decided to make an effort to bring together into a Union Government representatives of this very powerful body of Liberals. In this he after long and patient effort was successful. It was indeed decided that no Conscription Act should be introduced in the House except after such a Union ~~was~~ had been consummated and after, in a General Election appeal, a mandate ~~was~~ had been secured from the electors of Canada. On such a programme the campaign of 1917 was fought.

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The Military Service Act was first introduced and laid before Parliament, was thoroughly, ably, and, one sometimes thought, endlessly debated. It was supported by Liberals who had themselves urged its introduction, and by many more; and carried Parliament by an overwhelming majority. General, the Hon. S. C. Mewburn was Minister of Militia (now called Minister of National Defence). He had asked me to think out a plan under which the young men of Canada could be selected for military service, free from Party pressures and free from every other consideration except availability and capacity for service. The plan of the Military Service Act I worked out entirely myself, in consultation, of course, with the Minister. Sidney Mewburn was one of the men of Canadian public life for whom I had a boundless respect and esteem. My plans on every provision of the Act were submitted to him. I realized it had to be as thoroughly done as any draughtsman's job was ever done, and, if possible at all, free from any necessity of amendment. So far as I can recall, the Act went through the House just in the form in which it had been finally drafted. This is something that very, very rarely occurs, and in fact I think might be said never occurs, in the case of legislation on a big controversial issue. The Bill was not, of course, introduced to Parliament by myself, but by the appropriate Minister. Indeed I think it was introduced by Sir Robt Borden My part was to explain its provisions, to defend those provisions one by one, and generally to assist in the piloting of the legislation through the Commons. This service I performed, and it was on the basis of this service that the anti-Conscriptionists fastened on me the major and central responsibility for what they declaimed against as a ghastly crime against encompass and destroy their fellow-countrymen. My main speech in its support appears in U. of C. op

The Military Voters Act of the same year was an Act designed to enable those in camps in Canada and in our overseas Forces to vote in the last approaching election. Knowing well that there would be many in the our overseas Forces, and especially among those in the more perilous battlefronts, who would have no opportunity to cast their ballots, it was determined that some corresponding advantage should be given them and that the wives or mothers of such men should be enfranchised for the purpose of the war election.

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On this decision the Liberals who had joined with us were certainly as pronounced in support as we were

Overseas men were to vote, according to the Bill, in the constituencies in which they had lived for, I think it was, three months prior to joining up. There would still be left, however, a very large number, some coming from other countries, particularly the U. S., who would have no constituency in which they had so lived, and these would be disfranchised unless some special provision was made for them. It was accordingly ~~provided~~ stipulated that in such cases, these men who had lived in no constituency in Canada ~~for~~ or in no constituency for the required time could choose where they wished to vote, and vote in respect of that constituency and no other. I cannot recall that this provision was seriously opposed in the House at the time of its adoption. Afterwards, however, it was bitterly attacked. It seemed to me as fair to one side as the other. If pressure could be brought on men who had no constituency to vote in a special place by the scrutineers of one side, who would be overseas, like pressure could be brought to vote somewhere else by scrutineers of the other side. Anyway it was considered better to do this than to disfranchise them. I, however, did not prepare the Military Voters Act. It was the Military Service Act which was my child.

. . . . . .

The above brief outline of the Military Voters Act reminds me of an event growing out of it, which took place in the Session of 1919 (held, like previous Sessions since the fire of Feb. 1916, in the Museum Building).

Early in the Session, D. D. MacKenzie, M. P. for a Cape Breton Island Constituency (and subsequently chosen House Leader after the death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1919) placed a Motion on the Order Paper reciting that Hon. Arthur Meighen had sent a telegram to Sir Robert Borden during the 1917 campaign. The telegram was said to have been sent in code, and the code message was quoted in the Motion, and what was said to be, and no doubt was, a translation of the code was given. This translation requested that a certain number of overseas votes be secured for certain named constituencies in Manitoba. The reference in the telegram was, of course, to what were called votes-at-large--that is, to votes of soldiers who had no home constituency and could select the constituency in which their votes would be cast. This Notice of Motion was kept on the Order Paper most of the Session, but toward the end it was called by Mr. MacKenzie and he spoke upon it, ~~the~~ his whole idea being to allege that the Government was

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allotting soldiers' votes as it desired. All that could be done, of course, was to have our scrutineers at the front endeavour to have votes in certain ridings, and this endeavour was open to the Liberal scrutineers as well as to Union Government scrutineers. When Mr. MacKenzie commenced speaking I asked that the telegram itself be laid on the table. Though it is a rule of the House that this be done when any document is used in debate, the Speaker did not rule in this case that it be done. At any rate it was not done, and I did not see the telegram until the whole debate was practically over. In my speech I stated very definitely my conviction that I had not sent any such ~~telegram~~ message, but went on to explain fully and carefully that in any event it could refer only to this class of vote and that one side had the same chance as the other, and that the Act had to be in this form or soldiers without residence qualifications in Canada would be disfranchised. I said it was possible someone had sent it in my name, but of that I knew nothing. I remember Dr. Michael Clark, a strong Liberal, spoke in my support and I think others from that side did as well, or at least voted with me. The Motion was, of course, defeated. It was in the nature of censure on myself. Just as the debate was ended, (and of course before the vote) Mr. MacKenzie put the telegram on the table. I walked out and examined it and found it was not addressed to Sir Robert Borden, but merely addressed to "B". ~~Quite clearly it was, or purported to be, a copy of a message sent.~~ The campaign organizer was John Bain of Ottawa, and the telegram was probably sent to him and not to Sir Robert Borden. The signatures were the initials "A. M." but as soon as I saw them I knew I had not sent the telegram, for they were not in my writing at all. I said so at the time, and with the telegram before me stated definitely that I had had nothing whatever to do with it ~~the telegram~~. The subject never was brought up in the House again while I was there, and never was brought up in the Senate during the 10 years while I was there, or any other time after I had ceased to be a member of either the House or the Senate, but in the by-election in South York in February, 1942, the Hon. Ian MacKenzie re-introduced the subject in the House of Commons in a long denunciation of me. He did not read or refer to my denial: Such conduct is far from heroic. I was too busy just then in the campaign to be reading Hansard and did not know of MacKenzie's conduct ~~this~~ until the day before ~~the~~ election. However, it was to some extent spread in the press, ~~but I think not very widely~~.

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Strange to say, I never learned who did send the telegram and was never certain that anyone did, until about five years ago when a great friend of mine, Arthur Ford, Editor of the London Free Press, was in my office, and as the subject came up he was surprised to learn that I had never been told by the sender about the message. He said the sender was Senator W. H. Sharpe and that Sharpe had so confided to him at the time and was feeling very badly that he had caused me so much trouble. Personally I have no doubt this is correct and that ~~the~~ Senator Sharpe did send the message in my name. However, he had died some years before the information was given me by Arthur Ford. The message in any event was quite defensible under the Statute and the Statute itself was entirely defensible in time of war

This explanation is to give you an understanding of the event and not to indicate any desire as to whether you deal with ~~it~~ the subject or whether you don't.

. . . . . .

In the early days of the First Great War (about Nov. 1914) I spoke before The Canadian Club of Winnipeg on the subject "Great Britain Today." It was a speech to which I gave more than usual preparation, study; it was well constructed and delivered, and, if I could have secured a report of it would have used it in "Unrevised and Unrepented." I could not secure any sufficient report. One along ~~the same~~ similar lines was delivered shortly after, in Regina.

In 1910, I think it was, I spoke, by invitation, in Galt, and took for my subject "The Younger Pitt." Subsequently I spoke on the same subject--though made a different speech--in St. Marys.

In, I think, 1909 (though it may have been 1910) I spoke by invitation in Brantford at a ~~big~~ good sized hall in the Kirby House, and took for my subject "The German Menace." This was four or five years before ~~the~~ war broke out. If a report of the speech could be obtained, it would indicate a very correct analysis of conditions at that time and of the certain danger that lay ahead. It was the first speech of ~~the~~ its kind made in Canada.

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As indicated previously, one of the strongest opponents I had while Leader of the Party, 1920-26, was Lord Atholstan. As owner and publisher of the Montreal Star which had then I think the widest circulation of any paper in Canada, he was something of a power. His methods were circuitous and of the gumshoe type. He coloured his news items to suit the purposes of his editorial policy, and, indeed, when it suited him, invented news items to the same end. As the 1921 campaign was approaching there appeared in the Star occaaional ~~news items~~ despatches from Ottawa under the heading "Railway Rumours", and subsequently the heading would be "Those Railway Rumours." These had their birth entirely in the mind of Lord Atholstan, but news items appeared under such headings dated from Ottawa, and intimated that a scheme or conspiracy was under way to remove from Montreal the district offices of The Canadian National Railways situate there. At that time the Head Office was in Toronto, but a substantial office was located in, and a substantial measure of management was exercised from, Montreal, not only over Railway operations in that area and areas farther East, but over Steamships belonging to the System.

I denied with all emphasis that any such plan was even thought of, but the "rumours" continued and the campaign against me on the basis of the so called rumours continued in Montreal and district. My denials became most emphatic, and I denounced the whole attack as a villainous invention, and defied Atholstan to produce and publish a title of evidence in its support. This he did not do, but maintained he had abundant evidence and would produce it at the proper time. We were defeated in the election, and badly defeated in the whole Montreal area. I then publicly demanded of Atholstan that he fix a date for the production of this evidence which he said he possessed, and advised him that I would attend on this date in Montreal and examine the evidence in his presence. I cannot remember what publicity I gave to this challenge, but there certainly was some. The election being over, he had achieved his purpose and had not much to lose by exposure of his chicanery. Answering my challenge he finally ~~He~~ fixed a date and place, namely at the office of the General Manager of the Eastern Division (I think that was his title)-a Mr. Howard Kelly. Kelly evidently had been a snake in the grass. I went down at the appointed time. It happened that Sir Joseph Flavelle, who had been Chairman of the Board of the Canadian National Railways, was on the train when I was going down, and I invited him to accompany me to the Atholstan meeting.

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He did so. Even after we gathered, it took me some time, and took much pressure, to force Atholstan to produce his documents. He impressed upon us that the whole thing was over, so why bother. It was fortunate that Flavelle was there. We both ~~proceed~~ vigorously insisted, and finally he asked Kelly to go to the vault and produce them. Kelly went and came out with an envelope impressively sealed, and proceeded to open it. I kept close to him. ~~It~~ all that was ~~all consisted of~~ there was one letter, written by Sir Joseph Flavelle to Kelly (or at least to the Montreal office) suggesting the superannuation of an official of the Company residing in Montreal, on the ground that ~~the~~ his time for superannuation had come and that he could no longer ~~not~~ be of adequate service to justify his ~~carrying his~~ continuing in responsibility, ~~longer~~. Manifestly, even if this recommendation were carried out, it did not mean the removal of a single individual from Montreal, although Atholstan had depicted the departure of thousands from that City and the loss of its position in the Canadian National world. A more humiliating experience for a Peer of the Realm could hardly be imagined than that which Atholstan endured that day. I denounced him in seering terms; backed him to the wall. Sir Joseph Flavelle certainly enjoyed the exposure. What I called ~~him~~ atholstan would hardly bear repetition, but he took it all like a child in arms. He never even attempted defence, and when he should have smacked me if he were able, he kept trying like a yellow dog to make friends with me. The fact of this meeting taking place and the result was publicized to some extent-- I cannot remember just how far. Atholstan's reputation was not, I suppose, seriously hurt, ~~because he had very little by that time anyway~~. There are some reputations it is difficult to injure.

. . . . . .

Either in 1916 or 1917 (probably in '16) an incident of importance occurred. The Canadian Government, by reason of ~~the~~ its control over ~~the~~ sources of nickel ore accepted the task of seeing that nickel production was directed solely to the use of ~~the~~ ourselves and our Allies. It was a difficult task. The American refiners, however, headed by a Mr. Monel, co-operated with us loyally (though until 1917 that country was not at war) and something close to 100% success was attained. On one occasion, however, a German submarine (I forget its name now) evaded the defences, got through and loaded some nickel at an American port. This, of course, became ~~almost immediately~~ soon afterwards known, and from unfriendly sources severe attacks were made upon the Government of Canada

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for its failure to achieve 100% success in nickel control. I came to Toronto and spoke in a large hall here on behalf of the Administration. It was one of the best speeches I had made. It was printed and widely distributed. Very sedulously I tried to get a copy to include in "Unrevised and Unrepented." but without success. There should be ~~a copy~~ copies still around Ottawa somewhere.

. . . . . .

In the election of December, 1921, my Government was defeated. Only fifty members in our support were returned. I was myself defeated by a very narrow majority in Portage la Prairie. Several seats were offered me by Conservatives who ~~were~~ had been elected. I chose the seat in which A. C. Casselman (present Whip of the Party in the H. of C.) ~~was elected~~ had been successful, viz., Grenville, in Ontario. The ~~House~~ Commons was not to sit for some time and I had no influence, of course, in fixing the time, early or late, ~~when the House would be called~~. Until the House meets, an elected Member, at that time anyway, could not resign, because his resignation could only be effective when it reached the Speaker, and there was no Speaker. The only way in which Mr. Casselman's seat could be vacated was by having him appointed to a public office. While we were still in power, (It took Mr. King about three weeks to form his Government) Casselman was appointed to an insignificant public office, thus vacating his seat. This was conduct of the same nature exactly as has been in practice in England for generations, when a Member who desires to resign is appointed to the Chiltern Hundreds. Mr. Casselman, of course, never actually occupied the insignificant office and never drew a nickel of salary. To my astonishment, King raised a roar to high Heaven that this appointment of Casselman to public office was an act of autocracy, and proclaimed to the world that my last act, as my first and all between, was autocratic. I know nothing in his career any more childish than this performance.

On the opening of the House, later on in the Spring, I led off the debate (after the Mover and Seconder of the Address). This speech is well worth looking up. It exposed the nature of the campaign, and especially the tariff ~~features of the campaign~~ discussions, and the methods adopted by Mr. King and his Party to win. That campaign was on the tariff issue and practically nothing else. Sir Lomer Gouin, a former Premier of ~~Quebec~~ Old Province, was senior lieutenant of Mr King ~~in that Province~~ there and openly proclaimed himself a protectionist, without any reservations or compunctions whatever. Hon. Walter Mitchell and other candidates did the same ~~and on a~~ — they were definitely protectionist ~~platform~~

First to offer was General J. A. Clark, a Vancouver Barrard electrocuted war veteran and a former Liberal. He later reached a very high standing as a member and is now President of the Canadian Bar Association

To be dictated

Dictate 'A' and insert here

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~~most Eastern Liberals conducted their campaigns~~. Some other Liberals in our central prairie provinces followed suit. In the West ~~it~~ was, of course, wholly different. The exposure in ~~that~~ my speech on the Address is fairly complete. I was getting ~~it in~~ this speech into shape for "Unrevised and Unrepented" when the publishers (wrongly as it turned out) informed me that there were too many ~~speaches~~ speeches in already to make up the contracted for 500 pages. After this proved incorrect, it was too late to have others included, and ~~have~~ secure publication in time to get any benefit from Christmas business.

. . . . . .

While rather often I have impressed upon you the importance of the Constitutional crisis of 1926, at this point I refer only to a conference of elected Conservatives and defeated Conservative candidates which I called to be held at Ottawa shortly after the election of that year. Certainly no failure of effort or diminution of energy could be attributed to me throughout that general election campaign. I had, however, made up my mind that if defeated ~~in that election~~ I would retire as Leader. For your personal information (to be used very sparingly if at all) my main reason was concern as to my own health and physical capacity to continue with accustomed vigor the exceedingly onerous responsibilities of leadership. True, there was another reason, and a very good one. The Party had been defeated in three General Elections since I assumed Leadership. ~~True~~ There can hardly be no question that, the 1921 election was lost before Sir Robert's resignation--not through any fault of his, but through the inevitable political consequences of indispensable war measures. ~~True,~~ Also, the 1925 election was in reality a great victory. Our Party went up from 50 seats to 116, and ~~were~~ we were within a very few votes of equalling the Liberals and Progressives together. This was accomplished without French-Canadian seats lost through the holocaust against conscription. In truth, the Conservative Party that year gained ~~one~~ more seats outside Quebec than any Party had ever obtained before in history. 1926 was a bitter and unmerited disappointment.

I gave as ~~my~~ reasons for resigning (and ~~they were~~ it was an honest reason, and, I thought, sufficient), the fact that three consecutive elections had been lost and another man should have a chance. It is true as well, though, that had I felt physically capable of carrying on the struggle I would have done so. My weight then was 128 in my clothes, my sleeping was bad--quite bad.. it had never been anything like normal, especially at times when I was under heavy responsibilities. Even as yet it is far from average. I was, in 1926, and had been for some time before, sincerely apprehensive of the consequences of continuing in high

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responsibility in public life. Outside of a measure of insomnia, which was constant but not extreme, I knew of nothing important in the way of physical frailty, and I could not bring myself to parade in public a personal though the principal reason when there was another ~~that~~ which seemed to me quite sufficient to take its place.

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In respect of this conference of 1926 I should add that neither before the conference nor at it ~~did I hear nor~~ had I heard of nor did I hear any suggestion from anyone that I should retire. On the contrary there were many many letters received and many who personally called, urging me to stay, and there would have been a great many more if I had given any intimation ahead of intention to resign. At the conference it was strongly ~~urged~~ pressed upon me that I should not do so, but my stand was so firm that those present were compelled to accept the situation. I made it very clear that my mind was made up and that nothing would change it.

It is probable that Mr. Bennett, who was very ambitious, was quite prepared to hear with pleasure of my resignation, and for this I could not find fault with him in the least. His chance had come, and, in truth, I was looking forward to his succeeding me. The very presence ~~A desire~~ of an ambitious, able successor is always a healthy sign. Mr. Bennett while a member of my Government had had no differences with me and we had got on splendidly.

In the same connection perhaps a further reference might be made to the Convention of 1927. I was asked some two or three weeks prior to the Convention, by the Hon. A. D. MacRae, then, I believe, Party Organizer, and certainly organizer of the Convention, to be sure ~~certain~~ to attend the Convention and to make a speech thereat. This conversation was in my office in Toronto. I at once agreed to go and agreed to speak, and ~~but~~ told Gen. MacRae that I would speak in defence of the address ~~speech~~ I had made at Hamilton in the late Fall of 1925 (referred to in "UNREVISED AND UNREPENTED" page 189). Immediately after the Hamilton meeting ~~making it~~ I had gone down with friends of mine - Mr. Garland, Mr. Matthews of Ottawa - for a short holiday at Highland Pines, N. C. After being there some days I got a 'phone message from T. A. Russell, a lifelong and highly esteemed ~~close~~ friend and very powerful supporter, that there were difficulties arising over the Hamilton speech and that attacks had been made upon me. On my return almost immediately after I found this to be true. Mr. Cahan of Montreal had spoken in Toronto (having, indeed, been recommended as ~~the~~ speaker at some function there by ~~by~~ myself) and had attacked the Hamilton speech. The Toronto Telegram had also struck out against it and ~~I think~~ also the Ottawa Journal ~~Montreal Gazette~~.

Gen. MacRae specifically agreed

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Tommy Church, M.P. for a Toronto Riding, had, in his own way, expressed disapproval. There was something that might almost be called ~~general~~ multiple disagreement. Previous to making the speech, however, I had consulted with the very best advisers I could think of. For your ~~private~~ information, these included Sir Robert Borden, Hon Hugh Guthrie, Sir Edward Kemp, Hon J D Reid, Hon. S. C. Mewburn, Sir Henry Drayton, Hon. Howard Ferguson. There were at least ~~three~~ two others, but their names I cannot remember just now. All of these agreed with my viewpoint except Mr. Howard Ferguson, whom, in company with T. A. Russell, I had approached in Toronto on my way to Hamilton. Mr. Ferguson could be said to be opposed--at least his questioning was entirely from the opposite angle. When I left him I thought he was convinced but perhaps had ~~no~~ insufficient reason to think so. When he replied ~~to me~~ after my speech at the Convention, he said he had notified me that he would not attend the meeting in Hamilton if I was determined to make the speech. This he did not do. I consulted with Mr. Russell afterwards to make sure that my memory on this point was right, and Mr. Russell agreed that it was. ~~with me~~. Anyway, Mr. Ferguson did not attend the meeting at Hamilton. *

*Never had I entertained the least question in my own mind that the course outlined in the Hamilton speech was the right course for the Conservative Party--indeed, it was the only line of approach looking to recovery of our strength in the Province of Quebec--the only line of approach to this end available to any Leader of that Party consistent with the history and traditions of the Conservative Party. Upon my return to Ottawa from ~~Mr. C.~~ Highland Pines I was urged in the strongest terms to let the subject drop, or rather, let it lie quiet until ~~the~~ immediate antipathies would cool down. To these importunities I unfortunately acceded. This, I frankly confess, was a mistake in tactics. I should have unhesitatingly defended my position and defended it then and arranged for ~~another~~ immediate public speech in Canada (along the lines of that made subsequently at the 1927 Convention) and proclaimed the lines of the Hamilton speech as definitely my policy, and made it the policy of the Conservative Party. To my mind this was the only major, or at any rate the most important, mistake I made in public life. There would even so have been probably some who would have persevered in their antagonism, but they would have been very, very few, and there might have been none at all. There certainly were none after the Convention speech at Winnipeg— save that of Mr P D Ross of the Ottawa Journal. This is referred to specially later. Mr Ross was throughout his life a strong able and very highly respected supporter of the Conservative Party and definitely was not personally unfriendly to myself

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At the Convention I learned that Mr. Bennett was rather angrily opposed to my speaking on the subject. This surprised me, because it seemed to me very ungenerous on his part, and especially because he must have known, and undoubtedly did know, that General MacRae, representing him, had agreed to the subject of my speech at the very time of my undertaking to make it. I wrote Mr. Bennett after the Convention and told him that I had all along been looking forward to his succeeding me, and expressed surprise that he should have objected, under the circumstances set out above, to my making a reasoned and certainly a non-~~combative~~ provocative speech in my own defence. This letter he never acknowledged nor answered. Sir Thomas White who had resigned from Sir Robert Borden's Government in 1919 and had not been a member of the Commons since was present at the Convention. He came to me and asked if I was resolved to ~~discuss~~ discuss the Hamilton Speech. On my answering in the affirmative he took no exception to my conduct, having known Sir Thomas long and well and admired him much I should have been surprised had he done so

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You will no doubt have heard of the attack Mr. Ferguson made upon me at Winnipeg. It was received with an immediate volley of antagonistic interruptions; indeed, men rose all over the entire arena to protest his words and he had difficulty in continuing. This would not be because there were not some, perhaps, who thought as he did, but even these were so influenced by the reasonable presentation I had made and the fact that I had asked for no support at the Convention for the Hamilton speech, that they considered Ferguson's conduct as arbitrary and uncalled for. Subsequent to Mr Ferguson's speech, and until the very moment of the nominations, I was urged by everyone who could get in contact with me to revoke my intention, stated in the Convention speech, to remain in private life and to permit my name to go up as candidate. There was perhaps sufficient cause for such revocation in the provocative and challenging attack of Mr Ferguson and I had not the least doubt myself that if I had acceded to the urgings of Convention delegates and entered the contest, I would have been chosen by a huge majority. This, however, to me seemed hardly fair to other candidates, because all along I had made clear my desire to remain in private public life and in my own speech had definitely stated such to be the course I intended to pursue. Therefore, all importunities to allow my name to be presented were negatived. From that day to this, no one in Canada that I have ever heard of has sought to attack me on the Hamilton speech or attempted to make any reply to the defence of that speech which I made in Winnipeg at that Convention. The Ottawa Journal published by Mr R.D. Ross still, however, professed its adherence to Ferguson's position. Letters were written to the editor, arguing strongly against its editorial line on this subject, and to these letters nothing that in my judgment could be called a defence was ever presented. This convinced me, if I had needed any convincing, that had I taken the course followed at the Convention as soon as I returned to Ottawa from the week at Highland Acres, the Conservative Party would have lost but would have gained in strength over the Dominion, and particularly in the Province of Quebec. For this error no one is to blame but myself.

I may say that on reaching Winnipeg at the time of the Convention, I was requested by three or four not to speak for fear of splitting the Party. I refused resolutely to accede to these requests and have been very happy ever since that I pursued the course determined on, and, I think, well fulfilled.

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# Maritime Rights

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In the early 1920's there was very considerable agitation in the Maritime Provinces (Atlantic) for what were described as "Maritime Rights." This agitation arose from a quite general belief that the three Maritime Provinces, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, were in a very practical sense isolated, and for that reason had not enjoyed the benefits ~~that~~ which had come to the rest of Canada, ~~but~~ and particularly to the central Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, from the Protection system. Industries in those Provinces were few and comparatively small. The Maritime Rights programme, of course, pre-dated the '20's, but after the war it became very active and, in some measure, threatening. Lack of population and as well, it must be admitted, lack of access to the American market, ~~was the~~ were basic causes of failure in the development of industries. ~~Also~~, The relatively small local demand for natural products of the Maritimes, particularly coal and potatoes, and as well, in some measure, steel, hampered them marketwise. In the Session of 1925 I propounded a plan for helping the ~~Maritimes~~ people, and certainly was the first to propose it. My speech on the subject appears in Hansard. ~~My~~ proposal was that the Dominion should contribute a share of transportation costs of products that where distinctively Maritime or distinctively Western. It must be remembered that B. C. and the Prairies had as well a considerable coal production and very large coal deposits, and B. C., as well as the Atlantic Maritime Provinces, was a very considerable producer and exporter of apples and other fruits. I urged upon the Government that a contribution could be made to the unity of Canada by the entire nation bearing a share of the ~~cost~~ burden of bringing both far-Eastern and far-Western productions to ~~the~~ markets ~~of~~ Central Canada. The idea was well received, I think, throughout the Dominion. It was not my good fortune, however, to be definitely returned to office in the 1925 election or to secure even a major number of seats in the 1926 election, but the Party which was returned in these two contests proceeded to carry out the programme I had outlined, and such has been the policy of Canada ever since. This subject is only brought to attention, because, as the record of Hansard demonstrates, the constructive suggestion came from myself as leader of the Conservative Opposition.

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Committee to act. I have always thought he should have been summoned by the Judge in any event and compelled to attend, but as you know, feeling in Quebec at this time was still hostile toward us by reason of the old conscription issue. Whether for that cause or for what other, he was not summoned, and slunk out of his responsibilities simply by refusing to attend. I have never known of another case like this in Canadian public life.

SOME SPECIAL INCIDENTS

I think it was in the Spring of 1920 I was presenting to the House either Interior Department Estimates or some Bill affecting returned men--almost certainly in respect of Soldiers' Settlement administration. (Parenthetically I may say that I worked out entirely the whole scheme of Soldiers' Settlement and resultant enactment in respect of soldiers returned from the First Great War. I had Dr. W. J. Black, formerly Principal of the Agricultural College of Manitoba, made Chairman of the Soldiers' Settlement Board to administer the Act. Its intention was to build into agriculture, the basic occupation of our country, as many soldiers as were naturally fitted for such occupation and as desired to enter it. The plan worked admirably for some considerable time and until the very serious drop in land values which followed within a couple of years or so the close of the war.)

In the course of debate some complaint was introduced, originated by a returned man in Edmonton. The man's name I cannot now recall (Dack, I think it was). His complaint was being taken up and pressed by the opposition. I happened then to be armed with facts from a dependable official as to certain conduct of this man, and recited such facts in the House. Had they been recited outside however and proved untrue, they were undoubtedly libelous. While a Member of Parliament, of course, I could not be sued for libel in respect of anything said by me in the House. Further, if I were so sued, it is an established principle of law that I could not, even if I wished, abandon the immunity which the law gave me; if I sought to do so, the Court would rule that such abandonment was invalid. I determined, therefore, to make the statement outside, and either made a speech or published an article in the press repeating what I had said in the House and rendering myself liable to action if my statement were in any important respect untrue. The Edmonton man entered an action in the Courts of Alberta

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against me. I instructed solicitors in Calgary to enter defence and plead the truth of what I had said. The Edmonton man, however, allowed his action to languish for a considerable length of time and then withdrew it, paying his costs. Personally I have never known of another instance of a Member or Minister going outside the House to render himself liable by thus abandoning an immunity with which his Membership provided him.

. . . . . .

While Leader of the Government in the Senate from the Spring of 1932 to the Fall of 1935, I always took the position (and, indeed, when agreeing to accept appointment as Senator, in order to assume the Government leadership there advised the Prime Minister, Mr. Bennett, that I would always take the position) that, notwithstanding the fact of my being a Minister of the Government without Portfolio, I would consider it my duty to examine independently all legislation submitted and freely to propose amendments wherever I thought amendments should be made, whether such amendments were important or otherwise; and, throughout my entire term, proposed in the Senate, and carried, most vital amendments to most important measures. Never, indeed, were so many amendments made to Government legislation by the Senate as were made during my term of Leadership in the Upper House. Some Government members complained of this, but to the credit of Mr. Bennett be it said that he never entered or endorsed a complaint. On one occasion, on my recommendation, a Government measure was defeated. This was a measure affecting the rights, after resignation, of members of Supreme Courts of the Provinces. "Senate Debates", of course, will give the facts.

Later, while Leader of the Opposition in the Senate, on more than one occasion I strongly supported what I considered proper Government measures, even though they were opposed by certain Government supporters in the Upper House. I remember specifically a Bill extending the term of office of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, Sir Lyman Duff. This measure was strenuously opposed by some Liberals in the House, notably by Senator Thomas Duff of Nova Scotia, for a very long time a Liberal member of the Commons before he was made Senator.

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All the time of my Senate Leadership -- that is from the Spring of 1932 to January, 1942, I declined to take part outside in political contests of any kind, and, in the General Election Campaign of 1935, definitely and finally refused a very urgent and repeated appeal of Mr. Bennett to take the stump in the election contest of that year. My belief was that the Senate could not be of value if it made itself a mere replica of the House of Commons in matters political, and that especially Leaders in that body should remove themselves from purely Party conflicts and try to make the Senate what it was intended to be-- a legislative body and at the same time a quasi judicial body free from necessity of election and subject to constitutional limitations as to finance, etc., in duty bound to deal with every measure on its merits, and on its merits alone.

During the term of office of Mr. Bennett, the Senate was able to make itself exceedingly useful. Mr. Bennetthad all his main business legislation introduced first in the Upper House. There it received thorough and competent review. Our Committees--expecially our Banking and Commerce Committee and our Railway Committee-- were sitting almost daily and for long periods each day, the latter under chairmanship of Hon. Geo. P. Graham a very prominent Liberal. We reviewed our main Company Acts in various fields; indeed, recast them and extended them. This applied not only to the Dominion Companies' Act but to our various Insurance legislation affecting Canadian Insurance Companies, and, in a separate Act, British and foreign Insurance Companies. This applied also to the Patents Act which was entirely recast. It applied as well to the Canadian Shipping Act which following the Westminister Act passed by the British Parliament had to be created from the ground up. Previously we had no Canadian Shipping Act, and British Shipping law applied. To Canadian Ocean Traffic This latter measure alone took us ~~the better part~~ most of of two Sessions. For such very important work as this the Senate has ample time, and it is the proper tribunal before which such legislation should first come, and the proper tribunal to bear the main burden of investigation and ~~enactment~~ review, for such legislation has really no Party aspects. It was our business to hear all phases of public opinion on these subjects; to give everyone interested ample

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and Doctors in attendance for a time despaired of my surviving the night. In 1913 I remember a reference to me by Newton Kendall, then, I think, correspondent for the Toronto News, in which he referred to me in the following words:---"A young man of delicate appearance, he has the fire of a gladiator in his eye, and in the House of Commons he has no peer in legal contention." This, it seems to me from memory, appeared about June of that year in the Toronto News, but it might have been in an Ottawa paper, possibly the Ottawa Journal or Ottawa Citizen. It was in whatever paper Mr. Kendall was then connected with. This can be ascertained, as Mr. Kendall is now in Toronto on Editorial work for the Telegram.

I remember the Ottawa Journal once referred to me as "a mere waif of a man.".

It might be worth looking up the newspaper report (it would be probably a very poor one) of a speech I made in Vancouver on the night before the General Election of December 1917, which received quite a lot of attention at the time. ~~(A copy of this report is attached) (Speech sent to Dr. Graham)~~. This report - partial only - - has been located. - - Copy attached.

It is also worth while looking up a clash I had with Viscount Bennett (then Mr. R. B. Bennett, M.P.,) in the House of Commons in 1914. I had been in charge for some time of one of the biggest Parliamentary undertakings ever carried through, viz., the gathering together of a tremendous aggregation of Railway and other allied Companies hitherto controlled by Mackenzie and Mann, and consolidating them into "The Canadian Northern Railway Co.". The measure also provided Government ~~for~~ guarantee~~ing~~ of certain Bonds of the System, mainly, though not wholly, Bonds previously guaranteed by the Dominion under both the Laurier ~~Government~~ and the Borden administrations ~~Government~~, but now, by this new legislation, made Bonds of an amalgamated company. This legislation was, naturally enough, opposed by the Liberal Opposition, but two prominent members on our own side also opposed--Mr. R. B. Bennett, Member for Calgary, and Mr. W. F. Nickle, Member for Kingston. In the course of Mr. Bennett's speech, in answer I think to

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opportunity to be heard. This we did with the most scrupulous care, and when people speak lightly of the Senate being useless they forget several periods in its history and especially the period between early 1932 and the end of 1935. I should have mentioned that the new Railway legislation--The Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Act sponsored by the Bennett Government ~~--A Conservative Government Measure~~; was just as thoroughly taken care of in the Upper House, and, was mercilessly amended and vastly improved in that Chamber.

After Mr. King came to power, however, hardly any Government legislation was allowed to be introduced in the Upper House. We carried on some important investigations, notably into the Railway situation, and made an earnest endeavour to work out a plan which would relieve the country of its very onerous Canadian National Railway deficit. Unfortunately, though, not being made any longer the place of introduction of business legislation, we were in no position to render the service which we had so well performed in previous years. Indeed, in the late Fall of 1941, (Oct. 25/41) I had become so entirely discouraged over the inability of the Senate, while it was being taken no account of by Mr. King, to perform worthwhile services to Canada, that I wrote the Government Leader, the Hon. Senator Dandurand, intimating my dissatisfaction and my intention not to attend when I could not properly serve. Failure to attend, of course, would mean that I would draw no indemnity. I did not threaten to resign because I knew if I resigned it would only result in some ~~other~~ camp follower of Mr. King being appointed in my place. Throughout my term in the Senate, as Leader of the Government and Leader of the Opposition, I drew nothing more at any time than the $4,000 coming to every Senator and every Member of the House of Commons.

Adverting to another subject, it is maybe worth noting that in my early years in Parliament, as indeed from earliest childhood, I had enjoyed only a very moderate measure of good health. I was much too light for my years--indeed, right up to the close of my Premiership at the end of 1921, I had weighed not more than 128. On one occasion, about 1910 or '11, I collapsed in one of the Commons rooms, was taken home,

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fact of this meeting taking place and the result was publicized to some extent--I cannot remember just how far. Atholstan's reputation was not, I suppose, seriously hurt. There are some reputations it is difficult to injure.

. . . . . .

Either in 1916 or 1917 (probably in '16) an incident of importance occurred. The Canadian Government, by reason of its control over sources of nickel ore accepted the task of seeing that nickel production was directed solely to the use of ourselves and our Allies. It was a difficult task. The American refiners, however, headed by a Mr. Monel, co-operated with us loyally (though until 1917 that Country was not at War) and something close to 100% success was attained. On one occasion, however, a German submarine (I forget its name now) evaded the defences, got through and loaded some nickel at an American port. This, of course, became soon afterwards known, and from unfriendly sources severe attacks were made upon the Government of Canada for its failure to achieve 100% success in nickel control. I came to Toronto and spoke in a large hall here on behalf of the Administration. It was one of the best speeches I had made. It was printed and widely distributed. Very sedulously I tried to get a copy to include in "Unrevied and Unrepented" but without success. There should be copies still around Ottawa somewhere.

. . . . . .

In the election of December 1921, my Government was defeated. Only fifty members in our support were returned. I was myself defeated by a very narrow majority in Portage la Prairie. Several seats were offered me by Conservatives who had been elected. I chose the seat in which A. C. Casselman (present Whip of the Party in the H. of C.) had been successful, viz., Grenville, in Ontario. The House was not to sit for some time and I had no influence, of course, in fixing the time, early or late, when the House would be called. Until the House meets, an elected Member, at that time anyway, could not resign, because his resignation could only be effective when it reached the Speaker, and there was no Speaker.

Just to offer (see p. 53)

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The only way in which Mr. Casselman's seat could be vacated was by having him appointed to a public office. While we were still in power, (It took Mr. King about three weeks to form his Government.) Casselman was appointed to an insignificant public office, thus vacating his seat. This was conduct of the same nature exactly as has been in practice in England for generations, when a Member who desires to resign is appointed to the Chiltern Hundreds. Mr. Casselman, of course, never actually occupied the insignificant office and never drew a nickel of salary. To my astonishment, King raised a roar to high Heaven that this appointment of Casselman to public office was an act of autocracy, and proclaimed to the world that my last act, as my first and all between, was autocratic. I know nothing in his career any more childish than this performance.

On the opening of the House, later on in the Spring, I led off the debate (after the Mover and Seconder of the Address). This speech is well worth looking up. It exposed the nature of the campaign, and especially the tariff ~~features of the campaign~~ discussions, and the methods adopted by Mr. King and his Party to win. That campaign was on the tariff issue, and, save for lurid anti-concscriptionism in Quebec, on practically nothing else. (At this point I suggest you refer to page of these notes where Mr. Fielding's position on tariff matters, which at this period was thoroughly made known, is dealt with.) Sir Lomer Gouin, a former Premier of that Province, was senior lieutenant of Mr. King there and openly proclaimed himself a protectionist, without any reservations or compunctions whatever. Hon. Walter Mitchell and other candidates did the same--they were definitely protectionist. Some other Liberals in our central Provinces followed suit. In the prairie West the situation was, of course, wholly different. ~~The exposure in the three prairie provinces~~ The three prairie provinces, especially in those days, were anti-Protectionist. The three far-eastern provinces were disposed the same way though less pronouncedly so. The exposure in my speech on the Address is fairly complete. I was getting this speech (of which Hansard report was not as good as usual), exposing what I considered a really shameless duplicity, into shape for "Unrevised and Unrepented" when the publishers (wrongly as it turned out) informed me that there were too many ~~speeches~~ in already to make up the contracted-for 500 pages. After this proved incorrect, it was too late to have others included and secure publication in time to get any benefit from Christmas business.

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While rather often I have impressed upon you the importance of the Constitutional crisis of 1926, at this point I refer only to a conference of elected Conservatives and defeated Conservative Candidates which I called to be held at Ottawa shortly after the election of that year. Certainly no failure of effort or diminution of energy could be attributed to me throughout that general election campaign. I had, however, made up my mind that if defeated I would retire as Leader. For your personal information (to be used very sparingly if at all) my main reason was concern as to my own health and physical capacity to continue with accustomed vigor the exceedingly onerous responsibilities of leadership. True, there was another reason, and a very good one. The Party had been defeated in three General Elections since I assumed Leadership. ~~True,~~ there can, however, be no question that the 1921 election was lost before Sir Robert's resignation--not through any fault of his, but through the inevitable political consequences of indispensable war measures. ~~True,~~ Also, the 1925 election was in reality a great victory. Our Party went up from 50 seats to 116, and we were within a very few votes of equalling the Liberals and Progressives together. This was accomplished without French-Canadian seats lost through the holocaust against conscription. In truth, the Conservative Party that year gained more seats outside Quebec than any Party had ever obtained before in history. 1926 was a bitter and unmerited disappointment.

I gave as reason for resigning (and it was an honest reason, and, I thought, sufficient,) the fact that three consecutive elections had been lost and another man should have a chance. It is true as well, though, that had I felt physically capable of carrying on the struggle I would have done so. My weight then was 128 in my clothes, my sleeping was bad -- quite bad -- it had never been anything like normal, especially at times when I was under heavy responsibilities. Even as yet it is far from average. I was, in 1926, and had been for some time before, sincerely apprehensive of the consequences of continuing in high responsibility in public life. Outside of a measure of insomnia, which was constant but not extreme, I knew of nothing important in the way of physical frailty, and I could not bring myself to parade in public a personal, though the principal, reason, when there was another which seemed to me quite sufficient to take its place.

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In respect of this conference of 1926 I should add that neither before the conference nor at it ~~did I hear nor~~ had I heard, nor did I hear, of any suggestion from anyone that I should retire. On the contrary there were many, many letters received and many who personally called, urging me to stay, and there would have been a great many more if I had given any intimation ahead of intention to resign. At the conference it was strongly pressed upon me ~~urged~~ that I should not do so, but my stand was so firm that those present were compelled to accept the situation. I made it very clear that my mind was made up and that nothing would change it.

It is probable that Mr. Bennett, who was very ambitious, was quite prepared to hear with pleasure of my resignation, and for this I could not find fault with him in the least. His chance had come, and, in truth, I was looking forward to his succeeding me. ~~A~~ The very presence ~~desire~~ of an ambitious, able successor is always a healthy sign. Mr. Bennett while a member of my Government had had no differences with me and we had gotten on splendidly.

In the same connection perhaps a further reference might be made to the Convention of 1927. I was asked some two or three weeks prior to the Convention, by the Hon. A. D. MacRae, then, I believe, Party Organizer, and certainly organizer of the Convention, to be sure to attend the Convention and to make a speech thereat. This conversation was in my office in Toronto. I at once agreed to go and agreed to speak, and told Gen. MacRae that I would speak in defence of the address I had made at Hamilton in the late Fall of 1925 (referred to in "UNREVISED AND UNREPENTED" (Page 189). To this Gen. MacRae specifically agreed.

Immediately after the Hamilton meeting I had gone down with friends of mine (Mr. Garland and Mr. Matthews of Ottawa) for a short holiday at Highland Pines, N.C. After being there some days I got a 'phone message from T. A. Russell, a life-long and highly esteemed friend and very powerful supporter, that there were difficulties arising over the Hamilton speech and that attacks had been made upon me. On my return almost immediately after I found this to be true. Mr.

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Cahan of Montreal had spoken in Toronto (having, indeed, been recommended as speaker at some function there by myself) and had attacked the Hamilton speech. The Toronto Telegram had also struck out against it and also the Ottawa Journal. Tommy Church, M. P. for a Toronto Riding, had, in his own way expressed disapproval. There was something that might almost be called multiple disagreement. Previous to making the speech, however, I had consulted with the very best advisers I could think of. For your information, these included Sir Robert Borden, Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Sir Edward Kemp, Hon. J. D. Reid, Hon. S. C. Mewburn, Sir Henry Drayton, Hon. Howard Ferguson. There were at least two others, but their names I cannot remember just now. All of these agreed with my viewpoint except Mr. Howard Ferguson, whom, in company with T. A. Russell, I had approached in Toronto on my way to Hamilton. Mr. Ferguson could be said to be opposed--at least his questioning was entirely from the opposite angle. When I left him I thought he was convinced, but perhaps had ~~no~~ insufficient reason to think so. When he replied ~~to me~~ after my speech at the Convention, he said he had notified me that he would not attend the meeting in Hamilton if I was determined to make ~~made~~ the speech. This he did not do. I consulted with Mr. Russell afterwards to make sure that my memory on this point was right, and Mr. Russell agreed that it was. Anyway, Mr. Ferguson did not attend the meeting at Hamilton.

At the Convention I learned that Mr. Bennett was rather angrily opposed to my speaking on the subject. This surprised me, because it seemed to me very ungenerous on his part, and especially because he must have known, and undoubtedly did know, that General MacRae, representing him, had agreed to the subject of my speech at the very time of my undertaking to make it. I wrote Mr. Bennett after the Convention and told him that I had all along been looking forward to his succeeding me, and expressed surprise that he should have objected, under the circumstances set out above, to my making a reasoned and certainly a non-~~combative~~ provocative speech in my own defence. This letter he never acknowledged or answered. Sir Thomas White, who had resigned from Sir Robert Borden's Government in 1919 and had not been a Member of the Commons since , was present at the Convention. He came to me and asked if I was resolved to ~~speak on~~ discuss the Hamilton Speech. On my answering in the affirmative he took no exception to my conduct. Having known Sir Thomas

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long and well and admired him much, I should have been surprised had he done so.

Never had I entertained the least question in my own mind that the course outlined in the Hamilton speech was the right course for the Conservative Party--indeed, it was the only line of approach looking to recovery of our strength in the Province of Quebec--the only line of approach to this end consistent with the history and traditions of the Conservative Party available to any leader of that Party. Upon my return to Ottawa from Highland Pines, I was urged in the strongest terms to let the subject drop, or rather, let it lie quiet until immediate antipathies would cool down. To these importunities I unfortunately acceded. This, I frankly confess, was a mistake in tactics. I should have unhesitatingly defended my position and defended it then and arranged for immediate public speeches in Canada (along the lines of that made subsequently at the 1927 Convention) and proclaimed the lines of the Hamilton speech as definitely my policy, and made it the policy of the Conservative Party. To my mind this was the only major, or at any rate the most important, mistake I made in public life. There would even so have probably been some who would have persevered in their antagonism, but they would have been very, very few, and there might have been none at all. There certainly were none that I heard of after the Convention speech at Winnipeg---save that of Mr. P. D. Ross of the Ottawa Journal. This is referred to specially later. Mr. Ross was throughout his life a strong, able and very highly-respected supporter of the Conservative Party and definitely was not personally unfriendly to myself.

You will no doubt have heard of the attack Mr. Ferguson made upon me at Winnipeg. It was received with an immediate volley of antagonistic interruptions; indeed, men rose all over the entire arena to protest his words and he had difficulty in continuing. This would not be because there were not some, perhaps, who thought as he did, but even these were so influenced by the reasonable presentation I had made and the fact that I had asked for no support ~~at the Convention~~ at the Convention for the Hamilton speech, that they considered Ferguson's conduct as arbitrary

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and uncalled for. Subsequent to Mr. Ferguson's speech, and until the very moment of the nominations, I was urged by everyone who could get in contact with me to revoke my intention, stated in the Convention speech, to remain in private life, and to permit my name to go up as candidate. Indeed, never before had I been under such pressure. There was perhaps sufficient cause for such revocation in the provocative and challenging attack of Mr. Ferguson and I had not the least doubt myself that if I had acceded to the urgings of Convention delegates and entered the contest, I would have been chosen by a huge majority. This, however, to me seemed hardly fair to other candidates, because all along I had made clear my desire to remain in private life and in my own speech had definitely stated such to be the course I intended to pursue. Therefore, all importunities to allow my name to be presented were negatived. From that day to this, no one in Canada that I have ever heard of has sought to attack me on the Hamilton speech or attempted to make any reply to the defence of that speech which I made in Winnipeg at that Convention. The Ottawa Journal, published by Mr. P. D. Ross, still, however, professed its adherence to Ferguson's position. Letters were written to the editor, arguing strongly against its editorial line on this subject, and to these letters nothing that, in my judgment, could be called a defence was ever presented. This convinced me, if I had needed any convincing, that had I taken the course followed at the Convention as soon as I returned to Ottawa from the week at Highland Pines, the Conservative Party would not have lost but would have gained in strength over the Dominion, and particularly in the Province of Quebec. For this error no one is to blame but myself.

I may say that on reaching Winnipeg at the time of the Convention, I was requested by three or four not to speak for fear of splitting the Party. I refused resolutely to accede to these requests and have been very happy ever since that I pursued the course determined on, and, I think, well fulfilled.

Maritime Rights

In the early 1920's there was very considerable agitation in the Maritime Provinces (Atlantic) for what were described

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as "Maritime Rights". This agitation arose from a quite general belief that the three Maritime Provinces, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, were in a very practical sense isolated, and for that reason had not enjoyed the benefits which had come to the rest of Canada, and particularly to the central Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, from the Protection system. Industries in those Provinces were few and comparatively small. The Maritime Rights programme, of course, pre-dated the '20's, but afterthe war it became very active and, in some measure, threatening. Lack of population and as well, it must be admitted, lack of access to the American market, were basic causes of failure in the development of industries. The relatively small local demand for natural products of the Maritimes, particularly coal and potatoes, and ~~as well,~~ also in some measure, steel, hampered them marketwise. In the Session of 1925 I propounded a plan for helping ~~the Maritimes~~ these people, and certainly was the first to propose it. My speech on the subject appears in Hansard. My proposal was that the Dominion should contribute a share of transportation costs of products that were distinctively Maritime or distinctively Western. It must be remembered that B.C. and the Prairies had as well a considerable coal production and very large coal deposits, and B.C., as well as the Atlantic Maritime Provinces, was a very considerable producer and exporter of apples and other fruits. I urged upon the Government that a contribution could be made to the unity of Canada by the entire nation bearing a share of the burden of bringing both far-Eastern and far-Western production to markets of Central Canada. The idea was well received, I think, throughout the Dominion. It was not my good fortune, however, to be definitely returned to office in the 1925 election or to secure even a major number of seats in the 1926 election, but the Party which was returned in these two contests proceeded to carry out the programme I had outlined, and such has been the policy of Canada ever since. This subject is only brought to attention, because, as the record of Hansard demonstrates, the constructive suggestion came from myself as leader of the Conservative Opposition.

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Particularly I should mention briefly the position taken by Hon. W. S. Fielding. As you know, Mr. Fielding had been Minister of Finance throughout the entire Laurier régime and, indeed, against his own strong personal desire was vigorously pressed by a large proportion of the Liberal Party into being candidate for Leadership at the Liberal Convention held in late 1919. He was by long odds the leading Liberal in Canada, next to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, right up to the latter's death. For him I had always very high and sincere regard. Before Union Government, he definitely supported Conscription, but did not align himself actively with those of the Liberal Party who were seeking Union. When the Union Government election came in 1917, he ran as Union Government candidate. He refused, however, to enter the Ministry, and in the House took a seat on the cross benches. At the Liberal Convention he firmly and vigorously opposed the tariff plank of the platform--not only so, but he refused to permit anyone to nominate him as Leader except on a specific understanding that he would state his position on tariff matters after his selection, before a conference of leading Liberals, and would continue as Leader only upon his own terms. He was defeated at the Convention virtually by votes from his own Province--a Province which is always impatient and resentful (particularly in the Liberal fold) of anything except outright Party support. No doubt Sir Lomer Gouin, Mr. Taschereau, Mr. Mitchell and other protectionist Liberals were at one with Mr. Fielding in their attitude toward the Liberal tariff plan. In this connection I have a memorandum in my office giving the most interesting details of the happenings and manoeuverings within that Party for quite a period previous to the 1919 Convention and for some time after, written by a very prominent and influential Liberal, which you may look over at my office if you desire. It is of intense interest, and, indeed, of outstanding importance.

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One condition, however, must be that the author of this memorandum must can not be divulged. There can be no objection to ~~reliance upon~~ divulging the facts therein set out and to the thoroughly justified assumption that those facts are correct. and can be used, avoiding names as far as possible

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An incident occurred in, I am sure, the early part of 1925, which is worth recording. To revert back into history a little, it should be recalled that the Liberal Convention which chose Mr. King as Leader was held in 1919. A very elaborate platform was adopted at that Convention in which, among very many other things, specific tariff pledges were made. One was that the Liberal Party would place all farm implements and all material entering into manufactured same on the free list "when returned to power". Little or nothing was done to implement this pledge in the early years, for the reason, doubtless, that Sir Lomer Gouin, an ardent Protectionist, was the leading Minister next to Mr. King, and the Hon. Walter Mitchell, also an ardent Protectionist, was prominent and active in the Party. Many other Liberals, of course, felt as these two men felt on the same subject. However, in 1925, an election being in the offing, certain steps were ~~promulgated~~ contemplated affecting to a ~~material~~ "B" degree farm implement duties. Mr. Vincent Massey (now Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey) was then head of or at least the directing power of the Massey-Harris Company. He came down to Ottawa to protest against this programme. I, as Leader of the Conservative Party, and, indeed, personally, was not in favour of it. Our farm implement industries then were having a difficult time, and had been having a difficult time for some period. (They are now in a vastly stronger position, due in no small measure to large business arising out of the late war, and as well, to the growth of the Canadian market). Mr. Massey saw me two or three times in my office, and his arraignment of Mr. King and his Government was truly eloquent. I told him frankly where I stood, and the course I afterwards pursued was in strict conformity with what I had there disclosed to Mr. Massey. You can imagine my astonishment a very short time after--indeed, I think, almost immediately after--when Mr. Massey pronounced himself a supporter of the King Government and delivered for its benefit ~~indulged, indeed, in an elaborate~~ warm laudation. He resigned his office in Massey Harris Co. ~~Shortly afterwards~~ About that time it was announced that he would run as a Liberal candidate in Durham and ~~meantime~~ at once was elevated to the Ministry. He was not at this time, and, indeed, never became, even a Member of Parliament.

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In the course of my discussions with Mr. Massey regarding implement duties, I received from him at least two letters stating his opinion of the Ministry and of Mr. King in trenchant terms. His subsequent ~~laudation~~ conduct was in violent conflict with the terms of his letters. These letters were marked "personal", although they related entirely to public questions. I did not think they had any right ~~to be marked~~ to be marked "personal" and that the privacy sought to be attached to them was unworthy of a man of Mr. Massey's standing. At the commencement of the campaign I wrote

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or wired Mr. Massey, asking his permission to make his letters public. This he peremptorily refused. I thought the refusal utterly unjust and unmanly and I wired him urging strongly that he had no right whatever to hide behind a shield of privacy when the subject covered by his letters was a public subject and when his subsequent conduct was entirely inconsistent with the terms of such letters. He again wired me, giving no reasons but peremptorily refusing permission to make known the contents of his letters. I consulted with Mr. T. A. Russell, in whom I had unbounded confidence, and who I knew was a friend of Mr. Massey's. While Mr. Russell in no way defended suppression of the correspondence, he asked me not to make it public in view of Mr. Massey's request, and I acquiesced.

This correspondence is in my office in Toronto. It is for you to consider whether it should or rather can honorably be in detail divulged. Consult with Max, should I not be living. No doubt the fact of his refusing to release his marks of privacy can be made known. Personally my view is that rather more should be disclosed.

It has already appeared from these notes that I was under continuous attack by the Montreal Star (Lord Atholstan) and in less, but still quite harmful, measure, from the Montreal Gazette (Mr. Smeaton White). The hostile attitude of these two Conservative papers arose definitely from the taking over of the Grand Trunk Railway Company. As you know, the Grand Trunk was the owner (subject to Bonds) of the Grand Trunk Pacific. It also had a contract for operation of the Trans-Continental Railway (built and owned by the Government of Canada under Sir Wilfrid Laurier). The Grand Trunk ran into grave and insoluble difficulties and finally refused to operate the Grand Trunk Pacific and fixed a very early date for the closing down of the whole System. It also refused to operate the Trans-Continental. The big Laurier project thus came to collapse, which should have been seen to be inevitable from the beginning. One must of course concede that the past is always clearer than the future but governmental folly for years 30 years and was so proclaimed by Sir Robt Borden and his followers. ~~It was premature by many decades.~~ To operate the Grand Trunk Pacific and Trans-Continental severed from the Grand Trunk System itself in Eastern Canada, and apart from the Canadian Northern System in Western Canada, was manifestly and grotesquely impossible. The only hope imaginable by a man of common sense and business judgment was by uniting the Grand Trunk (inclusive, of course, of the Trans-Continental and Grand Trunk Pacific) with the Canadian Northern, to make a second all-Canadian System. To relieve the Grand Trunk of its responsibilities with respect to the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Trans-Continental, and for the Dominion to shoulder these responsibilities itself, would be folly of unforgivable dimensions. The Grand Trunk, in the words of its own President, Sir Alfred Smithers, was "at the end of its tether," and we either had to relieve it of its liabilities and take these over ourselves, leaving the old System intact, or take the Grand Trunk with them and thus make an all-Canadian System that had a

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prospect of utility, improvement, and possibly ultimate solvency. Time has shown that this view was correct. We have through ~~the~~ many years been vastly too extravagant in the handling of the amalgamated System, and especially under Sir Henry Thornton we were madly and wildly extravagant. Nevertheless, we have something infinitely better, and indeed less onerous, than would have been the case if we had left the Grand Trunk in possession of its assets and assumed utterly impossible obligations in respect of the subsidiary enterprises, the G. T. P. and the Trans-Continental. By this time (back in 1914) the Canadian Northern, though it had received guarantees of Bonds for many years, always growing in amount, found its enterprise impossible to handle without further, and apparently indefinite, Government aid. The Government of which I was a member, and whose Railway policy I was in large measure in charge of, had been called upon by the Opposition many times to take over the Canadian Northern; in fact, the Opposition had been quite turbulent in its demands for nationalisation, but as soon as we reached a situation where the Grand Trunk's ~~situation~~ plight compelled us to act, and we did act, by the only method of nationalization that was ~~peaceable~~ practicable and sensible--we were immediately opposed, and bitterly opposed, by the Liberal Party, and denounced as ~~the~~ exponents of Government ownership. The fact is we had become, by virtue of our guarantees and by virtue of direct loans, especially to the G. T. P., the ~~virtual~~ mortgagees and in large measure owners of these Railway enterprises, and we either had to avail ourselves of our rights under our Mortgages or abandon those rights, and in abandoning them leave our whole Railway System in chaos. It was not out of any doctrinaire preference for Government ownership--not by any means--that we took the step we did take in 1919. We took that step because it was the only businesslike and sensible solution of ~~the~~ an unfortunate position into which the country had drifted, arising from ~~the~~ ill-judged policies of 1903, '04 and '05, and indeed right up to 1914. However, the Montreal Star and Gazette were so violent against Government ownership that they attacked me as its supposed champion.

The Liberal Party ran their campaign in 1921 in the whole Montreal area under ~~on~~ the anti-Government-ownership ~~argument~~ banner, and made my leadership exceedingly difficult by picturing me as having led the country into a false Socialistic policy. The Montreal Star was in those days a great partisan of Gen. Sir Arthur Currie. I had a high opinion of Gen. Arthur Currie myself. The Star was giving very broad hints--if not, indeed, specific suggestions--that it would be a grand day for Canada if Currie would take over leadership ~~of~~ in Parliament. I think it was in the year 1924 that Walter Mitchell, ~~the~~ M. P. for St. Antoine, retired. It may be that he died, but I think he retired, and this left a

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vacancy in that seat ~~in Montreal~~ Montreal. I went down there at once with a view to seeing if we could not get Sir Arthur Currie to be a candidate, and to this end enlisted the help of Lord Atholstan. I reminded him that he had very definitely pressed forward the idea that Currie should be leader, and urged upon him the absolute necessity of a man aspiring to such leadership first becoming a Member of the ~~House~~ Commons, getting the atmosphere and knowing the ways and rules of ~~the House~~ Parliament and thus qualifying for his high post. I told him that if Sir Arthur would accept ~~a~~ nomination for this vacancy I would exert every influence to have him receive such nomination and to make his election assured and then he would have opportunity in Parliament to show that he was the man to lead the Conservative Party. I visited Sir Arthur Currie and urged the same arguments on him; assured him that he would be welcomed by all our followers in the House, and that the road to advancement would be open to him just as soon as he would demonstrate that he was best qualified to take the lead. Lord Atholstan promised to see Sir Arthur and urge the same considerations upon him. He ~~did~~ later informed me that he had done so. But the importunities of both of us were ineffectual in procuring Sir Arthur's consent. He was then President of McGill University and ~~we~~ could not be persuaded ~~him~~ to run. Even this demonstration, though, did not assist very much, or at all, in mollifying the stubbornly uncooperative attitude of Lord Atholstan.

Nothing in this recital is intended to reflect in the least on the conduct of Sir Arthur Currie. For him I had then, and for his memory I have now, the deepest respect and admiration.

In this relation it might be well to mention that Mr. Smeaton White, chief owner and publisher of the Gazette, had become, and was I think from almost the beginning of my leadership, a Senator of Canada. At any rate he was a Senator when I was chosen by Mr. Bennett to lead that House and during all the time I was leader until the Senator's ~~White's~~ death. Thoughtout that entire period, though he made no speeches, he gave me his implicit confidence, followed me as his leader with loyalty and at times with somewhat enthusiastic approval. Never did I have the slightest difficulty of any kind with him.

For the moment I forget who became our candidate in St. Antoine, but we did not win the by-election. We had nothing in the way of effective support from the press whatsoever.

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A word might be in place on the question of my ~~reputation~~ merits as a debater and gladiator on the floor of Parliament. Others can speak in better taste of this subject than the writer. It was ~~the~~ habit of the opposing Party always to picture me as an ascetic, ruthless and hostile character, glorying in bitterness and satire. One must admit that there is no more deadly poison in its effect on public attitude toward one that an opposing Party can disseminate. The public votes on their idea of the person or personality of ~~the~~ a leader, and such idea is too often derived from propaganda. Speaking with all sincerity, I am quite certain that wild exaggeration was indulged in by the authors of this propaganda. I think a perusal of Hansard and of ~~the~~ Senate Debates ~~of the Senate~~ will show that I endeavoured to convince on all occasions by the adducing and analysis of facts and by arguments therefrom. True, it was, and always will be, necessary, in a controversial assembly, to take care of oneself when under attack, especially in the progress of one's own speech; to rebuke irrelevant interruption, and to answer promptly and effectively all relevant interruption or reply. I made it a point very frequently to encourage ~~hostile~~ opposition questioning, just because if one thoroughly knows his subject it is by ~~the~~ answering ~~of~~ such hostile questions and supposedly destructive comments interjected now and then that one can establish his case most effectively. It certainly can be said that never throughout the whole course of my Parliamentary life was I abusive in the conduct of debate. I made it a point in my earliest experiences at Ottawa to know thoroughly the rules of the House of Commons, and scrupulously did I take care to keep within those rules. The rules ~~are~~ have been evolved and adopted for the purpose of maintaining ~~the~~ dignity ~~of~~ in Parliament, and ~~the~~ fairness of debate therein. This can be said: that never in the whole course of my public life, whether in the Commons or the Senate, was I ever called to order for breach of ~~the~~ rules. I question if there has ever been another leader who could make that statement. ~~Not recently anyway~~ not recently in any event. ~~Certainly there was no leader who could make it in my time, or since.~~ I can remember being called to order by one ~~of the~~ Members, but never was ~~the~~ such point of order sustained by the Speaker, whether the Speaker was chosen by the Conservative or the Liberal side. ~~At present~~ I can only recall one ~~attempt to call me to order, but there may have been more.~~ Never was I required by a Speaker, whether our side was in opposition or in power, to withdraw so much as a single word, and never did I withdraw anything said on the floor of Parliament. I knew the rules and I kept the rules. It must be remembered that it is the competent debater, the opponent who is feared, not the inconsequential speaker, whom every effort is made to break and to destroy.

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A word as to my relations with other Party Leaders of my own time.

I entered the House when Canada was under the Premiership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. My personal relations with Sir Wilfrid, while not intimate, (because I was a junior and he was very much a senior,) were, nevertheless, uniformly pleasant and, to me, beneficial. Of him I formed the highest opinion as a man and as a Party Leader. His patience was inexhaustible, his courtesy both to friend and foe was most engaging, and, right to the end of his life, ~~unbroken~~ unfailing. His good name was unsullied. His grasp of the business end of Government, which was rapidly growing in importance throughout his life, was, in my judgment, not of the best, but in a measure which I have never seen any other man surpass he maintained the dignity of his position and the high personal respect both of friend and foe. When the time came that I was able to take a more prominent place in the House of Commons, he was always fair and appreciative. At the time of his death I would have greatly liked to have been able to pay a tribute to him in the House of Commons, but this duty fell to the acting Leader, Sir Thomas White, and not to me. Sir Thomas discharged his ~~duty~~ admirably. I did speak, though, at ~~two~~ one or ~~three~~ two minor functions shortly after Sir Wilfrid's ~~his~~ death, and expressed sentiments much the same as are embodied in this memo.

Sir Robert Borden became Party Leader early in the century--I think in the year 1901--and this position he retained until his resignation in July 1920. Never throughout that time was there an hour in which I did not hold him in the highest regard. While it may be he did not possess in the same measure as Sir Wilfrid the inestimable gift of personal appeal, he, nevertheless, was uniformly courteous, broadminded, and fair even to a fault. You will see my tribute to him in the introduction to his "Memoirs." For the duties of Prime Minister he was, I think, better qualified than for the duties of Opposition Leader. Not only was he a lawyer of the highest standing--an attribute of outstanding and ever-increasing importance in Governmental affairs--but he was, as well, a man of sound business judgment and had a reserve of common sense possessed by few. There are some things, of no serious consequence, in his "Memoirs" with which I am in disagreement, but I have always considered, and still consider, that I was fortunate indeed to be associated in my apprentice days in public life with a Leader of his character and capacity.

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In Conservative ranks

The French-Canadian who came upon the scene while I was still young in politics, and who showed what seemed to me the highest promise, was Albert Sevigny, who became M. P. for Dorchester in 1911. Sevigny was not only a man of outstanding talent, but possessed a personal charm which seemed to point to a distinguished political career. He was slain by the demon of conscription. As a member of Sir Robert Borden's Government he realized, as we all did, that under the conditions as they developed throughout the war and which matured in a man-power crisis in 1917, Canada had to choose between compulsory service and infidelity to the country's defenders, and, like the man he was, he took his life in his hands and faced the conscription issue right in the Province of Quebec. He was defeated in the savage and villainous anti-conscription campaign of 1917 and left stranded and penniless and very much deserted. The Eastern--that is, the overwhelmingly French-Canadian-end of the Province turned against him with violent animosity, so much so that even the making of a living was, for the time being at least, denied him. Under these circumstances, knowing as we all did his legal attainments, I resolved that every influence I could bring to bear would be exerted to have him elevated to the Bench by the Union Government. This was not easy, I can assure you, due to the militantly hostile sentiment of his native province, but at last he was appointed. Though the whole temper of the times was against him, his outstanding qualities as a man and as a lawyer carried him to early success on the Bench. So marked indeed was his acceptability as a Judge that in later and less distorted times he was made Chief Justice of the Quebec District by a Liberal Government.

Canada lost permanently, through the discreditable tempest which blinded so many of our people on the conscription issue, the services of a man of consummate talents for public life.

In another portion of these notes I have referred to the personality and qualification of him who succeeded to French-Canadian leadership--Mr. Patenaude.

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A few words might be appropriate as to the occupation chosen on my retirement in 1926.

Immediately ~~retirement~~ my resignation was announced, quite a number of approaches were made to me as to partnerships in the practice of law. One of these, well worth considering, was from Vancouver. My liking for the Province of B. C. was of long standing and was no doubt enhanced by the very generous political support always accorded me there. However, a better offer--one, indeed, from a large firm in Montreal--attracted my interest most. Inevitably I had more familiarity with the practice of law, and probably more qualifications therefor than for any other occupation. I had, however, been entirely out of practice since the middle of 1915, having disposed of my Portage la Prairie interests at that time. Further, I was apprehensive that if I returned to active practice, it would be most difficult to keep control of my time and to avoid the waste not only of time ~~and~~ but of effort ~~that~~ which would undoubtedly ~~arise through the fact that I was~~ ensue because of my being so widely known. Only one who has practised law ~~xx~~ can appreciate how difficult it is for a person who is well-known and has an office easily reached, to avoid a calamitous waste of ~~time~~ hours and energy by many who are convinced they have legitimate legal business, but who really have not. This objection would apply, of course, with special force to one's early years in practice. Being most anxious to devote myself with ~~all energy~~ unbroken concentration to whatever task I should undertake in private life, I was glad to receive an offer to become associated ~~with~~ in a financial business ~~in~~ of Toronto, with Mr. W. W. Evans. It must be confessed that an ambition--perhaps not very rational--to succeed in a new ~~another~~ sphere of activity, prompted me also to abandon law and try another field. I was still only fifty-two years of age. Mr. Evans' offer was accepted and I became Vice-President of and General Counsel ~~of~~ to Canadian General Securities Limited, a Company in ~~the~~ general finance business and in control of an important subsidiary, Traders Finance Corporation Limited. That this step had its risks I was well aware, but the spirit of ~~a~~venture was still alive and strong, and within three or four weeks of my retirement I went into action in the field of finance, at 347 Bay Street, Toronto.

During the years 1927-28-29 the Canadian General Securities' organization was rapidly expanded. I was able to take an important place in this expansion, particularly in ~~the~~ establishment of four Investment Companies and of ~~two~~ three Insurance Companies--the latter two conducting an insurance business over a wide range, inclusive of all classes except life insurance. These

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Companies were compelled, as were all others, to meet the onset of a market crash of unprecedented violence ~~and~~ extending not just over months, but over years. Month by month we were brought to realize that Canada, as, indeed, all the civilized Occidental world, was to experience the most destructive depression of the century. In such a period, connection with Investment Companies was perhaps the most undesirable tie up that could be imagined. The resources of ~~the~~ our Canadian General Securities' organization were taxed, as were those of every other financial structure, and the dimensions of our operations were of necessity ~~vigorously~~ ruthlessly curtailed. Reaching spring of 1932, as ~~As~~ the outlook appeared to me, a long time was still going to intervene before the overhead of our group of Companies could ~~be~~ be again justified, and I, therefore, made arrangements to return to the practice of law. Some briefs indeed were proffered and accepted. However, the hand of fate intervened. Mr. Evans, though a young man of forty-one, was taken down with a somewhat rare type of heart affliction and died at the very depth of the depression ~~in the early days of~~ on July 31st of that year. (July 31/32) ~~July, 1932~~ He was the head and front of ~~the~~ Canadian General group of Companies, and his passing seemed at the time a mortal blow. Very clearly, however, it demanded of me absolute fidelity, as far as it was in my power to give it, to ~~the~~ stockholders of our Company, and I immediately determined that whatever might be in store, there could be no excuse for leaving. I was most definitely convinced that my only conceivable course was to stay where I was and take ~~the~~ chief responsibility for all Companies, and, to the utmost of my power, promote their recovery, their strength and growth. Thereupon I became President of these Companies and have remained with them ever since.

After becoming a Senator and Leader of the Government in the Senate in ~~March~~ Feb., 1932, I still continued residence in Toronto, moving back and forth to Ottawa as Senate duties demanded. Fortunately, there were at my disposal men of loyalty and capacity, and these men properly placed and encouraged, have been instrumental as time went on in creating and seizing opportunities and thus in restoring, advancing and enlarging the area and scope of our Companies' activities and the fortunes of ~~the~~ shareholders therein. (Feb 4/32)

All this is noted down only for such use as in your very best judgment you think it right to make. It is most important that you know many things that you will probably consider have no place in a biography, but which at least will guard you against error and misconception.

Needless to say, the briefs which I had accepted looking to a renewal of law practice were returned.

To the above might be added another personal word. My own fortunes reached a very low ebb in 1932. What success I have attained has been practically entirely since that time.

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I think it was in 1931 that the Hon. George S. Henry, then Premier of Ontario, asked me if I would accept a position as a member of the Hydro Commission of Ontario. Prior to his approach I had not the slightest thought of seeking any duties beyond those already undertaken at 347 Bay Street. However, there did not seem to be any reason why I should not accede to Mr. Henry's request, and I accepted.

When Mr. Bennett, early in 1932, and before Mr Evens death asked me to take on the Government Leadership in the Senate, the proposal came as a surprise. It may seem strange but there was not in my breast any desire whatever to return to public life. I told him that my first obligation in respect of public duties was to Mr. Henry and that I would not consider going to the Senate, and especially taking Leadership therein, without his approval. This approval being given, I went in the Senate and immediately the whole subject of the Beauharnois investigation and the complicity of certain Senators in what was known as the Beauharnois scandal became a matter for Senate debate. I was not a member of the Committee which was shortly appointed to enquiring into the question of the guilt or innocence of these Senators, but when the Committee's Report came in, I, of course, had to assume my responsibility and take a stand. The stand I took and the reasons therefor are fully reflected in the speech on the subject appearing in "Unrevised and Unrepented" (page 207). Though I, myself, always regarded the speech as embodying only a fair presentation of the facts and the inevitable conclusions therefrom, it is certain that from that day on an opportunity was eagerly sought by certain political foes to make a retaliating attack on me. There is no doubt whatever (no one could have any doubt who was present during the hearings of the Latchford-Smith Commission regarding the Ontario Power Service Company and Hydro, which hearing took place in the summer of 1934) that my enemies hoped to be able to get revenge before this Commission for my arraignment of Senators W. L. McDougald and Andrew Haydon in the Senate in 1932. Quotations were made more than once, by Counsel for the Hepburn Government ~~and for the new Hydro Commission~~, from my Senate speech on Beauharnois.

This brings me to an outline of the aspersions leading to the appointment of the Latchford-Smith Commission and to the conduct and results of that investigation.

See pages 5-8-71

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

# Church Notices

## ST. GEORGE'S

**REMEMBRANCE SUNDAY**
**November 11th**

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11.15 a.m. **Special Remembrance Service.** — The British Legion will attend. — Preacher :— Rev. R. A. Lally, Chaplain to the Manx Regt. 515 L.A.A. (I.o.M.) Regt. R.A.(T.A.)
6.30 p.m.—Evening Prayer.
Rev. R. H. Reid, M.A.

## ALL SAINTS'

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
10.55 a.m.—Morning Prayer.—Rev. W. G. S. Duckworth, M.A.
6.30 p.m.—Evening Prayer.—Rev. B. A. Lally

## ST. NINIAN'S CHURCH

**REMEMBRANCE SUNDAY**
**November 11th**

Holy Communion 8 a.m. & noon.
10 a.m.—Children's Church.
10.50 a.m.—**Remembrance Service**
6.30 p.m.—Evening Prayer.

**Remembrance Sunday at ST. BARNABAS'**

10.55 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
The Rev. W. S. Robertson (Vicar of Lonan)
6.30 p.m.—Evening Prayer—The Vicar.

## S. Matthew † Douglas

**SUNDAY NOV. 11th**

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Sung Mass.
6.30 p.m.—Solemn Evensong.

## Church of ST. THOMAS

25th Sunday after Trinity
**REMEMBRANCE SUNDAY**
**November 11th**

8 a.m.—Holy Communion
11-15 a.m. Matins—Rev. F. N. Rimmer, M.A.
6.30 p.m.—Evensong—The Vicar.

## KIRK BRADDAN

Vicar: Rev. Bertram Kelly

**Sunday, November 11th**
**REMEMBRANCE DAY**

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
10.30 a.m.—Morning Prayer.
6.30 p.m.—**Church Parade of the Braddan and Marown Branch of the British Legion.**

**Golden Dawn Sanctuary**
**Upper Broadway, Douglas**

Special Visit of Mrs.
ALLISON SMITH DAWSON
(of Dundee)
**Remembrance Sunday**
**Nov. 11th.**
Divine Service and Clairvoyance 7.30 p.m.
Mon. and Tuesday at 3 p.m.
Mon., Tues. and Thurs. 7.30 p.m.
Various Meetings & Clairvoyance

**FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST**
**DOUGLAS (Hillary Road)**
**Branch of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, U.S.A.**
**Sunday Service 10.45 a.m. & 6-30 p.m.**
**Wednesday, Testimony Meeting—7-15**

**At Westminster Bank Chambers**
**Sunday School : 10-45 a.m.**
**Reading Room : Weekdays except Thursday, 3—5 a.m.**

## A MISSION

will be given by TWO
**REDEMPTORIST FATHERS**
in
**ST. MARY'S CHURCH, Douglas**
**Nov. 11th to 25th**
Each Weekday Evening at 7.30.
Sunday Evenings at 6.30.
SPECIAL SERMONS

## ALL NON-CATHOLICS WELCOME

**VICTORIA STREET Methodist Church**

SUNDAY, NOV. 11th, 6.30 p.m.
**SEAFARERS' SERVICE**
Preacher: **Rev. James Moorhouse**
SPECIAL MUSIC

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# Births, Marriages, Deaths

Birth Notices—4/6. Wedding, Death or In Memoriam Notices—8/6 (up to 30 words) — extra words 2d. each. Engagement Notices—10/6.

## BIRTHS

**KILLIP** — November 5th, at the Kytes Nursing Home, to Mollie, wife of Alan Killip, Highlander Inn—a son. Grateful thanks to Dr. Ferguson and Matron McClaren. Deo Gratias.

**MILLS**—November 5th, at the Jane Crookall Maternity Home, to Freida, wife of James D. Mills, "Wyngates," 41, Bray Hill, Douglas—a son.

**JANE CROOKALL MATERNITY HOME**

**ALLISON**—November 3rd, to Margaret (nee Moore), wife of Kenneth Allison, 2, Woodland Terrace, Douglas — a daughter. Grateful thanks to Dr. McPherson, Matron and Staff.

**COWIN** — November 4th, to Jean, wife of Robert H. Cowin, of 40, Tynwald Street, Douglas — a daughter. Grateful thanks to Dr. Jowett, Matron and Staff.

**CROWE**—November 1st, to Audrey, wife of Dennis Crowe, Bishopscourt, Kirk Michael — a son.

## ENGAGEMENT

**CALLOW—CORLETT**—The engagement is announced between Henry William, younger son of the late Councillor F. H. Callow and Mrs. E. Callow, of "Crammag," York Road, Douglas, and Mary Elaine, only daughter of the late Mr. T. N. Corlett and Mrs. M. E. Corlett, of "Drummoyne," Milntown, Lezayre.

## MARRIAGES

**BARRON—WATTERSON**—November 6th, 1951, at Patrick Church, by the Rev. F. M. Cubbon, John Nevill, son of Mr. and Mrs. David Barron, of Ballahutchin, Dalby, to Margery only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Watterson, Ronaldsburn, Derbyhaven.

**COTTON—WILSON** — October 27th, at East Finchley Baptist Church by the Rev. J. Marshall, William, son of Mr. and Mrs. Cotton, Nuneaton, to Ada, youngest daughter of Mrs. Wilson (and the late Willie Wilson, of Peel).

**NEALE—QUINE**—November 8th, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. R. A. Lally, Norman, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Neale, of 239, Southdean Road, Liverpool, 14, to Joan, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Quine, of 5, King Street, Douglas.

## DEATHS

**ASH**—November 2nd, at 19, South Quay, Elsie, beloved wife of Robert, and mother of Bobby, Eileen, Elsie, Mary, Dorothy and Flo.—Interred at the Borough Cemetery, Tuesday, 6th November. —R.I.P.

**CHRISTIAN** — October 26th, 1951, (suddenly), at his home, 31, Nelles Park, Rochester, New York, U.S.A., Daniel, the beloved husband of Betty Christian.

**DAUGHERTY**—November 2nd, 1951, at Berk, Kirk Michael, Eleanor Jane, widow of the Rev. R. M. Daugherty, U.S.A., aged 72 years. —Interred at Michael, on November 4th.

**SHIMMIN**—November 4th, at Noble's Hospital, Charles, dearly loved husband of May Shimmin, 49, Duke Street, Douglas.—Interred in the Borough Cemetery on Wednesday, November 7th. (Deeply regretted).

## IN MEMORIAM

**CANNON** — In loving memory of Joan, wife of Mattie Cannon, who was accidentally drowned Nov. 11th, 1948. R.I.P.
—Remembered by all at 8, Lord Street ; also Winifred and Tommie, 6, Albert Street, Douglas.

**CORKILL** — In loving memory of Mother, who passed away, Nov. 11th, 1945.
—Always in the thoughts of the family—Croit-e-Caley, Colby.

**CLUCAS** — In loving memory of Noel, who was accidentally killed on November 11th, 1948.
Gone but not forgotten.
—Iris, Roy and Cynthia, 9, Arbory Street, Castletown.

**GAWNE** — In loving memory of Richard Henry, who passed away November 10th, 1935; also William James, killed in action in France, September 25th, 1917, and Alfred Edward, died of wounds, Middle East, January 19th, 1943, both sons of the above.
Silent thoughts, tears unseen,
Beautiful memories, evergreen.
—Remembered by Mother, Sisters and Brothers — Oatland Cottages, Santon.

**ROBERTS**—In loving memory of my father, passed away 13th November, 1950.
Ever in our thoughts.
—Rene, Frank and Children, 22, Bromet Road, Castletown.

**ROME**—In loving memory of father, John Thomas, who died November 10th, 1941.
Sweet are the memories silently kept,
Of him we loved, and will never forget.
—Sadly missed by his son and family, Crofton Cottage, Baldhoon, Laxey.

**WATTERSON**—In loving memory of my dear husband Harry, who passed away November 11th, 1945
At Rest.
—Sadly missed by his wife, Ivy Cott, Shore Road, Port Erin.

**WILLIAMSON** — In cherished remembrance of a dear little son, Gordon James (our Gordie) who died suddenly, November 13th, 1950, aged 1 year 8 months.
"Some day we'll understand."
—Always loved and longed for by his sorrowing Mammy, Daddy, Robert and Margaret—11, Queen Street, Peel.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Mr. Ash and family wish to thank relatives, neighbours and friends for their kindness and beautiful floral tributes received during their sad bereavement; also Dr. Pycraft for his unfailing attention—19, South Quay, Douglas.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson wish to thank all friends and relations for letters and floral tributes received in their recent bereavement, also Dr. T. Hardy and Nurse Sykes for their devoted attention.

The family of the late Mrs. Crawley wish to thank relatives, friends and neighbours, for their kind sympathy and floral tributes in their recent bereavement ; also thanking Dr. Brennan and Nurses for their kind attention, 8, Housing Estate, Croit-e-Caley.

Mrs. McNicholl and family wish to thank relatives and friends for their very kind sympathies in their recent bereavement, and for the lovely flowers, also grateful thanks to Dr. Poyser Mr. Vernon and Dr. Macfarlane, Sister and Nurses of Male Surgical Ward, Noble's Hospital.

Mrs. C. Shimmin and Eric, wish to thank all relatives and friends for their beautiful floral tributes in their recent sad bereavement.

Mrs. N. Teare, Children, and Mr. T. Teare, wish to thank all friends, relatives, and workmates for their kind thoughts, messages of sympathy and beautiful floral tributes received during their recent sad bereavement, also grateful thanks to Dr. Kelly for untiring attention. —Ballaqueeney Cottage, Port St Mary.

# Why There is No Catholic Secondary School

**In their annual report, covering the period up to March 1951, just issued, the Board of Education explain why there is not a secondary school for the 240 Catholic children in the Douglas area.**

A scheme was submitted by the managers of St. Mary's R.C. School for the erection of a Catholic secondary school, which the Board referred to the Education Authority.

The managers had claimed there were more than 200 pupils over the age of eleven whose parents wished them to be educated in a Roman Catholic secondary school, and they called attention to the principle in the 1949 Education Act that "so far as is compatible with the provision of efficient instruction and training and the avoidance of unreasonable public expenditure, pupils are to be educated in accordance with the wishes of their parents."

The Authority reported that in October 1949 there were 180 pupils over 11 years of age in the High Schools and 60 at St. Mary's School, making a total Catholic school population, between the ages of 11 and 18, of 240. These figures covered the area from Douglas to Peel, up to Laxey and down to Santon.

**Accommodation would have to include eight classrooms for about 240 children, and last year it was estimated the cost of erecting such a school would be about £60,000 and there would be a substantial increase in staffing and maintenance costs.**

Building costs have since continued to rise, says the report, and the cost would now be much more than £60,000.

After reviewing the whole position, the report says, the Board came to the conclusion they could not approve the scheme to establish a new secondary modern school.

## Remembrance Day

His Majesty the King, having approved that Remembrance Day, Sunday, November 11th, should be observed as a National Day of remembrance for the wars of 1914-18 and 1939-45, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor desires that the Two Minutes' Silence shall be observed in the Isle of Man at 11 a.m. on that day.

At the Douglas War Memorial a special service will be held at 10.45 a.m., at which His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor will be present.

The suspension of all vehicular traffic between 11 a.m. and 11.2 a.m. is requested. Drivers of motor vehicles are specially requested to stop the engines of their vehicles during the period of the Silence.

There will be a memorial service on Sunday afternoon at the National War Memorial at St. John's.

## "DERBY" NATIONAL SAVINGS WHIST

Saturday's results : Ladies—1, Mrs. M. Harper ; 2, Mrs. E. McKibbin ; 3, Mrs. M. Creer ; first half, Mrs. Lancaster ; second half, Mrs. Pownall ; hidden number, Miss G. Habas. Gents—1, Mr. J. K. Curphey ; 2, Miss Heap ; 3, Mr. T. Pollard ; first half, Mrs. Liptrot ; second half, Mr. E. Holmes ; hidden number, Mrs. Martin. Monday's results : Ladies—1, Mrs. M. Creer ; 2, Mrs. McMullan ; 3, Mrs. Craine ; first half, Mrs. Connor ; second half, Mrs. A. Corlett. Gents—1, Mrs. Monsdale ; 2, Mr. C. Brown ; 3, Mr. T. Pollard ; first half, Miss Heap ; second half, Mr. B. Kneen.

THE ISLE OF MAN BANK LTD., give notice that Allotment Letters of the Isle of Man Airport Board's 3½% Debenture Stock 1971-1981, may now be exchanged for the relative Certificates at the Head Office in Douglas.

A CORRECTION — The Service Players regret that His Excellency and Lady Bromet will not be able to be present at the performance of "A Lady Mislaid" at the Gaiety Theatre, as stated in our advertisements owing to being away from the Island at that time.

MANX MUSEUM LECTURE. An illustrated lecture entitled "MANX MINES" will be given by Mr. R. H. Skelton, M.Inst.M.M., in the Manx Museum on Friday, November 9th, at 7-15 p.m. Admission free.

AN IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFT — The Royal Edition of Manx National Songs (W. W. Gill) 12/6 from the Examiner Shop, or Lewthwaites, Market Hill. Send a copy to relatives at home or overseas. It will be appreciated.

MARGARET. That new Recipe Book you were asking about can be obtained in exchange for 24 empty bags of HOMEPRIDE SELF RAISING FLOUR from HOMEPRIDE Mills, Birkenhead. It's a really marvellous book from which I've made the best pastries ever. Every good cook uses Homepride and it won't take long to collect 24 bags. BETTY.

E. B. Christian and Co., Ltd., White Hoe Depot NOW OPEN for Agricultural Machinery Maintenance.

IT'S A FACT. — We have just published the third edition of this unique Manx mystery book. Obtainable from "Examiner" Shops, Douglas, Port St. Mary and Port Erin, and at Lewthwaites, Market Hill.

**HIGH TIDES AT DOUGLAS**
**NOVEMBER 9th—November 16th**

| | a.m. | ft. | ins. | p.m. | ft. | ins. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Friday .. | 8 54 | 14 | 2 | 9 9 | 15 | 8 |
| Saturday .. | 9 46 | 15 | 7 | 9 69 | 17 | 1 |
| Sunday .. | 10 30 | 17 | 1 | 10 42 | 18 | 0 |
| Monday .. | 11 6 | 17 | 8 | 11 20 | 18 | 4 |
| Tuesday .. | 11 43 | 18 | 1 | 11 57 | 18 | 2 |
| Wednesday | 12 18 | 18 | 1 | 12 34 | 17 | 7 |
| Thursday.. | 12 54 | 17 | 7 | | | |
| Friday .. | 1 10 | 16 | 9 | 1 28 | 17 | 1 |

**LIGHTING UP TIMES**
**NOVEMBER 9th — NOVEMBER 16th.**

| | p.m. |
|---|---|
| Friday | 4-37 |
| Saturday | 4-55 |
| Sunday | 4-54 |
| Monday | 4-52 |
| Tuesday | 4-50 |
| Wednesday | 4-48 |
| Thursday | 4-47 |
| Friday | 4-46 |

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# Plea for Government Enterprise in Fishing Industry

## Time Ripe for Increase in Fleet

BROAD hints asking for Government support in building the Manx herring fishing industry into a £250,000 a year enterprise with the Isle of Man taking the Bon's share, are thrown out by Mr. W. C. Smith, Fishery Research Officer at Port Erin Marine Biological Station, in a review of the industry from 1923 to 1950.

Stressing that the time is now ripe for a ten-fold increase in the Manx fleet, which in 1950 hit an all-time low of four boats, Mr. Smith claims that the Manx grounds are rich enough to raise its present average yield of £100,000 to £250,000.

The review reveals a successful fishery over the past quarter of a century but the Isle of Man has not received the full benefit of it.

It continues: "The immediate requirement for general improvement is the strengthening of the market, but of especial local interest is the recruitment of men for a Manx fleet. If some effort can be made in these two directions the Manx herring fishery could become an extremely valuable asset to the Isle of Man."

Dealing with the Manx fleet, Mr. Smith says its reduced activity was probably caused by poor results occasioned by inferior equipment. That can now be remedied, but the provision of recruits is still an important matter, made difficult by the lack of training facilities caused by the lack of experienced men.

### TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Therefore Mr. Smith advocates comprehensive tuition in fishery subjects being introduced in the Manx curriculum of technical education in the schools. It would bring the industry to the notice of boys and generate a continual flow of potential recruits, he says.

Turning to local markets the review shows that kippers and pickle curers take almost all the herring landed in the Island. But in 1950 a considerable quantity was taken from the Manx grounds direct to fish meal and oil extraction plants in Scotland.

Arrangements are now in hand for similar plant in the Island and this would become important in the future as it is a 50 mile trip to Scotland while Manx ports are always close at hand, says Mr. Smith.

Reducing the points he has made to cash values, Mr. Smith goes on :

"Since 1924 the catch from Manx grounds has realised about £60,000 annually, on average, and about half the total was landed in the Isle of Man. The Manx boats' share of this was £5,890 per annum. During the past ten years the fishery's annual average has risen to £100,000. There is no doubt that the Manx grounds could yield more than double that amount, and a gross yield of £250,000 of a million pounds annually from this source is not impossible target. A ten-fold increase in the Manx fleet could easily be supported, and the resulting £50,000 addition to Manx boat earnings would certainly be a matter of some consequence to the Island's economy. In short, out of £100,000 at present, Manx markets take £50,000 and local boats earn £6,000. What an opportunity for Manx enterprise if the fishery yield was increased to £250,000 !"

Referring to Mr. Smith's review at Peel Town Commissioners fortnightly meeting on Wednesday, Mr. R. E. Cottier, the Town's new representative in the House of Keys, said: "It was an insult to Manx fishermen. If Mr. Smith is as interested as he professes to be, why didn't he put a scheme forward with the backing of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries and get going and have something done ?"

## Other People's Money

Testamentary matters dealt with at the Rolls Office this week included the estates of the following—

Mrs Isabella Gardner Riley, "Orrysmount," Laxey—£3,000.

Mrs Elinor Mary Worrall, Belgrave House, Coburg Road, Ramsey— £3,000.

Mr Frederick Beaumont Holroyd, 13 Earls Terrace, Douglas—£4,000.

Mr. Charles Herbert Lingwood, The Naale, Glen Auldyn, Lezayre —£4,000.

The Rev. Ernest Lacey, Glen Road, Laxey—£3,800.

Mr John James Faragher, 29 Parliament Street, Ramsey—£2,000.

Miss Alice Burns Hutchinson, Folton Bank, Baldrine—£6,500.

Mrs Margaret Jane Kaneen, Derby Road, Peel—£1,500.

## NURSES TO ENTERTAIN

The recent disastrous hurricane in Jamaica has prompted the Student Nurses at Noble's Hospital to make an effort to raise funds for this worthy cause. On Tuesday next, at St. George's Hall, Douglas, these young ladies will give an entertainment that is bound to please and the reasonable price is 1s. 6d. for adults with 6d. for young schoolchildren. The whole of the takings will be devoted to a Jamaican Hospital and it is hoped that this fine effort will have your support. Don't forget, St. George's Hall, Tuesday next, at 7-30 p.m.

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# Flowers That Bloom in the Winter

**With the entries in the chrysanthemum classes doubled, Villa Marina ballroom was transformed into a riot of colour yesterday afternoon when Douglas Allotments Association held its 28th and most successful post-war annual show.**

Magnificent centre-piece of the ballroom flower exhibition was a veritable mountain of flowers arranged by the Douglas Parks department. Supplementing the flowers were the entries in the fruit and vegetable classes and attractively set out stands by local firms.

His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, Patron of the Association, opened the show and later inspected the exhibits with Lady Bromet.

**The Douglas Allotments Association Challenge Cup, awarded for the most points in the chrysanthemum sections, was won by Mr. Clifford Peach, of Castletown. He also won the R. W. Holmes Silver Challenge Rose-Bowl for the best bush plant.**

Mr. Leo. Quayle, of Douglas, last year's winner of the Association Challenge Cup was not so successful as last year, but maintained his three years old grip on the Corporation Silver Challenge Cup for the best twelve Japanese Chrysanthemum blooms.

The Borough Treasurer, Mr. A. L. Costain, who is also vice-president of the Association, was another winning competitor in the Chrysanthemum classes, being awarded the "Woolman" Challenge Cup for Japanese Blooms.

The 600 entries in the show, a post-war record, attracted many people during the afternoon and in the evening flowers and other exhibits were sold from a gift stall.

Show secretaries were Messrs G. G. Russell, A. Collister, C. Shimmin and S. Geoghegan.

# Injunction Against use of Trade Name

Judgment was given by Deemster Johnson yesterday when he granted an injunction to William John Markie, trading as the Zolac Manufacturing Co., restraining George Wallace Williams, trading as R. E. Cowell & Co., Circular Road, Douglas, from selling paints under the name of "Zolac."

Defendant had admitted, said His Honour, that he had infringed a registered trademark of Markie's company by using the name "Zolac," and it was no answer to Markie's claim to plead that the infringement was effected innocently.

Markie, for whom Mr. H. Kelly appeared, asked for an account of profits instead of damages, and the Deemster ordered that Williams' company, for whom Mr. J. A. Cain appeared, must furnish such an account as from October 7th, 1947.

Costs were awarded with the judgment.

Further proceedings, to meet the terms of the judgment, were held over, Mr. Cain being granted time to consider the form the account of profits should take and the question of a time limit being fixed for the supply of the account.

## FOOTBALL

**TO-MORROW'S FIXTURES**

**League—Division I**

Colby v. Rushen United
D.H.S. Old Boys v. Braddan
Gymnasium v. St. George's
Peel v. Castletown
Pulrose United v. Laxey

**Division II**

Malew v. St. John's United
N.Y. Centre v. Michael Utd.
Union Mills v. Marown
Vikings v. Corinthians

**Combination League—North**

Ramsey v. Onchan
St. George's v. Gymnasium

**South**

Castletown v. Peel.
Rushen Utd. v. Colby

## Bid for Journalists' Conference

An invitation has been sent by the Douglas Town Council to the National Union of Journalists to hold their annual conference in Douglas at Easter 1953. The invitation was sent at the suggestion of the local branch of the Union.

## GUNNERS RE-UNION

The annual Hot-pot and Get-together of ex-members of the 15th Light A.A. Regt. will be held once again at the Ridgeway Hotel, Douglas, on Friday, Nov. 23rd. The supper is at 7-45 p.m. but this will be preceded by the annual general meeting at 6-45 p.m. Lord Granville who has attended nearly all the re-unions cannot attend this year and the Deemster Johnson, an ex-gunner has been invited as guest. Accommodation is, as usual, limited, and members who intend being present should notify Mr. H. ("Dusty") Miller c/o Times Office, Douglas, so that the catering arrangements can be made. Tickets, as previously, are 3s. 6d. each.

## WEDDING : NEALE—QUINE

St. George's Parish Church was the scene of the wedding yesterday of Miss Joan Quine, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Quine, 5 King Street, Douglas, and Mr. Norman Neale, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Neale, 239 Southdean Road, Liverpool 14. The Rev. R. A. Lally officiated. The bride was charmingly attired in a dress of white satin with head-dress, and carried a bouquet of mixed carnations. Her bridesmaid, Miss Florence Quaggan, was dressed in blue and carried a bouquet of bronze chrysanthemums, and the matron of honour, Mrs. L. Quaggan, was attired in lavender and carried a bouquet of bronze chrysanthemums. The best man was Mr. E. Neale, brother of the bridegroom. The reception was held at Collinson's Cafe, and the happy couple are spending their honeymoon in London.

# LETTER BOX

### HOW TO TREAT VISITORS

This summer friends of mine went to Holland for their holiday, staying near Amsterdam. They travelled by air transport in the airport bus which was free. Lunch on the plane was included in the fare. At the hotel they were given three single rooms facing on to beautiful lawns and garden. There were balconies where guests could sit if disinclined to go further.

Meals were excellent and served over a two-hour period so that guests did not have to rush back from excursions on pain of missing a meal. Butter, bacon, eggs (two per person), cream and a variety of fresh vegetables with the main dishes were all an everyday matter. Service from early morning to midnight was always polite, pleasant and obliging. No tips were permitted and this rule was enforced. Tea was charged extra, if required. The rest, three meals, was all inclusive in the charge of £1 per day each.

Is it any wonder people go abroad ? The journey from London to the Isle of Man can be tedious and tiring, as well as expensive. Service is often casual and off-hand. Trains and boats, often overcrowded for comfort, and there is a great deal of queueing.

The wonder is the Isle of Man gets so many, but it makes a strong appeal in spite of high prices and other discouragements. F.E.G.

### WELCOME TO MANCHESTER

We have read in the Manx papers that many Manx men and women are likely to come to England to take up work here during the winter months. We should be very glad if we might, through your columns, remind them of the existence of the Manx Societies in England. We, of the Manchester Manx Society will be very pleased to welcome any who can come along to our meetings, which are held on alternate Wednesdays at the Albert Hall, Peter Street, Manchester, at 7-30 p.m. The next meeting, is on 14th November. Our programmes vary from concerts to film shows and "tay fights," and we are sure they will enjoy every meeting. We for our part will be very glad to meet recent arrivals in the area, and catch up with all the news from home. We are anxious to do all we can to help newcomers to settle down happily over here, and if they or their relatives care to write to me, I will give them all the assistance and information I can.

C. MARY QUAYLE,
Hon. Correspondence Secretary.
M/c Manx Society,
14, Argyle Avenue,
Victoria Park, M/c 14.

### MANX HOMECOMERS' APPRECIATION

I greatly enjoyed the Leader in your issue of August 24th, "The Homecomers." It is quite true that the love of Homeland is never forgotten by most Manx folks, no matter where they may have chosen to establish themselves. Perhaps one reason for this "Home Consciousness" is that in their homes the Isle of Man is talked about and read about and the interest kept alive. The memory of that beautiful and unique spot will never grow dim as long as such a condition continues in American-Manx homes and the younger generation is acquainted with the Homeland of their ancestors. Pride is a greater retainer of memories and the Manx are justly proud of their Homeland. Such was the case in my own home. My father, the late William Garrett, of Ballaquane, constantly talked of his Island home, his old friends there and the pranks he indulged in as a school boy. Who could possibly resist interest under these conditions ? Interest must be created for those unfortunate enough never to have seen the Isle of Man. My interest grew with the years and was greatly increased after I had attended many N.A.M.A. Conventions and had served as an officer in that group.

The anticipation I had cherished for many years finally became a reality when this summer, from the bow of the Ben-My-Chree, I saw the Isle of Man for the first time, just as it had been so vividly described to me many times. It was indeed a thrill I should never forget and one which I hope may be repeated in the near future. I have found the doors of real Manx homes are always open to friends, and this summer I found the glowing example of the origination of that policy. I looked forward eagerly to meeting many old friends, but never expected the extremely hearty welcome I received from them and other Manx folk I had never met. I certainly felt not at all like a stranger in their midst, but as one who had been there many times, or a native of the Island.

Please, through your column, let me register my deep appreciation of the royal welcome I received from everyone, and assure the Home-Comers that they have a real treat ahead of them, whether they are making a return trip or are visiting the Isle of Man for the first time. I know they will not be disappointed, and will agree with me that it is a precious gem in a beautiful setting. They will find nothing like it anywhere, and I doubt that they will ever receive a warmer welcome anywhere than they have awaiting them in the Isle of Man.

ALICE GARRETT.

Rochester,
New York.

# CINEMA PROGRAMMES

PICTURE HOUSE—Sun. Nov. 11, Sydney Greenstreet in WOMAN IN WHITE (a). Mon. Google Withers, Jas. Donald in WHITE CORRIDORS (a). Thurs., J. Payne, Rhonda Fleming in CROSSWINDS (u). Tech.

REGAL—Sun. Nov. 11. Errol Flynn in CRY WOLF (a). Mon. David Niven, Glynis Johns in APPOINTMENT WITH VENUS (u). Thurs.-Sat. David Farrar, Ann Blyth in THE GOLDEN HORDE (u) Tech.

STRAND—Sun. Nov. 11, MEN OF SAN QUENTIN (a) also DOUBLE CROSS (a). Mon.-Wed. Michele Morgan in FABULOUS FABIOLA (a) Thurs.-Sat. Cesar Romero, June Havoc in ONCE A THIEF (a).

AVENUE. Onchan—Sun., Nov. 11, Dennis Morgan in THE HARD WAY (a). Mon.-Wed., Paul Henreid in SO YOUNG SO BAD (a) Thurs.-Sat., John Wayne in REAP THE WILD WIND (a) Tech.

PAVILION, Peel—Sun. Nov. 11, CRIME DOCTORS DIARY (a) also MARY LOU (a). Mon.-Wed. Jane Powell in RICH YOUNG AND PRETTY (u) Tech. Thurs.-Sat., Fred Astire in WEDDING BELLS (u) Tech.

STRAND, Port Erin—Sun. Nov. 11—SECRET OF ST. IVES (a) also MANHATTAN ANGEL (a) Mon.-Wed., Fred Astaire in WEDDING BELLS (u). Tech. Thurs.-Sat., Jane Powell in RICH YOUNG AND PRETTY (u) Tech.

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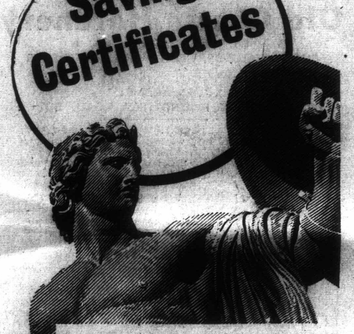


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# Wonderful Little Island

## Canadian Ex-Premier's Tribute

### Impressive Oration at Manx Convention Banquet

**ON the occasion of the banquet which wound up the proceedings of this year's Convention of the North American Manx Association in Toronto, the principal guest and speaker was a former Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada, the Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, P.C., K.C., a transcript of whose speech is now to hand.**

**Mr. Meighen at the outset referred to the speech of Mr. T. R. Radcliffe, Editor-in-Chief of the "Isle of Man Examiner," who had appealed for better understanding in the relations between the British people and those on the North American continent, and had suggested that in discussing policies there should be an attempt to get to know each other's problems rather than to criticise them.**

The speaker, as a Canadian, said he was in complete accord with any major [illegible] of American foreign policy of recent time, although on domestic issues he declared that the attitude of the United States towards the new conception of the Welfare State did not meet with a warm welcome in his heart.

APPREHENSION

He viewed with gravest apprehension the drift of the present day towards distribution of bounty without return, towards distribution of the taxes of the worker to help make easier the life of the idle; the continuous and inevitable inflation of our currency as a consequence; the continuous elimination of the measure of difference and reward between the toiler and the idler; and the inevitable socialisation of the State by the absorption of the earnings of all.

We seemed to be impelled by a constant urge to reduce the hours of toil, to multiply the holidays, to reduce the measure of service and regard work imposed upon us as a curse, while we were at the opposite poles with a competitor where two hundred million were toiling ten hours a day, working under the terror of brutality, but —working and producing.

**"I wonder," he added, "whether, notwithstanding everything our forefathers have given us, the nation driven towards idleness is going to win against the nation where toil is the order of the day."**

Referring to the Convention—"called in honour of a grand little island in the Irish Sea"— Mr. Meighen said it was very hard for one to say anything of value to people who knew vastly more about the Isle of Man than he did, but he confessed that he had learned a lot about it from his friend ex-Senator Mullins (who was present at the banquet), and was really interested in it.

He had read of its Scandinavian origin — or rather its Scandinavian conquest. But conquest, when it was about 1,600 years old, was not a very sad memory, especially a Scandinavian conquest which resulted in the erection of, perhaps, the first truly democratic system in the world, and which survived the disappearance of the invader and the emergence of the native Celts.

A WONDERFUL LITTLE ISLAND

"It is a wonderful little Island," Mr. Meighen commented, "or so it strikes me when I read that it had been at war with Germany ever since 1914, and is at war with Germany still, but apparently totally unafraid!" (Laughter).

It was a wonderful little Island, too, that had been under the suzerainty of the larger powers around, but which never in any way had been directed in its destiny, directed in its Government, directed in its interior affairs, from any outside source; which had maintained itself from its earliest inception, and had a record of which even larger countries well could boast.

PROUD MANXMEN

Mr. Meighen said he had read intently of King Orry and the establishment of the Island's House of Keys; and of some of the men who had been prominent in its history—of Godred Crovan, of Athol. He could name quite a long list. Of the Derbys and the House of Derby rule. He never knew, either, that the Isle of Man was under, in any respect, the House of Derby—at least he did not know until circumstances preparatory to his speech brought it to his observation. And of T. E. Brown, the Island's poet, and Mr. A. W. Moore, its historian. Most of all, he thought of Bishop Thomas Wilson, whose memory must be dear and young for ever in the history of their homeland.

Continuing, the speaker observed:—

**"Really, what that small Island has accomplished in these years is almost incredible. I don't wonder that the people who trace their origin to its boundaries — those, especially, who have lived some years and were born there—can feel that affectionate regard for it that is so evident whenever one talks to a Manxman."**

"I don't wonder," he said, "that Hall Caine, who is as well known to the rest of the English-speaking world as he is to you, has penned one of his most memorable tributes to the Isle of Man. I wish I could recite it. I recall that he describes the approach from the sea on the eastern shore, the grey line of the Island as the descending sun sinks to the west, the blue horizon, then the grey, the changing colours as the night comes on. And then, Hall Caine adds, if to that Island one returned no more, though he be in Timbuctoo, the experience would be vividly in memory. But, said the famous novelist, to one born there and returning after a long journey, one is in danger of not seeing it at all, because his eyes are dimmed with tears."

MANX FIDELITY AND LOYALTY

They could not all be Manxmen, said Mr. Meighen, and added: "I have been impressed many a time by the fidelity, the inspirational fidelity, and loyalty of the people of that country to its history and to its traditions, and now to its name. It is common among all of us to think our own origin is something superior, but there is an advantage in coming from a definite, clearly outlined place that is not big or mixed, but is a spot on the great ocean, charming in its identity and peace—and that advantage you enjoy.

"There is nothing more universal in the way of understanding of the human mind than love of the ancestral home. Our respect, our regard, modest but deep down in the heart of every man, amounting almost to reverence for those from whom he derives his life, and for the land which nurtured his fathers, the land within the compass of whose dominion those fathers moulded their characters and completed their careers.

"Back to some beckoning homestead every one of us wants some time to go, just as the salmon longs for his native stream. It is for the encouragement and cultivation of this sentiment that your Manx Association was formed and for that it lives.

ISLAND EXAMPLE

"Fortunate you are in the definiteness of your lineage, in the unique, but not lonely, isolation that makes it the ancestral birthplace of the Manxman. You rejoice in its numerous scenes of arresting interest, in its magic appeal which never seems to fade, in its myriad beauties and wonders. You have pride, and a very just pride, in the distinguished and noted men who have adorned its past.

**"Close you have lived to nature. The people of your Island have lived dependent on and in harmony with nature and nature's laws, and thus have sustained through one thousand years those homely virtues that account for their survival and their strength.**

"But there are other things that you must not forget. The people of that Island have never envied any. They have never closed their door. They have welcomed all. Within their native domain they have established at great cost and sacrifice those institutions of Church and State, and of education; all that mean most to humanity. With this they have set an example, elementary but enduring, of democratic Government among men." (Applause).

## Museum Trusteeships

### LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL POSTPONES APPOINTMENTS

The Legislative Council has decided to leave the appointment of one of their number to the Manx Museum and National Trust Board until after the Keys had elected their six representatives.

Previously the Legislative Council have appointed two—the Lord Bishop and Mr. J. R. Corrin—but under the new constitution the Trustees take only one member of the Council. It placed them in a very difficult position, because both the Lord Bishop and Mr. Corrin take a great interest in the work of the Museum, but it was suggested that they should appoint Mr. Corrin, as he was chairman of the Manx Preservation Society.

Mr. Corrin said it would be a great pity if the Trustees lost the services of Deemster Cowley or the Lord Bishop, and he would stand down.

Deemster Cowley: No, no; I am not a candidate.

The Lord Bishop said he would readily stand down for either Deemster Cowley or Mr. Corrin, but he thought there was a rule which said that every member of Tynwald had to serve on at least one Board.

Deemster Johnson said he thought there was such a rule and the Lord Bishop was not on any other Board.

His Excellency: I am sure the Trustees would not like to lose the services of Deemster Cowley, the Lord Bishop, or Mr. Corrin.

Eventually it was decided that the appointment should not be made until the Keys had appointed their representatives

## Protest Against Housing Delay

Peel Town Commissioners are going to write to the Universal Housing Co. Ltd., Douglas, protesting against the delay in the completion of houses the company are building for the Commissioners in Glenfaba Road, Peel.

This move was proposed by the chairman of the Commissioners, Mr. R. H. Kneen, at their fortnightly meeting on Wednesday, when he said that the company had promised to have the houses finished in July, then said October, and now gave him to understand that the houses would not be ready by Christmas.

The Commissioners were not satisfied with this, said Mr Kneen.

The houses had been allocated to tenants in July, when the company first promised to have the houses finished, and now the tenants were being kept on tenterhooks.

Mr Kneen's motion was seconded by Mr T. A. Clarke.

### FIRE HYDRANT CHARGE

Charges for the installation of fire hydrants, the cost of which is, under the Local Government (Fire Services) Act, chargeable to the Fire Authority of any district will come before the Town Council today for approval.

## Failed to Attend T.A. Camp

### NATIONAL SERVICEMEN PUNISHED

**Charged before the Commanding Officer of the 515 (Isle of Man) L.A.A. Regt. R.A. (T.A.) with failing to comply with a training notice ordering them to parade with the Unit to attend annual camp at Stiffkey, Norfolk, two National Servicemen residing in Douglas, were each sentenced to 28 days military detention on Monday.**

They were Gunner W. Priestnal (aged 21), 10 Palace Road, Douglas, and Gnr. R. Thomas (aged 22) of 17 Holly Grove, Pulrose.

The two men are serving their part time service with the 515 Regt. and were ordered to parade with the Unit for the Camp on September 15th.

They were brought before the Commanding Officer in accordance with the National Service Act, 1948, being charged in addition to the Camp charge with losing by neglect articles of equipment, clothing and necessaries issued to them for the period of their part-time service in the Territorial Army.

**These are the first sentences imposed in the Island for this offence.**

The men concerned will serve the sentence in a military establishment in England.

## Leaves Public Gallery for Seat with Commissioners

After attending public meetings of Onchan Commissioners as a member of the public and mere spectator for years, Mr. D. A. Colebourne, newly elected member in place of Mr. N. Mathieson, took his place as a full member of the Board this week. Mr. Colebourne went to the monthly meeting of the Board on Tuesday night and sat down in his usual visitor's chair beside the Press table—until the chairman, Mr. J. C. Nivison called him over to occupy Mr. Mathieson's vacant chair round the member's table.

**Welcoming him, Mr. Nivison said Mr. Colebourne had been one of the few ratepayers sufficiently interested to come along regularly and see how the public business of the Village was done.**

## Bonfire Night Was a Brilliant Show

Bonfire Night, with all its bangs and cracks, whooshes and whizzes, screaming girls and yelling schoolboys, and roaring, crackling bonfires, went into its annual disturbance of the winter peace on Monday.

The promenade and the shore drew the crowds to watch seven bonfires, spaced along from Broadway, traditional focal point of November 5th, to Summer Hill. All the way along their youthful custodians, clad in Wellingtons, mackintoshes, and blackened to the ears, heaped on packing cases, tyres, mattresses, and all sorts of junk to keep them going.

Flip-Flops, Cannons, Flying Imps and rockets went off in a continuously shattering series of explosions and showers of sparks. Impish youngsters distributed "bangers" in all directions and sent crowds of screeching girls flying.

Unfortunate indeed was the gentleman sitting on the promenade railings enjoying it all. That is until somebody heaved a cracker at him and he disappeared into the stygian darkness of the shore behind a mighty flash.

Unfortunate, too, was the young lady who held a "tupenny one" in her hand and waited for the preliminary fizz to give warning of the bang. There was no fizz—just bang, as she found out to her subsequent anguish.

In a night of imminent heart-failure, perhaps the worst case was that of the gentleman praying for the safety of his favourite public-house, which he thought was threatened by the flames of an especially large blaze, driven across the road from the shore by a fierce inshore wind.

Yes, all the fun in the world—for everyone but Douglas Fire Brigade, who kept up a continuous patrol of the town with a fire tender from 5 p.m. to 11 p.m.

They had three bonfires to deal with — at Railway Terrace, "The Green," off Broadway, and at Harris Terrace.

Not that they wanted to put them out—they had to, because of the danger, and they preferred to prevent a serious fire before it started rather than to have to call out the rest of the crew standing by at the Fire Station for a full-scale blaze.

The Harris Terrace fire was perhaps the most dangerous. Backdoors and telegraph-poles and wires had already been scorched, and it had to be put out like all the others in spite of the wistful entreaties of the children

But as Chief Officer Fred Courtie of the Brigade says: "We don't have to worry about it now for another year."

## Brilliant Victory by the Lon Dhoo Choir

### Premier Blackpool Award "Comes Home"

**THE Island challenge at Blackpool Musical Festival ended on a victorious note late on Saturday evening when Lon Dhoo Male Choir realised their big ambition by winning the "A" class for male choirs, tenor lead, for the Grundy Bronze Challenge Trophy.**

**Half an hour earlier Wanderers had sung in the final of the Male Choirs "B" class, having survived from 14 entries in the preliminary competition in the afternoon, and been awarded third prize.**

Lon Dhoo finished seven marks ahead of their nearest rivals, Lyon's, Hetton-le-Mole, Durham, and 17 marks ahead of the third finalists, Greenside, Kendal.

The Manx "Blackbirds" obtained 88 marks for each of two test pieces in the eliminating class in the afternoon and to this total of 176 was added 179 marks for their performance of two pieces in the evening final, making an aggregate of 355. The adjudication of the final revealed that they had been passed through in the afternoon with a lead of three marks over the next best of six choirs competing.

KNEW BEFORE ADJUDICATION

Set on winning this top class of Britain's biggest musical festival under what their conductor, Mr. F. D. Buxton, A.R.M.C.M., L.R.A.M., later described as a "long term policy," Lon Dhoo's hopes of success in the festival's Golden Jubilee year rose higher than ever as a result of one little piece of information they picked up unknown to the audience before the adjudication.

It came about this way. Before the result was announced, the three choirs in the final were called on to sing together the extra test piece, "Sunrise," with the composer, Dr. Frederic H. Wood, of Blackpool, conducting.

**Briefing the massed choir, Dr. Wood told them quietly that the way he wished his piece to be sung was the way he had just heard the Lon Dhoo choir sing it.**

**"Lon Dhoo," he whispered, "got nearest to the interpretation I wanted to hear."**

Prefacing his decision, adjudicator Dr. A. C. Tysoe remarked that the final was the first occasion on which the composition "Sunrise" had been sung competitively, as Dr. Wood had written it especially for the Festival.

CONDUCTORS' RESPONSIBILITY

In the circumstances, said Dr. Tysoe, he had not been able to pre-fix a basis on which to judge the singing of the song. Until the massed choir performance only Dr. Wood himself knew exactly how this piece should be treated.

"That placed a terrific responsibility on the conductors," added Dr. Tysoe. "Without previous experience of hearing the song in competition, they had to decide from their own reading of the music and words what was in the composer's mind, and it speaks volumes for them that they achieved a mood, though in slightly varying degrees, so near to the composer's idea."

Dr. Tysoe did not split the marks for the two final tests, but Lon Dhoo's total of 179 was four higher than the second-placed choir.

So it was that Lon Dhoo's efforts over several years — they have been runners-up and in the final of the "A" class on numerous occasions—were rewarded.

**The coveted male choir honour was thus won for the Isle of Man for the first time in 42 years, last Manx winners being the Douglas Male Choristers, under Mr. Noah Moore, in 1909.**

And Blackpool Musical Festival's jubilee programme passed into history as the Lon Dhoo choir and a huge company of Island supporters blocked the corridors of the Winter Gardens as they fervently and triumphantly sang "Ellan Vannin."

THEY BROUGHT IT HOME

Having achieved their main target, Lon Dhoo took immediate possession of the trophy—a huge shield, which with its case weighs three-quarters of a hundredweight. They respectfully declined an offer by Festival officials to send it on by "goods."

**A taxi was laid on to transport the weighty prize to the choir's headquarters, the New Central private hotel, where it was proudly displayed at a victory celebration dance and supper provided by the manager and his wife.**

In a brief interval in the merry-making congratulations were voiced by Mr. George Higgins, choir president, and in reply, Mr. Buxton observed: "I could not ask more of the choir than what they have done to-night."

As the choir journeyed home on Monday, the trophy accompanied them, porters being engaged with trucks to put it on the train "per passenger" and to ensure it was on Mona's Queen for the voyage to Douglas and disembarkation in front of a welcoming crowd on Edward Pier!

FOR THE BLIND

On the eve of their return home Lon Dhoo choir had carried out a promise to entertain at St. Dunstan's Convalescent Home in Blackpool. There were about 40 blind ex-servicemen in residence and they and some relatives and the staff were given a fine performance of songs by the choir and solos by Mrs. Margaret Kelly (contralto), Miss Jean Curphey (mezzo-soprano), and Messrs Maurice Collins and Jack Christian (baritones). Mr. Charles Craine was compere and told a few yarns in Manx style, and Miss Barbara Taggart was the accompanist. The choir presented the residents with a supply of beer and cigarettes.

WANDERERS' B.B.C. ENGAGEMENT

Wanderers choir, conducted by Miss Effie Fayle, also fulfilled a pre-arranged engagement on Sunday. They journeyed to Manchester and in the B.B.C. studios there recorded five songs for a broadcast feature entitled "The Countries Sing" on December 4th.

They recorded "She dwelt among the Untrodden Ways," one of their class test pieces at Blackpool, "Follow me down to Carlo," "Drake's Drum," "The Witch" and "Passing By."


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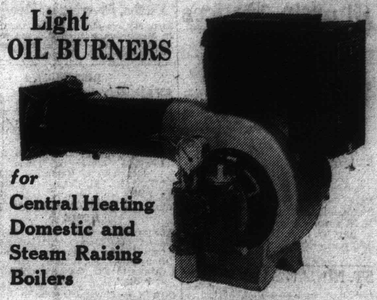

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# Editorials -

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# The Enterprise

MEMBER CLASS A NEWSPAPERS

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## The U. S. Presidential Candidates

Although Canadians have neither voice nor influence in the U.S. presidential elections, its outcome may profoundly affect the economic welfare of this country during the next decade or more. Should the Republicans win and inaugurate a policy traditional to that party of isolationism and prohibitive tariffs it will be bad for Canada and the rest of the world as well. Should the Democrats retain power and their fair deal policy is continued, we may expect a continuance of the cordial relationship that has existed under the Roosevelt and Truman administrations.

This is rather an over-simplification of what is in reality a very complex situation and one subject to influence by many diverse economic and political forces. Regardless of the party's policy a strong president is in a position to exert great power with both Congress and the House of Representatives and to carry out the policies which he and his confidential advisors consider best for the nation and American interests and goodwill throughout the world. For this reason the record and personalities of the two candidates are of more than passing interest to Canadians generally.

General Dwight Eisenhower, the Republican candidate, is so well known as a world figure that little need be added here to the general knowledge of this popular and distinguished soldier and diplomat who resigned the supreme command of Nato's armed forces to lead what he terms a "crusade" for the elimination of corruption in government and a restoration of the moral and spiritual values which have degenerated to an all-time low in our neighboring republic in recent years. General Eisenhower is more than a great soldier. He proved himself to be a wise and capable statesman in his dealings with the shrewdest political leaders of Europe in facing the problems encountered in World War II. His backers are confident that he cannot be "handled" by the professional politicians and that he will be supported by the non-partisan, independent voters to an extent sufficient to ensure his election.

The Democratic nominee, Governor Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, was comparatively unknown until a few weeks ago. That he is a man of great ability and strong character is apparent from his record and his actions since he emerged into the limelight at Chicago. His speech in welcoming the delegates to the convention and in that accepting the nomination reveals him not only as a gifted and convincing orator, but as a persuasive spokesman who is able to present his views and convictions in such a manner as to ensure acceptance by those whom he addresses.

Our readers will gain something of what we mean by the following passages from his welcoming speech in which he paid tribute to his own state and the spirit of the west. "Here there are no barriers, no defences to ideas and to aspirations. We want none; we want no shackles on the mind or spirit, no rigid patterns of thought, and no iron conformity. We want only the faith and the conviction that triumph in free and fair contest.

"As a Democrat perhaps you will permit me to remind you that until four years ago the people of Illinois had chosen but three Democratic governors in a hundred years. One was John Peter Altgeld, whom the great Illinois poet, Vachel Lindsay, called the Eagle Forgotten. He was an immigrant. One was Edward F. Dunne, whose parents came from the old sod of Ireland, and the last was Henry Horner, but one generation removed from Germany. John Peter Altgeld, my friends, was a Protestant, Governor Dunne was a Catholic, Henry Horner was a Jew.

"And that, my friends, is the American story, written by the Democratic party here on the prairies of Illinois." On a still more serious and reflective note came this passage:

"It is a very solemn hour indeed, freighted with the hopes and the fears of millions of mankind who seek in us, the Democratic party, sober understanding of the breadth and depth of the revolutionary currents in the world. Here and abroad they see in us awareness that there is no turning back, and that, as Justice Holmes said, 'We must sail sometimes with the wind, sometimes against it; but we must sail and cannot drift or lie at anchor.' They see in us, the Democratic party that has steered this country through a storm of spears for twenty years, an understanding of a world in the torment of transition from an age that has died to an age struggling to be born. They see in us relentless determination to stand fast against the barbarian at the gate, to cultivate allies with a decent respect for the opinions of others, to patiently explore every misty path to peace and security, which is the only certainty of lower taxes and a better life."

## Appreciation of Public Service

Throughout the years that he served as Prime Minister and, as a matter of fact, throughout his whole public career, the Winnipeg Free Press did everything in its power to make things as difficult as possible for the Rt. Honorable Arthur Meighen, one of Canada's most distinguished sons. The same was true of the late Rt. Honorable R. B. Bennett, another native-born Canadian who by his outstanding ability and unremitting toil attained the greatest office in the gift of the Canadian people. Little that either of these two great Conservative leaders did was right or worthy of praise, according to the Free Press, and many other Liberal daily newspapers joined in the chorus of disparagement and abuse that eventually was largely responsible for their retirement from public life and the loss to Canada of contributions that might have been of incalculable value.

Many who resented these unfair tactics must have been as surprised as we were to note in a recent issue some rather gracious words in reference to Mr. Meighen in an editorial referring to his biography which Dr. Graham, professor of history in the University of Saskatchewan, is now working on. In this connection the Free Press said: "As everyone knows, Mr. Meighen's career was interrupted before he could achieve his full greatness. The controversies in which he took so strenuous and unsparing a role now belong to history, and deserve an historian's impartial judgment. For his gifts of mind and heart, his glory of words and devotion to English literature, he is admired and respected throughout Canada with a degree of personal regard that probably would surprise him. Professor Graham's biography will be eagerly awaited. One hopes it will be worthy of the great man whose career and personality it seeks to chronicle."

We hope this is an indication of a change of attitude on the part of the Free Press towards leading men in parties to which it is opposed politically. If so it might start by trying to be fair to Hon. George Drew and some of the C.C.F. leaders and its example might be emulated by such papers as the Toronto Star and the Regina Leader-Post. For too long public men have been the targets for misrepresentation and ridicule from political opponents. Oft-times we have wondered why they sacrifice their time and talents in the public service when they could be leading happy and comparatively care-free lives and doing a lot better for themselves and their families as private citizens.

Regardless of their political, social or economic views our public men deserve to be treated by both the press and political opponents as sincere, honest individuals, whose integrity should not be impugned so long as they are honorably and conscientiously serving the public interest. The treatment many of our public men have been given by the opposition press for decades past has undoubtedly been responsible for deterring many good men from entering public life and for the lack of appreciation the public oft-times shows for those who serve them well.

## AIR PUNCH MAY SPARK MAJOR 'BREAK' IN TRUCE

Allied strategists believe the U.N.'s stepped-up war in Korea may prove a major factor in ending the Red's year-long stalling in truce talks. Map at right shows where the enemy has suffered damaging blows recently from fleets of Allied planes. Until June 23, when 500 U.N. planes kayoed five power plants, the Allies had spared Red hydro-electric plants from air assaults in an effort to show the Chinese no invasion of their territory was threatened. Serving further notice that the Allies will play rough until Communist truce negotiators quit their stubborn stand on the long-deadlocked prisoner exchange issue were the recent statement by Gen. J. Lawton Collins and the mass Thunderjet flight described in layout below.

Where Communists have suffered damaging blows recently from Allied fleets of planes is shown on map above. Until June 23, when 500 UN planes kayoed five power plants, the Allies had spared Red hydroelectric plants from air assaults in an effort to show the Chinese no invasion of their territory was threatened.

Protesting the assaults on the 3000-foot Supung dam (at left), Red truce team chief Gen. Nam Il labelled the raid an attempt to intimidate Communist truce negotiators. Snapped U.S. Army Chief of Staff Gen. J. Lawton Collins (inset), "If the Communists insist on fighting they're going to be in for some tough bombings." Collins called the recent flight of three squadrons of Thunderjets (at right) from the U.S. to Japan as indication of our growing air strength. The flight of the F-84s was the longest airborne movement of a complete fighter wing.

## Why Taxes Untouchable

**By Joseph Lister Rutledge**

Every time someone suggests that taxes are too heavy for the available backs, the political tax experts stand up with shocked faces and gravely assure us that taxes can't be cut. They have said this so often they have come to believe it. Pressed to defend their position, they talk about defence expenditures and necessary public works and, with still more hushed voices about welfare demands. You just couldn't tamper with these. The answer, they explain patiently, is to tighten belts and never to forget that spending our own money is fraught with dreadful consequences. It's inflationary. No! No! Taxes just can't be cut.

We should like to present one question. How do we know it can't be done? Most of the arguments used to support this destructive taxation, could be used, reasonably, to prove that taxes can be cut without our political structure falling about our ears. Suppose we were to argue that it is obvious truth that the more we are warned against inflation in the words of one speaker, the more inflation—excessive taxation, and the spendin gof unearned dollars that results.

No one could deny that taxation has forced up costs and prices, reduced the purchasing power of current earnings and depreciated most known forms of saving. So the public loses in several ways. Those who make money taxed from it. It kills in the last incentive to progress and to maintain efficient business operation, in the failing will to save, and the lost integrity of savings which a dollar belies the value declared on its face.

If we made the demand for reduced taxes stick, what could we expect? Among other things more dollars for our own spending—better dollars too—both for using and saving. Reduction in prices would as surely follow. As the devalued dollar was the stimulus for recurring wage demands, a better dollar should re-

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## The Loom of Life

by DR. ROBERT HARVEY

### The City Of Steel

Pittsburgh is a sober city these days. With its thirty-five steel mills it produces the lion's share of the steel output of the United States. It has a payroll of around two million dollars a day to support its population of approximately the same number. This huge amount of daily wages is earned by its men in the coal mines, glass factories, as well as in the steel mills, but steel takes a large share. And now the steel mills have been shut down for six weeks with no end in sight to the crippling strike.

To an onlooker it seems morally wrong and financially suicidal that a powerful labor union, whether railway, coal or steel, should be able to take a great nation by the throat and slowly choke its economic life. In the process it injures itself and the home life of its multitudes of workers, in addition to the life of the nation as a whole. And if the union does finally gain an addition to wages it simply increases the spiral of inflation in a difficult year. Take, for as in the recent deadlock of industrial workers in Quebec, for the workers to make up for the immense loss in wages that they have suffered. Such economic warfare seems sheer folly.

The effects of the terrible steel strike in the United States are now being felt in other lands, including Canada. In the view of the menacing world situation it seems a tragedy that such a thing could be allowable. The rights and privileges of labor have been slowly won through long years, but heady and autocratic labor leaders are apt to forget that other citizens outside a powerful labor union also have rights. These are often brushed aside by labor bosses intent on increasing their own prestige and power with their sometimes deluded followers.

Pittsburgh, with its present idle steel mills and its increasing financial paralysis, was named by General Forbes when he captured it from the French in 1758. The name honored Britain's great Prime Minister, William Pitt. It is splendidly located for a great industrial centre, where the Allegheney and Monongahela Rivers join to form the Ohio River. Its nickname, "the Smoky City," has inspired a huge scheme in recent years to do away with the smoke nuisance.

Great captains of industry, like Andrew Carnegie, Charles M. Schwab and Andrew Mellon have their names on the honor roll of its progressive Chamber of Commerce. George Westinghouse, the inventor of the revolutionary air brake, is remembered by a fine memorial.

It is a far cry from a huge Pennsylvanian city like Pittsburgh to the great elm at Shakamaxon where William Penn made his famous treaty with the Indians. They promised not to help any enemy of England, and they aided the colonists in times of hardship by their hunting and trapping. Blood flowed in other American colonies owing to trouble with the Indians, but during Penn's lifetime no life was lost from that cause in the State of Pennsylvania which he founded.

Instead of a large sum of money owed by the Crown to his deceased father, Penn received the grant of land from King Charles II. Penn suggested the Latin wood for wooded country, "Sylvania," as a name for the new colony, but Charles insisted on the prefix Penn in honor of William's father, who had been a staunch supporter of the Stuart dynasty, hence the name "Pennsylvania."

Penn planned to settle in his colony large numbers of persecuted Quakers, or Friends, from England and the continent. Both Swiss and Dutch emigrants had come to the new land earlier in the century, and Penn called a meeting of all settlers soon after his arrival. There the assembly passed the "Great Law of Pennsylvania," which proclaimed the

(Continued on Page 11)

## The Country Editor

**By Jim Greenblat**

● Canadiana; A surprise cheque for $333 to settle a bill incurred in 1913 came to Copeland-Chatterson of Brampton, Ont., from a man who went out west and hadn't "made good" until now; but he remembered, showing the world is quite honest, mostly . . . An Indian Head, Sask., bottle dealer took in a case of empty beer bottles, thought it too heavy, investigated; mice had chewed a hole in the box and filled every bottle full of wheat; the empties came from a farm . . . Elizabeth Gaeler, new-born daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. Gaeler, Chesley, Ont., came into the world with one tooth complete . . . Although he has eight grandchildren and last winter marked his 61st wedding anniversary, 84-year-old Joseph Watson still feels young enough to teach a class of youngsters at Sandwell school, eight miles from Pontilas, Sask.; he says he has never had a day of sickness in his whole life . . . At Moosomin, Sask., A. J. Bart got 26 bushels yield of wheat off a field he had sown to wheat for the seventh consecutive year, never failing to harvest. He discs land early, put seed in with a one-way, and this year not having time to disc before sowing. So it is the eighth year this land has been sown to wheat without plowing. Scientists take note . . . For five years the Cal D'Or, Que., town council has battled with Phileas Moreau over price of a strip of property for street construction. According to the town survey it was worth $97.30 and Mr. Moreau wanted $119.25. They finally capitulated after hundreds of stamps and letters . . . At Cornerbrook, Nfld., a curious looking fish jumped onto the boom, an armor-plated sea monster which they think is a sturgeon; has a protective coat of armor, all of which is like sandpaper . . . The New Brunswick Telephone Company placed its 80,000th telephone in the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Albert in Edmunston . . . C. H. Miller of Eganville, Ont., has a dark grey Barred Plymouth Rock which has laid 305 eggs in 305 days; and still living . . . With a touch of sarcasm the Brooks, Alta., Bulletin notes that while B.C. went to unusual lengths to ban Alberta livestock for a considerable period, that province was quite anxious to have Alberta grain shipped through Pacific ports. . .

● A meeting of Association of Textile Mills representatives was told by J. A. Roberts of Hamilton that the myth of superiority of "imported" over Canadian goods must be exploded if Can-

(Continued on Page 11)

## Kenny says...

Dread poliomyelitis runs in cycles. The outbreak of the disease in Saskatchewan in recent days (and we have a number of cases in Yorkton and district) has our health authorities alerted. Having seen the effects of this malady, our interest was immediately aroused when we learned of cases in Yorkton. We discussed the matter with a man who is highly regarded in connection with this disease and while he was willing to express some opinions he did not wish us to use his name.

While there has never been a national outbreak of the disease, the facts about infantile paralysis should be of interest to every one, because there is no way of telling where an outbreak may occur or where it may spread once it has started. No community, either urban or rural, can consider itself immune.

Poliomyelitis, to give infantile paralysis its proper name, is a highly communicable disease. It hits victims suddenly in almost every case. Ordinarily it strikes at the very young, finding most of its subjects in the three-to-six-year age group, but in the past thirty-five years or so there has been a discernible trend toward the affliction of older people. It can paralyze, cripple, and kill, or it may take the form of a brief illness that passes away leaving its victim none the worse. For some unknown reason more boys than girls are stricken, in a ratio of six to four. The percentage of fatalities among older victims of the disease is much higher than among the young. And polio is no respecter of persons or positions, striking frequently in the homes of the well-to-do as well as among the undernourished, overcrowded poor.

In 1909 medical investigators succeeded in isolating the cause of polio. It is a living substance called a virus. Since then much has been learned about the virus, but a great deal more remains to be discovered, including the means of destroying it.

Until after the 1937 outbreak it was believed that the polio virus gained entrance to the human body only through the upper nasal passages and then found its way into the central nervous system. Now it is known that it can also enter the body through the intestinal tract. It has been recovered from the bodies of ordinary house and stable flies and also from the bodies of mice. Any of these creatures is capable of transmitting the virus to human beings. It is also known that the virus can exist in a human body without infecting the carrier with polio. That means that even persons who are not suffering from the disease may unwittingly spread it among the people with whom they come in contact.

Since study of the disease began years ago, it has been observed constantly that outbreaks in a given locality always come at the same time of year. These seasonal peaks for most outbreaks of polio in Canada have been found to occur in August and September.

The early symptoms of poliomyelitis are neither constant nor regular in their appearance, but certain of them are suggestive enough to warrant calling a doctor. Fever, stiff neck and headache are the most common signs. Vomiting is also fairly characteristic, as are sore throat, soreness in the muscles of the back, and stiffness in the arm and leg joints.

Our informer said fortunately in many cases the condition does not go beyond this stage and ends after four to ten days' illness. However, in other cases the disease proceeds to a second stage in which the elevation of temperature and rapid pulse are accompanied by marked irritability and drowsiness. The patient becomes mentally disturbed and takes on an anxious, frightened expression. His sleep may be disturbed by twitching and his hands may shake and tremble.

Two specific signs are of particular importance. The head may be bent on the neck, but efforts to bend the neck on the shoulders will cause pain and are resisted. And the patient may, when sitting up, prop himself up with his arms in an effort to support a tender or painful spine. These signs must not be ignored.

Actually, in recent years, the fatality rate has been low; less than five percent of all people afflicted dying of the disease, but these deaths represent a social tragedy of the first order. It is not that there can be any blame attached to these deaths, not that anything is left undone that could be done to help the victims. There is no known real preventive for poliomyelitis and there is no certain cure.

Various therapies, notably the method employed by the famous Nurse Kenny, have produced fine results in the after-treatment of the disease. Emphasis has been placed on the value of physiotherapy in paralytic cases. Nurse Kenny, herself now suffering from another dread disease, made a real contribution to the fight against infantile paralysis by bringing to the attention of all health authorities the value of physiotherapy in treating the results of the disease. But even before Nurse Kenny made her widely-felt impression in medical circles in Australia and North America, attention was being directed to physiotherapy.

If polio should show itself in epidemic form there are several very definite precautions that parents of young children should take. First of all, everyone who is living, even temporarily, in a community where there is no adequate municipal treatment of drinking water should be careful to investigate the source of his water supply and, if necessary, boil every drop of water used. Parents should make every effort to keep their children out of crowded places and should stay away from such places themselves as far as possible. And under no circumstances should anyone bathe in water that may even possibly be contaminated by sewage.

House flies should be done away with — but, of course, that's a tall order. Where they exist at all, it is almost impossible to keep them away from food altogether. Yet food should be carefully guarded against possible contact with infection carriers.

Aside from these simple rules, our informer said he had no list of preventive measures that will do much to help ward off infantile paralysis. But there is one move that he insists is of utmost importance. As soon as any indication of polio appears, call the family physician. He can make sure immediately by taking a test of the suspected person's spinal fluid whether or not there is a polio infection. If there is not, no harm has been done. If there is, the sufferer can at once be put under constant professional care and given whatever treatment is available. At the same time he can be isolated from other people so that he won't affect them.

This article was not written to cause harm, but merely to present some facts that might interest and help our readers.

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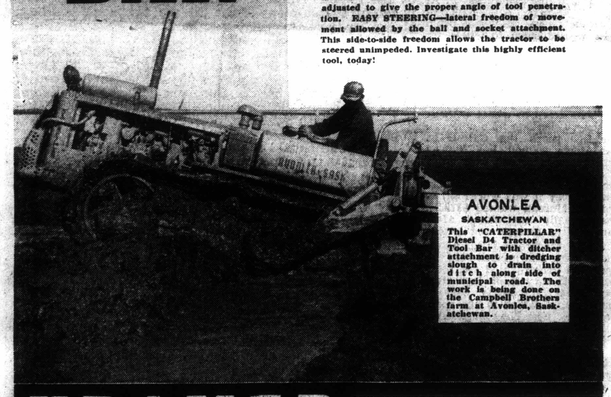

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# Neighborhood Happenings

*News and Views of Yorkton District by Our Own Correspondents*

## Saltcoats News . . .

Mr. and Mrs. V. Rooke are holidaying in Vancouver and other western points.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Johnson of Cypress River have returned home after visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Alex McLean.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Patton are holidaying in Brandon.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Kirkham of Dundurn returned home after visiting with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kirkham.

Miss Kathleen Horseman of Fort San is holidaying at the parental home here.

Mrs. Fred Hutchings and son, Gregory, of Coaldale, Alta., are visiting with Mrs. Kay Chapman.

Mrs. Wm. Stewart and daughter, Joyce, left last week for Ottawa where they will spend a holiday.

Cpl. and Mrs. Brough and family of Meadow Lake are visiting the latter's mother, Mrs. S. Laxdal.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Richardson, Mr. C. Brockwell and family left this week for a holiday at Yellowstone National Park.

Miss Beverly Boyd of Yorkton is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Bruner.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Fehrenbach and family of Fort Qu'Appelle were visiting with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. MacDonald, and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. M. G. MacDonald are in Winnipeg where Mr. MacDonald is receiving a medical check-up.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Johnson and children of Trail, B.C., are visiting with the former's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. MacDonald.

Mr. P. I. Korman returned home after spending a few weeks at Portage and other eastern points.

Mrs. P. Riglin and daughter journeyed to Winnipeg on Saturday, returning with the former's sister, Miss Vina Southam, who has been visiting with Mrs. Riglin for the past three weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Davison and children visited the former's parents in Outlook, Sask., on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Horseman of Unity were visiting with their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Freison. Also guests at the Freison home were Mr. and Mrs. D. Tibbell and daughter of Vancouver, the latter being Mrs. Freison's sister. They left on Monday for Winnipeg where they will holiday for a while.

Mr. Dale MacDonald has returned from a visit with relatives in Esterhazy.

Over 90 farmers were present at the combine school sponsored by Mac's Farm Equipment on Monday evening, July 21. Mr. Henry Delwo, supervisor for Cockshutt Farm Equipment, spoke on operating, adjusting, servicing and storing any make of combine. The farmers took a keen interest in the school and in the machinery on display. All in all, the school was a great success, topped off with doughnuts and coffee served by Mac and his staff, which was much enjoyed by the farmers while discussing combining with Mr. Delwo, who answered all questions.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Kroczynski of Revenue, Sask., are guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. Bauer.

Miss Jessy Fraser of Binscarth was a recent visitor with Mr. and Mrs. M. A. MacDonald.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. MacDonald are visiting their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. T. Endersbe in Ontario.

A.B. "Mic" Chapman, H.R.C.S. Shearwater, Dartmouth, N.S., is visiting with his mother, Mrs. Kay Chapman, and renewing acquaintances in town.

Twenty members—sixteen men and four ladies—entered the golf tournament on July 27. A. J. Bruner won the first competition. R. W. Kerr second and A. J. Vickers third. Second competition: William Bowley, M. V. Leppington, Wm. Hall, Jr. Third competition: J. Bradford, E. Hughes, G. Morphy. In the ladies' competition Mrs. J. Bradford came in first, Mrs. F. Gardstone second and Mrs. J. Morphy third. The greens and course were in very good condition which made the tournament much easier and more enjoyable. Lunch was served in the clubhouse after the tournament.

## Churchbridge

Miss Erika Bjarnason of Nepawa was a recent visitor at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Bjarnason.

Hopes for speedy recoveries are extended to Mrs. M. Snyder, Mrs. L. Wussow, Mr. Wm. Heasman, Mr. Chas. Dillon and Mr. J. Metz, who are patients in Langenburg hospital

Miss Beverley Stevens of Yorkton is visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. Wussow.

Mrs. Ed Paget was a visitor at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Arty Kaeding in Regina last week.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sauer of Vancouver were recent visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. Bjarnason.

Mr. and Mrs. Bud Boreen and Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Kaeding were weekend visitors to Kenosee Lake.

There will be a dance in Concordia Hall on Friday, August 1. Everyone is invited to come.

Showing this week: "Copper Canyon," starring Ray Milland, Hedy Lamarr, Mona Freeman and Macdonald Carey.

Mr. John Galvin is visiting at the home of his mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Kaeding and Mr. and Mrs. Don Swanson were weekend visitors at Kenosee Lake.

Many Churchbridge residents have been at Thingvalla Lake the last few days enjoying the fine swimming at the beach.

Mr. Al Anderson of Nalcam was a recent visitor here. Mr. "Rocky" Anderson, also of Nalcam, is assisting his brother, Lorne, in the Pool elevator here.

Several Churchbridge people attended the sports at Gerald last Sunday.

## Pebble Lake

Don't forget the Vacation School to be held at Pebble Lake School August 4 to 8. All girls and boys over the age of four years are invited to attend. Parents and friends will be welcome at the closing program and handwork display beginning at 8 o'clock on August 8.

## Tonkin

Friends and neighbors attended the lovely wedding of Miss Joanne Gibson and Mr. Lyle Phillips in St. Andrew's Church in Yorkton and later the reception at Lakeview Lodge. Congratulations and best wishes are extended to the happy couple who will reside in Saskatoon.

Mr. Keith Callander is holidaying with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Stan Callander.

Miss Leala Callander left for Saskatoon to resume her duties at the City Hospital after enjoying two weeks at her home.

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Hunter are back after motoring to New Brunswick.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy Sherwin from Chicago spent some time with the former's mother and relatives in Yorkton and Tonkin.

The Sherwin family enjoyed a re-union at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Harris.

Mr. and Mrs. Archie Sherwin and family and Mr. Ernie Sherwin of Prince Albert visited with friends and relatives in Yorkton and Tonkin.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman McKinnon are home after enjoying two weeks at Denver, Colorado, and other points.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Jim Halliday on the birth of a son, Donald James.

Mrs. MacDougal of Brandon is spending some time with her daughters, Mrs. W. D. Gilbert and Mrs. Chas. Kyle.

Mr. and Mrs. John MacDonald of Winnipeg are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Halliday.

Mrs. Ernie Gabert and sons of Saskatoon visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Farrell.

Mr. Herman Claughton enjoyed a month's holiday renewing acquaintances in Ontario.

Friends of Mrs. Milfrid Switzer are pleased to see her home and well again after her recent stay in Yorkton hospital.

## Stornoway

Mrs. Gerald Waites left on Saturday for her home in Winnipeg after spending a week here with her mother, Mrs. A. Maluga.

Mrs. Frank Kolbuck and son Jimmy of Winnipeg have been guests the last two weeks of Mrs. Kolbuck's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Eli Zacharuk.

Mrs. Walter Swedinski and little son of Edmonton are visiting relatives here and are now at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Pete Blackwell.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Johnson and three children left on Wednesday enroute to their home in Edmonton.

Mr. and Mrs. Pete Blackwell and Mrs. Swedinski left Friday evening enroute to Winnipeg and Portage la Prairie. While at Portage they will attend the silver wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Schwartz.

Mrs. Wm. Herbert and family accompanied by her sister Miss Ivy Park, are visiting their father at Corning, Sask.

• • •

(Received too late for last issue)

Miss Josephine Philipchuk is a patient in the Yorkton auxiliary hospital. Her friends wish her a speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Gregory and three children of Goodeve are guests of Mrs. Gregory's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ted Philipchuk, here.

Miss Mary MacIver left Tuesday for Yorkton enroute to Saskatoon and Dundurn, where she will be guest of her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Mawson, and other relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Weeks had the pleasure of having three sons-in-law, three daughters and six grandchildren at a family gathering Sunday afternoon and evening, July 20, when Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Johnson and three sons of Edmonton, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Pollock and little daughter of Yorkton, and Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Prout and two daughters of the Kamsack district met here.

A wedding of local interest took place in Yorkton on Saturday, July 12, when Miss Olga Misko, daughter of the late Mike Misko and Mrs. Josephine Misko, was united in marriage to Mr. John Bamak. A wedding dance was held in Stornoway hall on Saturday evening.

Mr. Peter Borys Jr. of Snow Lake, Man., is spending his vacation at his home here.

## Calder

All girls and boys four years of age and over are invited to the Vacation School to be held in the United Church manse from August 4 to 8, from 9:30 a.m. to 3 p.m. each day. Parents and friends are welcomed at the the closing program and handwork display, the date of which will be made known later.

Service will be held in the United Church on Sunday, Aug. 3, at 11 o'clock, with Sunday School following. All are welcome at this service of worship.

## Beaverdale Homemakers

The July meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Stan Sperling with thirteen members and three visitors present.

Mrs. S. Anderson, the club's delegate to the provincial convention at Saskatoon, gave a most interesting report. $10.00 was voted to send a "Care parcel" to Korea.

A delicious lunch was served by the hostess, assisted by Mrs. Dora Fenske and Mrs. Clarence Westerhaug.

Next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. Jack Wilson on August 13.

## Langenburg

Mrs. Walter Yarrow of Winnipeg is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. K. Lange.

Congratulations to Miss Marlene Remus who won a prize at the farm girls' camp at Yorkton fair for judging various butter cakes.

Mr. Aloise Ryckebush, who has resided in the Langenburg district for the past 40 years, passed away suddenly in the local hospital on Thursday, July 24, at the age of 76 years. Funeral service was at St. Joseph's Church on ficiating. PallbearerswereMessrs. July 26, with Rev. Fr. Vorst officiating. Pallbearers were Messrs. Henry, August and C. Van Ceaseele, Archie Vandenameele, Camiel De Cock and Geo. Neumier. Left to mourn his loss are his wife; a daughter, Clara (Mrs. Kaspar Buchberger) of Langenburg; a son, Forn of Watson; nine grandchildren, and one great-grandchild.

The town has had a new cement sidewalk laid on Karl Avenue from Don Davis' residence to the corner of Ernie Parkingson's home. Both sidewalks on First and Second Streets were rebuilt from the Korner Lunch to the Pool Hall and from the bank past the bakery.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Popp of Port Arthur are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Popp.

Recent guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Yeske were Mr. Harold Dunford and boys from Sarnia, Ont., on Friday and Mr. and Mrs. John Scott from Ottawa on Sunday.

Miss Joan Kammermayer, nurse-in-training at St. Boniface, is spending her vacation at the parental home.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Schentag, accompanied by Mrs. Schentag's mother, Mrs. M. A. Berger, left on Sunday for Gilbert Plains to visit Mrs. Berger's mother, Mrs. MacKay.

Mr. Gus Graf will leave on August 1 for Coral Harbour, N.W.T., where he will be stationed for a year in the civil service.

Misses Janet and Valrie Werle have returned from Saskatoon after visiting at the home of their uncle, Mr. Gus Werle.

Miss Marge Brown has returned to Winnipeg to continue her nursing course at Misericordia Hospital.

The Knights of Columbus picnic was postponed until Sunday, August 3.

## Spy Hill

Mr. Walter Boucher, agricultural representative of Yorkton, and Mr. Walter Miller, local agricultural committee member, visited leafy spurge areas in the district on Friday.

Craftsman A. C. Barker, R.C.E.M.E. of Nova Scotia, now stationed at Wainright, Alta., arrived Friday to spend a few days with his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. George Barker.

Mr. Otto Bittner has donated an old-time buggy in good condition to the Western Development Museum at Yorkton, and it is now on display there.

Recent visitors at the home of Mrs. O. T. Ness were Mrs. Jamieson from Welwyn, and Mr. and Mrs. Goodchild from the States.

## Insinger

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Nykolayow of Vida, Montana, and Mr. and Mrs. Mike Nikolayow of Insinger left for Edmonton and the Peace River district where they will attend the golden wedding anniversary of their sister and brother-in-law.


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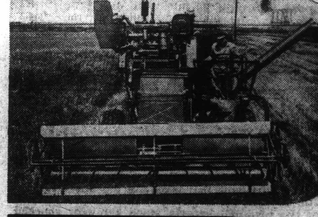

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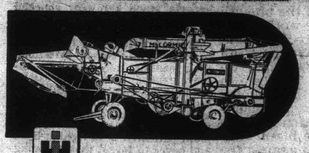

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Mr. M. You left for Australia on Oct 3/34 (see senate debates Jan 22/35) OK/ Fahr - page 4)

## AUSTRALIAN TRIP - 1934

In ~~November~~ September 1934 the Prime Minister (Mr. Bennett) requested, indeed, urged, me to undertake a trip to Australia that I might represent Canada at the Centennial--the 100th Anniversary of the founding of the State of Victoria. He was anxious that Mrs. Meighen accompany me, and, on my own responsibility and at my own expense we took with us our daughter, Lillian. Lillian had planned to be married the following Summer and it was thought ~~the~~ an ~~time~~ opportunity to give her a trip such as this would not come again. Accordingly we sailed early in October on the "Aorangi" from Vancouver. A great many of our friends at the Coast City were at the harbour to bid us farewell.

The boat stopped for a day at Honolulu and this day we occupied very fully with sight-seeing extending over quite a radius from theCity itself. I remember specially one place we visited--a high, rock-ribbed embankment where the descent to the waters of the Pacific was practically vertical over quite an extended ~~embankment~~ cliff. It was at this point, we were informed, that two armies of tribesmen had fought an historic battle many, many years before and where one was driven over into the Pacific, all soldiers, officers and everyone concerned being destroyed--not even one escaping.

I remember well the reception, which presumably was a regular occurrence on the landing of all passenger ships: a large chorus of natives of the Islands greeted us with really delightful singing. The custom of hanging leis around one's shoulders was indulged in with much enthusiasm. One could not but note the apparently universal happiness which prevailed.

From Honolulu we sailed after this ~~recess~~ diversion, seeing no sight of land until we reached the Fiji Islands. We disembarked at Suva, the Capital. The inhabitants, of course, were all, or nearly all, natives. Their customs and their habits were distinctly Southern. Nobody seemed to have any interest in work. The hair of ~~this~~ those natives stands out about three or four inches, thoroughly kinky, and in the case of ~~the~~ women, always or nearly always dyed. They seem to think that dark hair ~~was~~ is a sign of inferiority and in some way old-fashioned, and that the nearer they could get to the colour of red, the better ~~it was~~ impression they made.

I heard that the Fiji Parliament was in session and ~~I~~ got an old guide to show my wife and myself to the building which housed the assembly. There I found two tables, each perhaps fifty feet in length, reaching from both ends of a head table. At the head table those seated were apparently members

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of the Government. The Governor took the chair at the opening of the Session and in ~~the~~ all ensuing proceedings it became clear to me that those seated at the long tables to the right of the head table were Government officials ~~of the Government~~--all, or very nearly all, English--and that at the left table were what we would call mere Members of Parliament, including native Fijians, Japanese, Chinese and others. The native Fijians were in their bare feet, and certainly they had thoroughly developed feet. We remained for over an hour and heard debates as to the necessity of an extra bed in some hospital, and other equally formidable subjects. ~~The~~ Proceedings were thoroughly well controlled by the Government, and adequate answers seemed to be given to every question asked. In the course of an hour and a half we felt we had a fair idea of the standard of this Colonial Parliament, and, indeed, were rather favourably impressed by the spirit prevailing and the lack of artificial animosities, the general efficiency of the form of Government and its suitability to perform its task. On the road home I asked our guide what was his opinion of the three native Fijians who sat as representatives. He told me they were "no good." I asked him if the reason was that they did not have the necessary education. "Oh," he said, "not at all; they are all Oxford men," and explained his description of them as "no good" by sticking his cane in the earth and saying that they were "just sticks," "had been there seventeen years and never ~~had~~ made a speech."

From Suva we went on to New Zealand and landed at Auckland. The journey between Vancouver and Honolulu occupied almost exactly a week, and that from Honolulu to Suva ~~Auckland~~ took ~~occupied~~ the same time. Between Suva & Sydney via Auckland an equal time was consumed. We spent a day or practically a day around Auckland and got some idea of the Northern Island, but, of course, not much. The Canadian representative, Mr. Croft, met us at the boat and did everything in his power to have us see all that we wanted to see in the time at our disposal. From ~~Auckland~~ there we proceeded to Sydney, the largest City of Australia. The variegated colouring of the houses which rose along ~~the a deep,~~ slowly rising embankment, covering ~~many~~ miles in length and extending very evenly upward for a depth of perhaps a mile was, I thought, a very beautiful sight. The tremendous bridge which gracefully spanned a portion of the harbour, instead of defacing the scene, seemed to me to add to its beauty. After landing at Sydney, however, we had no time to remain before proceeding to Melbourne, if that City, the Capital of Victoria, was to be reached ~~in time~~ on schedule.

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Our ~~The~~ journey down impressed upon me the contrast between Australia and Canada. At that time anyway the Railway gauge was narrow and ~~the~~ cars were small compared with ~~to~~ those to ~~in~~ which we had been accustomed in our Dominion. Further, the Railway gauge ~~of the Railway~~ changed at times as ~~one~~ we proceeded ~~from the~~ State ~~of New South Wales~~ to another ~~the State of Victoria~~. When we got to Melbourne we were ~~proceeded~~ motored to Menzies Hotel at which rooms had been reserved. We found this Hotel to be a place held in great pride and esteem by ~~the~~ Australian people. It was, indeed, a very comfortable and likeable abode. Compared to hotels in Canada it was surprisingly small--five stories in height and served by one elevator and this elevator was operated with a rope. ? But Menzies Hotel was famous and seemed to be the pride of ~~the~~ Australian people. We enjoyed our stay there immensely. A famous horse race was soon to take place--the great Melbourne Cup event. I found that very many of those who learned of our having ~~coming~~ from Canada presumed we were there to attend "the Melbourne Cup." This seemed to them a greater event than the Centenary. Parenthetically I may say, the race was seen ~~attended~~ by the two other members of our family, but not by myself. Not long afterwards I was in attendance at a meeting ~~at~~ in a section of the Parliament Buildings at which the Rt. Hon. Malcolm Macdonald was present and at which he spoke. Some matters under consideration of the Commonwealth and the Dominion of Canada were under review. I spoke on the subject following Mr. Macdonald, but have no written record of either his speech or mine.

A huge ball was held a couple of days afterwards to signalize the Centennial and by way of welcome to guests from abroad. The chief guest of honour at this function, as indeed at all functions which we attended, was the Duke of Gloucester, third son of the then reigning Sovereign, George V.

I did not think that ~~the~~ arrangements for the ball and the conduct of the event were at all well thought out or executed. There was no provision for introduction of guests representing other Dominions to the guest of honour. The whole event was ~~just~~ one ill organized jam. Incidentally, I might remark that I was not impressed on the whole visit with the efficiency with which things connected with the celebration were carried on. There was not ~~at that time~~ then of course that industrial development in the Commonwealth which has since taken place, or anything approaching what we had in Canada at the same time. I have no doubt at all that they now have many ~~in~~ industrial units comparable with our own, but they certainly did not have such in 1934.

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We attended every function that we were expected to attend as representing Canada, during our two weeks visit in Melbourne. We met, of course, the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Mr. Lyons and ~~the~~ members of his Government. Mr. Lyons was head of the Labour Party then in office. His treatment of us was cordial, and the impression we formed of him and of his wife, Dame Lyons, was entirely favourable. The Attorney- General, Sir John was very kind indeed to us, and one very happy and interesting evening we spent at his home. Shortly afterwards he became Chief Justice of Australia, and from this post retired only recently.

We visited the then Governor-General, ~~Mr.~~ Rt Hon Isaac Isaacs~~on~~. I am inclined to think he had been raised to the Peerage and was Lord Isaacson, but of this I am not certain. A very strong impression we got from our conversations both in Melbourne and Sydney was that the adventure of having an Australian as Governor-General had been by no means a decided success.

Before leaving the South we took a ~~motor~~ trip along the Southern ~~shore~~ territory, visiting points on the road and staying some time at Geelong. ~~The~~ Plants in Australia of the Ford Motor Company of Canada under charge of a very capable man Mr French were then situated at Geelong, and I believe are there still.

Returning from Melbourne to Sydney, we had been invited to visit the Capital at Canberra, and diverged from our journey to do so. In order not to delay us unnecessarily the Government had decided, quite in keeping with our wishes, that the reception take the form of a luncheon instead of a dinner. A very fine luncheon it was, presided over by the Prime Minister. I did not fail to note that among members of the Government present was my old friend, Right Hon. William Morris Hughes, who had been for many years Prime Minister. Mr. Hughes was a remarkable character. I had sat with him at the War Cabinet of 1918 and again at the Imperial Conference of 1921, and, coming into conflict with him on both occasions, had the joy of listening to his incisive speaking and sharply-pointed wit. He and I had been opposed for many, many days on the question of ~~the~~ renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and I feel sure he was anything but happy in his memory of ~~the~~ debates on that subject in London and in his very vivid recollection of the result. I really was anxious to hear him again, and, sure enough, he rose to the occasion and spoke after me at the luncheon. Never can I forget my amazement as he proceeded to extol my conduct in 1921 and to belaud with his own inimitable rhetoric the results attained. One who had not been present

Sometime before

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when the controversy over extension of the Japanese Alliance was at its height would have thought that the decision not to renew and to steer for a wider settlement of Pacific affairs was ~~the~~ a joint ~~programme~~ product of Mr. Hughes and myself.

Many years later, on the occasion of ~~the~~ a visit of the present Australian Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Robert Menzies, to Canada, I had the honour of a visit from him at my home in Toronto. He had been present at the luncheon given me at Canberra, and a very vivid recollection of that occasion he still possessed. The story he told me of Mr. Hughes' warnings before the event as to my being a dangerous man was interesting to the last degree, and not less interesting was the story of a contrast demonstrated by the same Mr. Hughes on his next talk with Mr. Menzies after the luncheon, at which time ~~when~~ he seemed to have--insofar as his relations with myself were concerned--been entirely born again.

At this point I would, however, like to record that I had a real admiration for Hughes. His powers of expression were definitely unique ~~in a high degree~~. His methods of debate were peculiar to himself, but they were skilful and forceful. He had--if the stories told me were at all correct--risen from a mender of umbrellas, which was his occupation after arrival from Wales, to become a Labour leader, Leader of the Labour Party, and as leader of a United Australian party, Prime Minister of his country. He, indeed, was a waif of a man and I don't think at any time would weigh more than 115 pounds, but bound up in that emaciated frame was a character, fearless, resolute and masculine to the last degree.

On our return to Sydney I became anxious to get back to my responsibilities in Canada, especially to those of a business nature centering in Toronto, and it was decided that I should leave earlier than my wife and daughter and proceed by way of Wellington, New Zealand, on to a ~~first~~ second stop at Tahiti and thence to San Francisco and home. Before ~~leaving~~ sailing from Sydney, however, I was requested to address the Millions Club of that City, and did so at a noon luncheon. Sir Joseph Cook, former Prime Minister, was in the Chair. Carelessly, as usual, I preserved and indeed had no notes whatever--in fact, there were none to preserve,--but I did make certainly the best speech I had made in Australia and I read a very laudatory account of it in a Sydney paper which was ~~sent to~~ received by me after my arrival home.

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Having to stay at Wellington part of a day and night on the return journey, I became the guest of Mr. Hope who represents the Fund of Canada Co in New Zealand and had a delightful visit at his home, enlivened by a dinner party at which several other former Canadians were present. I remember particularly Mr. Patterson, grandson of the late Hon. William Patterson (of the Laurier Government) and his wife who had been Miss Harris (daughter of the late Lloyd Harris, M. P.)

~~The~~ My stay in Wellington was exceedingly interesting and worthwhile. There seemed to me quite a difference between the South Island and the North, particularly in their physical features.

The only stop before reaching San Francisco was at Tahiti, ~~one~~ Island made famous chiefly ~~by~~ because of the residence there long before of Robert Louis Stevenson. I, of course, was alone and wandered off to see what could be seen in the hours before sailing. It certainly was a cosmopolitan population with which one came in contact wherever one went. The growing crop was mainly cocoanuts and nearly anyone I ~~met~~ talked with was ready to run up a tree and bring down a fresh one for my enjoyment. In the evening I noticed a large gathering in a building near the shore; the sounds of music ~~was everywhere~~ were circumambient and apparently a dance was on. I got as far as the door and found almost every colour and nationality mingling together in the dance--Japanese, Chinese, native Tahitians, English, French, Italian, Negro--everyone apparently was welcome and everybody friendly. There were tables, many of them, around the dance floor, all well stocked with liquor, which seemed to flow in almost unmeasured abundance. Tahiti was, of course, and is still an Island of the Republic of France, and while I did not see anything that was ~~particularly~~ in any way repellant, there did not appear to be the restraints anywhere which such a variegated population would require if ~~anything like~~ reasonably good standards of living were to prevail. I thought the evidences of efficient administration were ~~much~~ more apparent in Suva than in Tahiti.

On the way home to San Francisco, I received a wireless message from The Canadian Club of Vancouver, inviting me to address a gathering there on the way back to Toronto, and asking me to state my subject in the return message. I immediately wired accepting, and proposed as ~~the~~ a subject "The Greatest Englishman of History." There seems to be a general impression that this address was prepared on the way home. This is incorrect. I prepared it on the boat en route to Australia. My thought was that some speeches would be necessary there and I would like to have one worthwhile, if possible; ~~and~~ I gave considerable time - two or three afternoons - to the preparation of this address on Shakespeare.

acceptance

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It turned out that there was no volume of "the poets prudence" on the boat, but there was a treatise on his works, and this helped me quite a little. The speech was one of the few which I ever gave which had been verbally prepared, but I thought this special care was necessary in order that I might be satisfied with my effort to show a real and lifelong appreciation of the greatest dramatist the world has known. In actually making the speech I made no use of the manuscript--indeed, did not have it with me. It was not difficult to memorize. No occasion had presented itself for giving this address in Australia. When I suggested it for one or two occasions, there was no enthusiasm at the prospect. Therefore, I seized an opportunity that fortuitously came to me from Vancouver.

On arriving at San Francisco, almost a day's delay was afforded me there and I saw quite a lot of the City. From there I took the train for the North and was on hand on the appointed day at The Canadian Club.

The address on "The Greatest Englishman of History" was delivered in Vancouver, and from time to time in somewhat revised form, on four subsequent occasions, at Ottawa, at Montreal, at Toronto, and at Pittsburg.

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Please see Page 23 -
re enclosure.
M. Hay.

On page 35 of the original notes I have omitted from "In the election of December, etc. to the top of page 36 ending "from Christmas business". There is one section to be dictated in this part. From page 37, of my typing I have numbered the pages only in pencil so that the correct page number could be inserted after the section to be dictated is included.

mh

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WINNIPEG FREE PRESS

Winnipeg, Manitoba, July 25, 1952.

The latest annual report for the Public Archives in Ottawa contains an announcement by Dr. Lamb, the Dominion Archivist, that the Archives will receive the papers of Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, former Prime Minister of Canada, when his biography now in preparation has been completed.

This is the first official announcement that such a biography is under way. It is of special interest to this city and province. Mr. Meighen represented Portage la Prairie in the House of Commons. His defence of his leadership was made here in a memorable speech at the 1927 Conservative national convention. His biographer is Professor Graham, professor of history at the University of Saskatchewan and a son of Dr. Graham, head of United College.

One of the things which persuaded Mr. Meighen that Professor Graham would be a good choice was his study of an article by Professor Graham on Sir Richard Cartwright in the Canadian Historical Review. Mr. Meighen has described Sir Richard as even a better debater than Edward Blake. His admiration for this Liberal warrior has never been cheapened because of mere differences of opinion.

There are at least two vast differences between Mr. King's biography now being written by Professor MacGregor Dawson and the Meighen biography. Dr. Dawson is writing the official life of Mr. King, with all the advantages and blemishes that belong to such a task. Moreover, he cannot now be guided by the spoken memories and reflections of Mr. King. Professor Graham has the freedom of an independent biographer and he also has access to Mr. Meighen, now in the serene afterglow of his long career, for guidance on many passages still in dispute.

As everyone knows, Mr. Meighen's career was interrupted before he could achieve his full greatness. The controversies in which he took so strenuous and unsparing a role now belong to history, and deserve an historian's impartial judgment. For his gifts of mind and heart, his glory of words and devotion to English literature, he is admired and respected throughout Canada with a degree of personal regard that probably would surprise him. Professor Graham's biography will be eagerly awaited. One hopes it will be worthy of the great man whose career and personality it seeks to chronicle.

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WINNIPEG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1952

## The Austrian Touchstone

Negotiations for an Austrian peace treaty have now entered a new phase with the U.S., British and French notes of September 5 to the Soviet Government. The situation thus created has implications far transcending the interests of Austria, important as these are. It should also help considerably to clarify Canadian thinking on the broader issues of international policy.

The danger to this country from Russian propaganda is not that any considerable number of our citizens will be sold on Marxian doctrine or the supposed virtues of the Communist system. It is rather in the less pretentious ideas which the Communists may, in the interests of Soviet foreign policy, hope to insinuate into the minds of well-meaning people.

This point may be simply illustrated by reference to the actions of a previous dictator. Hitler, no doubt, intended from the outset to implant the Czech provinces in the Nazi empire but was well aware that any such claim would appear monstrous to the democratic peoples. He began therefore with an assertion of the right to reincorporate certain German-speaking districts of the Sudetenland border region, advancing the plea, effective in some quarters, that this was a mere application of the principle of self-determination. Unfortunately this assertion was enough to convince many that the German dictator had a measure of justice on his side. So, through Munich, was the road opened to more and greater aggressions.

A favorite device of all aggressors is to blur and smudge the basic moral issues to the point where many are disposed to dismiss them altogether, simplifying everything with the facile reflection that there must be wrong on both sides. Thus everything has been done to confuse the problem of atomic controls. Some success has also attended the Soviet effort to obscure the German issue; by skilful note-writing Moscow has certainly persuaded many German Socialists and groups in other countries that some possibility still exists for free elections and peaceful unification; sufficient at least to justify efforts to prevent the integration of the Bonn Republic in the western community.

* * *

No one will pretend that Austria presents an issue comparable in political importance with the fate of Germany. It is a small, poor country, many of whose citizens aspire to a role in Europe akin to that of the neighboring Swiss. But Austria has become a touchstone of the sincerity of the powers and deserves attention precisely because the problem there is relatively simple, the issue still clear-cut.

The starting point is the Moscow Declaration of 1943. Austria was not to be regarded, like the Hapsburg Monarchy in former days, as a principal with Germany in the war of aggression. There was instead agreement that the powers were dealing with "the first free country to fall victim to Hitlerite aggression" and Russia therefore joined with the West in pledging the restoration of Austrian independence.

Yet post-war negotiations proved unexpectedly difficult because the Russians made sweeping claims to "German assets" and war booty in Austria; categories which appeared to cover everything that the Nazis had filched from the captive province. Western representatives argued on behalf of Austria that this would complete the ruin of a shattered economy. The differences were threshed out in some 260 meetings and it finally appeared that agreement on a draft treaty was at last in sight. But then the Russians who, in the absence of a German treaty, had a legal right to station troops all along the Danubian lines of communication, found another excuse, claiming that the previous Italian treaty had been violated through the failure to agree on a governor and administration for the Free Territory of Trieste.

All this time Austria was partitioned, the sovereignty of the Vienna Government scarcely extending to the Russian zone. When the Soviet representative, without reason, ceased attending meetings in January, 1952, Britain, France and the United States, in an effort to avoid complete failure, attempted a new approach. They proposed an "abbreviated treaty," urging Soviet assent to a short text which would free Austria on the basis of clauses which had secured common acceptance.

This new approach the Russians ignored for five months. After two reminders they deigned a curious reply, rejecting the short treaty on the grounds that it was not a long treaty. They offered four specific objections, namely that the proposed instrument did not include clauses covering free elections, guaranteeing basic freedoms, eliminating Nazism and placing ceilings on the Austrian armed forces.

* * *

There are those who pretend that the West is now so committed to the cold war that no real attempts are made to find common ground with Russia; that any Russian proposal is simply rejected out of hand. Certainly if this be true the latest Soviet note offered the widest scope for scepticism, further delays, objections, reminders and legalistic replies. It might properly have been pointed out that the Russians had protected the violators of the human rights and free elections stipulations in earlier treaties. It might have been shown that while in East Germany the Russians have been absolving former Nazis and generals right and left, the Americans in Austria have been accused of obstructing amnesty measures. It might have been asked why the Austrian armed forces should be limited by treaty while those of the Soviet satellites—in direct contravention of treaties—are being vastly expanded.

Yet the Allied reply does none of these things. It takes the Soviet note at its face value. It interprets the long Russian delay as proof that the western proposals have been accorded "careful consideration" by the U.S.S.R. over the past five months. It meets the Russian objections point by point and offers in each case to add to the short treaty the clauses previously agreed upon covering the matters mentioned in Moscow's reply. It suggests that the "way is now clear for the conclusion of an Austrian settlement" and asks that the deputies reassemble September 29 in London to initial the treaty.

By this exercise in self-discipline, the democracies have effect invited the Soviets to prove their sincerity. It may all be that, with the consolidation of Communist regimes in the Danubian area, the Russians now see advantage in concluding an agreement liberating Austria. Obviously such action could be played up by the propagandists as evidence of Soviet good faith in the larger issue of Germany. Whether this be true or not, the moral obligation is crystal clear and if instead of welcoming the western offer the Russians fall back on old excuses or invent new ones, Moscow will stand clearly convicted of bad faith.

## Lawyers Rebuked

In Vancouver a few days ago Mr. St. Laurent made a statement which should be noted in all parts of the nation. Opening a new law building at the University of British Columbia, the Prime Minister said:

"Legal education, like other forms of education, is and should remain within provincial jurisdiction. But that does not mean that lawyers should have a provincial outlook. Nor does it mean that it is a good thing for lawyers, or for the administration of justice in Canada, to raise too high the boundary walls that divide the practice of the profession between the various provincial jurisdictions."

Undoubtedly Mr. St. Laurent had in mind especially the "boundary wall" erected by the British Columbia legal profession against lawyers from other provinces. When a young man graduates from the law school of the British Columbia University he is charged a fee of $500 for membership in the Law Society and the right to practice his profession. If, however, any lawyer goes to British Columbia from another province he must pay a fee of $1,500 which, in the case of many young men, is a high boundary wall indeed.

The sole purpose of this interprovincial tariff in the legal profession is to keep as many Canadian lawyers as possible out of British Columbia, to maintain a kind of closed shop there and to regard Canadians almost as foreigners.

Any lawyer who has read the British North America Act knows that this tariff violates its whole spirit and strikes at the basic freedom of interprovincial business. From time to time some British Columbia lawyers have tried to persuade their profession to remove this indefensible barrier, but so far without success. Perhaps the profession will think again when it is politely rebuked by the Prime Minister, himself one of its most distinguished members.

All this involves a principle going far beyond the legal profession. In all provinces the legislatures have set up various professional organizations and delegated to them actual powers of legislation, so far as their members are concerned. These organizations lay down codes of behavior, fix fees and enforce discipline, and such powers are absolute for all practical purposes.

The legislatures feel themselves incompetent to deal with some highly technical matters—the practice of medicine or engineering for example—but the legislatures never intended that the powers thus granted to professional organizations should be used for purely commercial purposes, as they have been used in the case of the British Columbia legal profession.

All such organizations are the creation of some legislature by statute and the statute can always be altered or repealed if it is abused. The remedy for the situation in British Columbia rests with its legislature, which so far has been deaf to all protests but may heed the protest of the Prime Minister. Other legislatures would be wise to consider where their constant and increasing delegation of statutory powers to professional organizations and to official boards of various sorts is leading.

## Hitch-Hikers

In one of his lively and colorful campaign speeches — at Cheyenne, Wyoming — Governor Stevenson portrayed General Eisenhower as a "distinguished hitch-hiker on the Democratic platform." He explained that he welcomed this development but added: "It is just those one-eyed guys with knives in their teeth who are scrambling aboard with him that makes me a little uncomfortable." This presumably was a reference to such Republicans as Senator McCarthy, who do not share the General's outlook on national and international policies.

For many western Canadians this style of attack will recall the performances of Mr. T. C. Davis, now our Ambassador in Germany, in the political phase of his highly eventful career. Back in 1935 when the West was in a state of considerable ferment, the Social Credit Party, led by Mr. Aberhart, attempted to invade Saskatchewan in strength. Mr. Davis was apparently convinced that a number of the Aberhart candidates were opportunists, an observation borne out later on when certain of them ran again on C.C.F. or hybrid tickets. In any event he labelled them "a bunch of political hitch-hikers attempting to thumb a ride to Ottawa on the Social Credit horse."

As matters turned out the Saskatchewan hitchhikers of 1935 were going nowhere in particular. Mr. Stevenson obviously is dealing with a much more formidable "hitch-hiker" and not many Canadians at this stage would be prepared to forecast with any assurance the fortunes of either candidate at the end of the political ride.

## From the Golden Books

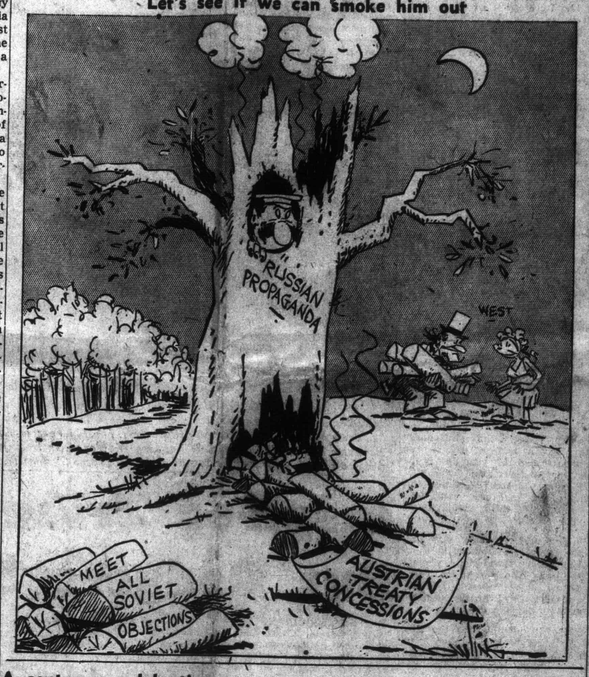
**From Wild Honeysuckle**
**By Philip Freneau**

Fair flower, that dost so comely grow,
Hid in this silent, dull retreat,
Untouched thy honied blossoms blow,
Unseen thy little branches greet:
No roving foot shall crush thee here,
No busy hand provoke a tear.
By Nature's self in white arrayed,
She bade thee shun the vulgar eye,
And planted here the guardian shade,
And sent soft waters murmuring by;
Thus quietly thy summer goes,
Thy days declining to repose.

## Today's Scripture

Mercy and truth are met together; righteousness and peace have kissed each other. Truth shall spring out of the earth; and righteousness shall look down from heaven.—Psa. 85: 10, 11

Let's see if we can smoke him out




A centenary celebration

## Asquith and Liberalism

By M. F.

ONE hundred years ago, on 12 Sept., 1852, Herbert Henry Asquith was born. To mark the centenary a meeting is being held in London at the National Liberal Club. The chairman is Lord Samuel, who shared with Asquith some of the toils and triumphs of Liberal rule; and it is well that among the speakers will be two of Asquith's children, Lady Violet Bonham-Carter and Lord Asquith of Bishopstone. For his gifted children, as Churchill knew, are Asquith's "best memorial, and their lives recount and revive his qualities." What message has this anniversary for us today?

Asquith, unlike Fox, showed his respect for the House of Commons, when he first entered it, by speaking at widely separated intervals until he mastered its moods and learned its ways. In fact, Harcourt regretted that Asquith "will never do a day's work for us in the House." But once he felt ready to put on the armour, no one in Parliament could strike a weightier blow or prove himself so invincible an antagonist. At the age of 40 he entered Gladstone's last cabinet, in 1892, becoming Secretary of State for Home Affairs.

### *Incomparable leader*

Just as Gladstone, in all his changes and chances, never threw off the imprint of Sir Robert Peel, so Asquith to the end was influenced by the great Liberal hero. As a young man, in 1887, he spoke of Gladstone as the incomparable leader "whose presence at our head is worth a hundred battalions. To the youngest it is an inspiration, to the oldest an example; to one and all a living lesson of devotion, hopefulness and vitality." Gladstone, in turn, as he readied himself to quit the House of Commons years later, put on record in the rare language of eulogy his respect for Asquith's high qualities. "I well remember," he wrote to Asquith, "the impression you made upon me by your speech at the Eighty Club, the first time I ever saw or heard you. It has since of course been deepened and confirmed. Great problems are before us; and I know of no one more likely to face them, as I hope and believe, not only with manly strength but with a determined integrity of mind."

Four influences combined to shape Asquith's mind and to discipline his character: a scholar's reverence for knowledge as first savored with intensity at Oxford under Benjamin Jowett, a devotion to the grace of Greece and the wisdom of Rome, an almost enraptured joy in seeking out the treasures of English literature, and a passion for Parliament as the supreme glory of free men. At Westminster today are many robust virtues and diverse gifts; but the shrine of greatness except for Churchill is vacant; and even Churchill cannot touch the austere integrity which Asquith wore all his life like a benediction.

In 1908, with the death of Campbell-Bannerman, he became Prime Minister. Even now there is a quickening of pride as one recalls the litany of noble names in that Liberal Government—Asquith, Lloyd George, Churchill, Morley, Grey, Birrell, Haldane, Burns, Simon, Samuel, Loreburn, McKenna, Crewe, Fitzmaurice. When again has there been such a galaxy? In this company of giants Asquith stood alone and unassailable for eight years until at last he fell, never more to rise.

It is a common belief today, when Asquith for most people has faded into a dim name, to picture him as a man aloof from the cry of suffering, intent rather to exercise the power of the state than to reveal its compassion and sense of justice. This shallow verdict cannot be sustained for one instant when measured by the achievements of his career.

"I do feel strongly," he once said, "that we cannot justify our existing industrial system, with all its anomalies and injustice, unless we have at any rate used every means in our power to mitigate the harshness of these conditions. I see a growing acquiescence in the necessity of calling in the state, I do not say to initiate, but to supervise these industrial arrangements."

In this faith he never faltered. Under its inspiration, and the audacious concepts of Lloyd George, he built the first essential principles of social justice and economic reform into the structure of the modern state. He was the first Chancellor deliberately to use the instrument of taxation as a means of social reform. In 1908 he founded the system of old age pensions. In 1911 came the National Health Insurance Act. Together with Lloyd George, he won a charter of freedom for trade unions; secured essential land reforms in spite of malignant opposition from the House of Lords; began the reform of the school system; made management responsible for injuries suffered by workmen; and broke the power of the House of Lords to exercise the veto of privilege against the considered judgment of the Commons.

### *Balance of power*

All this was done while the menace of an embattled Ulster wrote a new tragedy in the ancestral wrongs of Ireland, and flung the business of Westminster into perilous anxiety; while the organized forces of the suffragettes wrought confusion in England; and while the portent of an armed insurgent Germany gloomed in furious warning across the domestic discords. Who can tell where this social reform would have ended had it not been interrupted by the flame and thunder of a world at war? We should also remember that it was Asquith, then holding the balance of power, who made it possible for Ramsay MacDonald to form his first Ministry on the ground that "Labor must have its chance." Those who feel at ease amid the battlements of privilege cannot claim the solace of his company nor find a sanction in his career for their policies.

Of Asquith's record as a war leader little now need be said, for history's verdict seems serene and unalterable. No one, surely, will wish to dispute Lloyd George's equality with Chatham and Churchill among the supreme captains of British history. But one wishes, with vain yet intense longing, that Lloyd George's seizure of power had never been shamed by such calculated intrigue, and that he could have added something of Asquith's massive and invulnerable integrity to his own endowment of splendid genius.

Over the last bitter years, darkened by defeat and cheapened by quarrels with Lloyd George, it is painful to dwell. Better is it to remember the hero in his dauntless hour than to stumble upon him in his moments of blemished judgment and mistaken action. Among Canadians one man, and one man alone, has a master's right to pronounce judgment upon Asquith as a genius of public advocacy and the embodiment of public courage; all the more so because he did not always agree with Asquith's policies. With Mr. Arthur Meighen's tribute to Asquith as the stainless citizen, of noble mind and compassionate heart, let us leave him on this anniversary day.

Freight rates

## Railways' Soaring Revenue

By S. M.

OTTAWA: The startlingly high railway operating revenues for May, which were announced the other day by the Bureau of Statistics, present a sharp contrast to the gloomy predictions of traffic experts at the last freight rate hearings in December, 1951. It was on the basis of these hearings (and presumably also on the gloomy predictions) that the Board of Transport Commissioners ordered a further rate increase of 4.5 per cent., bringing the increases since the end of the war to 69.8 per cent.

Operating revenues in May for both railways totalled $98,814,022, the highest for any month in the nation's history. They were eight per cent. above those for the corresponding month in 1951 and 24 per cent. above those for May, 1950. Operating expenses for May were higher by only 7.2 per cent., and net revenues for both railways combined were up almost nine per cent. These buoyant figures make an interesting comparison with what the railways said they expected in 1952.

### *Prospects for 1952*

On December 4, 1951, Mr. G. F. Buckingham, the general traffic manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was invited by his company's assistant counsel for an opinion on the prospects for 1952. Mr. Justice J. D. Kearney, the chief commissioner, had just noted how accurate Mr. Buckingham had been in a similar forecast earlier in 1951 and had commented that considerable significance could therefore be attached to any further predictions he might make as to prospective traffic volume in the calendar year about to open.

The record of proceedings (page 8274) contains this exchange between Mr. Buckingham and the assistant C.P.R. counsel, Mr. Ian Sinclair:

Mr. Sinclair: Could you give me a general over-all picture for 1952 as to the outlook for freight traffic in the light of these reports?

Mr. Buckingham: Well, of course, I like to make a proper estimate rather than a guesstimate.

Mr. Sinclair: I should like the outlook, and I am not asking you to put a dollar figure on it. Give me trends.

Mr. Buckingham: The outlook as I see it is that 1952 might be approximately the same as 1951, with a variation possibly of one or two per cent. either way. I would not want to pin myself down to a figure at the moment, but I doubt if 1952 would be very far removed from 1951.

Again, a few minutes later, Mr. Buckingham gave these replies to Mr. C. D. Shepard, counsel for Manitoba.

Mr. Shepard: . . . It is not too silly a picture for me to paint to suggest that increases in traffic and increases in rates combined will continue to be reflected in increased gross earnings?

Mr. Buckingham: You mean in 1952?

Mr. Shepard: In 1952.

Mr. Buckingham: Well, as I said before, Mr. Shepard, my outlook at the moment is that I cannot see in 1952 any heavier volume than 1951.

Mr. Buckingham was given a further opportunity to modify his forecast a few minutes later when Mr. Shepard asked him what factors had been taken into account:

Mr. Shepard: But have you in making this study on deciding what the outlook is—have you given due weight to the expanding nature of our economy?

Mr. Buckingham: Yes.

Mr. Shepard: And you still say that your traffic level is not going to change in 1952?

Mr. Buckingham: That is right.

Mr. Shepard: In spite of the feeling that we are developing as an economy?

Mr. Buckingham: Yes.

That Mr. Buckingham had a clear understanding of the implications of an "expanding economy" was brought out later by the Alberta counsel, Mr. J. J. Frawley. Mr. Frawley observed that Mr. Buckingham had mentioned that 1951 gross operating revenues were running about 15 per cent. above those for 1950.

Mr. Frawley: Well, now, you agree that we were in an expanding economy?

Mr. Buckingham: We are now?

Mr. Frawley: Yes.

Mr. Buckingham: I would think so.

Mr. Frawley: Yes. Well, you said a moment ago that you would agree and there is no doubt about that?

Mr. Buckingham: Yes.

### *Freight volume*

Mr. Buckingham spoke necessarily in terms of freight volume rather than dollar revenue, and he confined his predictions to operations of the Canadian Pacific Railway. But what was the actual experience? Total railway carloadings during the first quarter of 1952, the period immediately following his testimony, were 6.8 per cent. above those for the same period in 1951. For the month of July, the last for which figures are available, they were 364,400 cars compared to 350,200 in the same month of 1951.

The symptoms of unprecedented prosperity both in terms of freight volume and operating revenues will doubtless be used to good advantage by the representatives of the western provinces as they prepare their case against the railway's latest demand for a further 16.6 per cent. increase in rates, and will be given due weight later this month when the Board of Transport Commissioners hears the application.

## Chickadee Notes

By A. G. LAWRENCE

**No. 1,634. Adaptability Spells Success in Range Extension**

LAST June on a fishing trip to Batula Bay in the Whiteshell we came across two small rocky islands and on each found a nest with two eggs of Herring Gulls," writes Mr. E. S. Maza, Highland Glen, Man. "These two pairs were the only gulls we saw all day though we encircled the entire lake. I was under the impression that these birds nested in colonies."

Herring Gulls are sociable birds and when space permits nest in colonies. However, they are successful bird citizens, being the commonest and most widespread gulls of the northern hemisphere, which is another way of saying that they are capable of adapting themselves to their environment and making the most of their opportunities. Hence, these two pairs gave up the pleasures of a noisy colony on a large island rather than forego the raising of their young. We found the same situation at the Lake of the Woods, where the surplus pairs from a large nesting colony on an almost treeless island make their nests on rocky islets with a minimum of nesting material, quite different to the bulky, comfortable, years-old nests on the main island.

Mr. Maza adds a note that is new to this column: "We also saw eggs of the Black Tern lying on the rocks without even a hint of a nest." These elegant, marsh-loving prairie-dwellers nest on beds of decaying vegetation lining the shores or anchored as islands in the water. Usually they build fairly substantial nests of vegetable refuse, but here again we are dealing with a highly successful bird which breeds across the interiors of Europe and North America. These pairs are adapting themselves to nesting on the Precambrian Shield, with its cold water lakes and glacier-swept, rocky islands. We would be glad to have any further records of Black Terns nesting within the coniferous zone.

**Wild Fruits And The Weather**

Discussing the wild fruit situation, Mr. Maza asks: "Do you suppose that this year's weather may have caused the freak showing of fruit and flower at the same time on chokecherry and plum trees? I found flowers in July on chokecherry trees from last year's buds; also, towards the end of the month, flowers on plum and chokecherry branches from this year's buds."

Mr. Hector Macdonald, Supervisor of Kildonan Park, Winnipeg, informs us that this condition is apparently brought about by abnormal weather conditions. While at Waugh, Indian Bay, in the fall of '48 or '49, he photographed a crab-apple tree bearing both flowers and fruit. The condition is rare and generally local in extent," said Mr. Macdonald.

Last year there was an enormous crop of wild fruits but this year an almost complete dearth. In eastern Manitoba and western Ontario the Forest Tent caterpillars defoliated the deciduous trees and ruined the berry crops, but in the central and western areas the weather seemed to be the chief destructive agency.

On comparing the weather reports of the Meteorological Service for April and May, 1951 and 1952, we find that at Winnipeg from April 17 to May 4, 1951, the average maximum temperature was 54 degrees; for the same period in 1952, 79 degrees, a hot spell that forced early flowering plants far beyond the season's normal growth. Then on May 11 the thermometer dropped to 25 degrees, a killing frost and the last for the 1952 spring. Apparently this frost killed off the too-far advanced blooms of the wild fruits.

**Marvellous Fruit Crop At Delta**

We found the hundreds of chokecherry trees along the thickly-treed southeastern shore of Lake Manitoba laden with fruit this summer, some branches drooping to the path with the weight of the crop. This well-sheltered belt evidently escaped the chilly blasts from the north on May 11.

**Peterson's "Wildlife In Color"**

For years the National Wildlife Federation, Washington, D.C., issued annually a colored sheet of nature stamps by famous artists. They covered a wide range of subjects but lacked explanatory text. This has now been remedied by Mr. Roger Tory Peterson of bird guide fame, who has arranged the 453 color pictures in book form according to where the birds, mammals, flowers, insects, etc., occur — in towns and farms; deciduous woodlands; the coniferous forest; streams, rivers and lakes; swamps and marshes; the coast and the sea; the plains and the prairies; the desert; and so on, the whole being discussed to reveal the inter-relationship of plants, insects, fish, birds and mammals within each area, and the dependency of these wildlife communities upon man himself.

The text is excellently written and nature lovers will find many new sidelights upon everyday subjects that had previously escaped their notice. This new study of plants and animals in relation to their environment is called ecology, a study which Mr. Peterson sums up by saying: "We are becoming aware that our world is 'one world', where everything is interdependent — soil, robins, and hickory trees — brook trout, damsel flies, and mink — prairies, coyotes, rivers — and men."

The 453 color pictures are beautifully reproduced and make a delightful art gallery of the work of 18 nature artists. "Wildlife in Color" is a book to pick up when you wish to relax and hie away to strange places to explore visually and mentally other habitats than your own. Thomas Allen Ltd., Toronto, are the distributors in Canada.

**'Wills Keep Cottagers Awake'**

Two Whip-poor-wills called constantly after dusk and before dawn at Matlock over the Labor Day weekend, reports Mr. Hector Macdonald, West Kildonan, Man. "The song was so loud they must have been within ten feet of the cottage."

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# Fumble-Prone Weston Beats Rods

BY AL HOOPER

There were times last night when Weston Wildcats appeared intent on booting away the ball game as surely as they kicked around an errant football. They talked themselves out of it with the help of a strong bench and consequently superior stamina, and beat Winnipeg Rods 10-1.

**It was Weston's junior league debut and the Smith - Bouchard bunch showed enough to convince they can do better. Rods may have been experiencing adverse effects from their second game in three days. Or else the Westons just grew sharper as the game progressed and pulled away from the wearying Rodneys who were forced to overlook some key men, notably Peter Fyper and Don McDill.**

* * *

The game was generally static due to ineffectual offensive lineplay and fumbles. Smilin' Jack Bouchard's front-wall gleefully demolished Rod efforts at a ground-attack but when it came Weston's turn to run, their halfbacks were forced to ascend the spines of their own linemen.

There were shining exceptions as when Peltin' Elton Taylor rocketed between guard and tackle for 20 yards in the fourth quarter to set up a clinching field-goal. Norm Sigurdson and Gig Gigliotti also ran well.

* * *

**Starting early, Rods had triple-threat Nick Pidmurney kick 40 yards to Jim Palmer who was spilled behind the line by Ross McIvor and McDill.**

**The 1-0 margin held until end Terry Kjartanson, who tended to Weston's punting, hit the fence from 30 yards away shortly before half-time.**

Weston's reserve strength began to show through in the third quarter and they received a boost when Al Bennat of the Rods was ejected for slugging. Rods were penalized half the distance to the goal-line and from the 10, Taylor, Grant Sims and Gig Gigliotti worked it over by degrees, Sims finally making good on third down.

Norm Lampe's convert made it 7-1.

George Depre' Rods maintained their reputation as the league's scrappiest contenders in the last quarter. Pidmurney faked a kick on a sustained drive and sprinted around the end for 15 yards.

* * *

**Then, the second of three significant interceptions relieved the pressure for Weston. Coach Smilin's Wildcats couldn't complete a pass all evening but the agile Palmer sprang a yard into the night to coax in a Pidmurney pitch.**

* * *

Weston started back down field with an air of deliberation and better blocking. Taylor sliced and abetted with his 20-yard gallop off guard. Whereupon Kjartanson hoofed one to Ray Lasko in the Rod end-zone. Lasko made it to the one, Pidmurney faded to pass on first-down, and Norm Lampe fashioned a fitting Weston fadeout.

Of Weston's three spectacular interceptions, by Mort Corrin, Palmer and Lampe, Lampe's was the most improbable. The throw was several feet in another vicinity but lion-hearted Lampe leaped that way, one outstretched appendage foremost, and pulled it in like an outfield fly. He proceeded to run a few yards.

This last he might have spared himself, since Rods hit Mort Corrin for some losses. But Mort managed to move the ball in the proximity of the posts and from the 19-yard line, Lampe field-goaled out of the stadium.

* * *

**IN ONE GAME,** Weston appeared to own the League's best defensive line.

Tackle Jeep Wooley has returned to his All-Star form of two years ago when he was selected as the Rookie-of-the-Year. Offensive end Mal Wigg carried out his assignments flawlessly and should have his best season in four. Kelvin School graduate Dick Herbertson served double-duty most of the way at defensive end and offensive centre.

For the first time in three years, 242-pound centre Gerry Lavitt was given an extended playing opportunity and he responded nobly.

And Bob Bouchard appears destined to fulfill his potential as the best lineman in his class.

Wildcat's effectiveness will be increased manifold when they co-ordinate their offensive lineplay.

Their proper niche may be more adequately evaluated next Tuesday, against Army.

## Views On Sport

*By Red Smith'*

### Sometimes Joe Gets Away On Rocky

GROSSINGER, N.Y., (NYHT)—The way you've got to figure the J. J. Walcott-Rocky Marciano fist fight, you've got to figure Jersey Joe will run and jab and shuffle and feint and duck and throw that sneak right, trying not to get hurt in 15 rounds.

You figure he'd never dare, unless he got cornered and desperate, to dig in, flat-footed, and try to punch for keeps the way he did in Pittsburgh when he won the heavyweight championship of the world from Ezzard Charles. He knocked out Charles that way, but he won't be in there with Charles in Philadelphia a week from next Tuesday night.

* * *

**He'll be in there with a young, rough, rugged fellow who can take a good punch and throw a better one, and if old Joe were to slug with him, why—bong! There'd go his title, and his intellect along with it.**

"But suppose he did dig in and try to punch with you," somebody said to Marciano this afternoon. "Would you like that?"

"I think I would," Rocky said, and the idea seemed to please him. "At least, I've got most of my good wins coming out of mixes like that."

Marciano was sitting on a bed in a sweltering upstairs room of the cottage which he occupies at the hilltop airport up in the woods behind this elaborate Knish Quarry. He had just completed five rounds of boxing in which he worked about the same way he usually does in a fight, with busy, diligent solemnity.

* * *

**In his first two rounds his antagonist, Art Swiden, backed off and slid around more or less as Lee Savold did against Marciano in Philadelphia, and when Rocky crowded him and cocked a fist Swiden some times beat him to the draw.**

Against Polly Smith and Keene Simmons, Marciano shuffled in and swapped punches, hooking hard to head and body.

Now he sat tailor-fashion on the bed, a towel draped loosely over his tan nudity and sweat dripped from Ezzard Charles. He knocked out Charles that way, but he won't be in there with Charles in Philadelphia a week from next Tuesday night.

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Now he sat tailor-fashion on the bed, a towel draped loosely over his tan nudity and sweat dripped from the pointed chin of his dark visage. His brown eyes were lively and he answered questions easily, amiably.

A man was trying to figure out how old Marciano was when Walcott started as a professional bruiser. It must have been at least 20 years ago, somebody estimated, when Joe knocked out Phil Johnson, whose son he was to knock out a generation later. Rocky would have been seven or eight then.

* * *

**"THE FIRST TIME** I ever heard of Walcott," Marciano said, "was in his first fight with Joe Louis about five years ago. I came out of the army that year and I was listening to the fight with my folks at home."

"Are you a good fight fan, Rocky?"

"I used to be, until lately. Yeah, I'm a pretty good fan."

"Do you read the papers? Then how do you feel when somebody writes that Marciano is a crude sort of slob? Do you resent it?"

* * *

**"I don't resent it," Rocky said, "because I am crude. I'll never be a finished boxer. Charley here, he tells me I'll never be a fancy guy. But it doesn't bother me, as long as I keep winning.**

* * *

"We don't care about styles," said Charley Goldman, his trainer. "We care about results."

As to results, Marciano never has lost in 42 fights, never has been on the floor. "Except," he said ruefully, "the time I missed a punch against Savold and fell down.

"Have you been hurt?"

"Yes. In the Carmen Vingo fight. He hit me the best left hook I ever felt, right on the jaw. When I say hurt I don't mean the pain, so much. The pain comes afterward. I mean being stunned. The shock."

"Like somebody turned out the light and switched it on again," Goldman said.

* * *

**"Do you think a lot about the title, Rocky? Do you think, 'I'm going to be the heavyweight champion'?"**

**"I think about it a lot," the fighter said.**

**"When did you first start thinking about the heavyweight championship? I mean, first you were going to be a ball player, and then you became a fighter, and where was it in your development that you began thinking about winning the heavyweight title?"**

* * *

"As a kid, Rocky said, "I guess you'd call it day dreaming. I'd be walking down the street and day dreaming about fighting somebody like Joe Louis, maybe. But it wasn't the McCoy until later. About two and a half years ago, maybe."

"And now at night," a fellow said, "just before you go to sleep, do you find yourself in the ring with Walcott? You do? What happens?"

"Nothing happens," Rocky said.

"Don't say that! There's a million-dollar gate depending on this. Do you chase him and catch him."

"Sometimes," Rocky said grinning, "he digs in flat-footed and trades punches."

"And is that the end?"

"Sometimes it is," Rocky said. "Sometimes he gets away."

**Title Habit**

Gainesville — When Florida won the Southeastern conference baseball championship last spring, it marked the Gators' seventh loop crown since the league was organized in 1933.

## Oaks Draws Fine Field

A brilliant field of three-year-old fillies, including all the top-ranking stars in that division of the prairie circuit will go postwards at Polo Park this evening in the 9th running of the one-mile Canadian Oaks for a purse of $1,500 added.

The array which will contest this renewal of the filly classic is the finest in the history of the event.

Those named to start are: Dixie Band 111, Fair Elf 111, Sable's Belle 111, Swift Arrow 118, Black Maria 118, Valante 111, Friendly Gower 111, On Her Own 111, Murky 111 and By The Hour 111.

Dixie Band, Frank Beenham's star, has a brilliant record on prairie tracks this year and is the likely Oaks' favorite.

She has started 14 times this season and has three wins, four seconds, three thirds and a fourth to her credit.

* * *

**Her major victory was in the Kingsway handicap at the Edmonton Exhibition while she was also second in the $3,000 added Alberta Derby and was third in the $5,000 added Canadian Derby.**

* * *

Fair Elf, who carries the silks of J. H. Evans of Winnipeg, won the Alberta Derby and was fourth in the Canadian classic. She has been unplaced in but one of 12 starts with four wins, three seconds, and four fourths.

Sable's Belle will attempt to give F. M. "Tiny" Holden his second Oaks' triumph as he won in 1950 with Storm Bell.

Murky from the Meadowbrook Stable has shown to advantage all year and has a mark of two victories, two seconds, three thirds and a fourth in 11 starts.

Parkhill Farms, one of the most successful racing establishments in the West, has a top performer in Swift Arrow.

Willow Creek Stable's Black Maria is also highly regarded. She was three times first and once second in her last four starts at Vancouver before she was brought here where she has won both appearances.

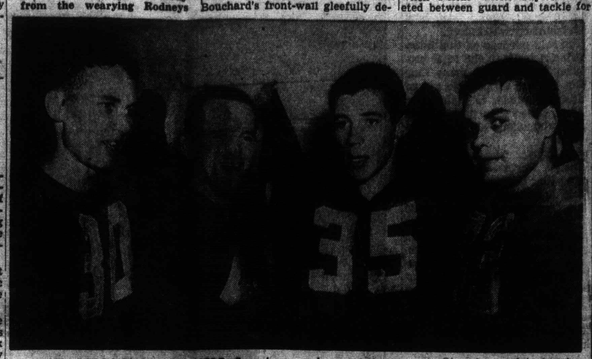
A. A. Bartelsuk's Valante, who represents Saskatchewan in the Oaks has a win, three thirds and three fourths against good company this year.

Rounding out the field are Mrs. C. J. Laboret's Friendly Gower, Charlie Krupp's On Her Own and Bethel Brothers By The Hour who have shown some fair races at the local session.

Post time for the first race Friday is 4 p.m.

**Top Team**

Norman — Oklahoma's football team has been in the AP's top 10 for the past four consecutive years.



*NO YARDS THROUGH HERE: Four heroes who weren't unsung in Thursday night's Manitoba Junior Football League game are seen here in the dressing-room after pacing Weston Wildcats to a 10-1 victory in their first action. The Big Four of Smilin' Jack Bouchard's staunch defensive line are (l to r) Mel Wigg, Jeep Wooley, Dick Herbertson and Bob Bouchard. The Wildcats meet Army in their second test at Osborne Stadium next Tuesday.*

## Inspired Tribe Gains But Dodgers Slide

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Mike Garcia, California-born righthander of Mexican extraction and south of the border native Bobby Avila, teamed up Thursday to lead Cleveland Indians to within a half game of New York Yankees in the American League pennant battle.

Big Mike turned back Philadelphia Athletics 1-0 on two hits for its 20th victory while Avila accounted for the game's only run with a home run in the fourth inning off lumberjack Harry Byrd. The Yanks were idle.

In the National League, New York Giants drew to within 3½ games of Brooklyn's pace-setting Dodgers by edging Pittsburgh 5-4 while the Brooks blew an 11-7 decision to Chicago Cubs.

Garcia's near-perfect performance was his third straight shutout and seventh of the season. The husky ace has compiled a string of 23 consecutive scoreless innings.

Ferris Fain, the circuit's leading batter, collected both hits yielded by Garcia. The A's threatened in the fourth inning, loading the bases with two out but Garcia got Cass Michaels to fly out to end the inning.

Byrd permitted only five hits, including two singles by Luke Easter. The blows enabled Easter to stretch his hitting streak to 14 games. The triumph also was the Indians' eighth straight, their longest unbeaten skein of the season.

Home runs by Al Dark, Sal Yvar and a two-run pinch-hit single by Bob Elliott were the big blows in the Giants' triumph but an error by Pirate catcher Joe Garagiola in the seventh enabled the New Yorkers to score their fifth and winning run.

Sal Maglie started and gained credit for his 16th victory but it took a brilliant relief job by Rookie Hoyt Wilhelm to seal the verdict.

Maglie worked five innings and was tagged for six hits including Ralph Kiner's 34th homer of the season.

Maglie bowed out for a pinch-hitter in the fifth and Max Lanier took over. Then in the seventh the Pirates loaded the bases with only one out. Wilhelm made his 62nd appearance of the campaign and fanned Gus Bell. A passed ball allowed one run to score to cut the Giants' advantage to 4-3 but Wilhelm then fanned Kiner to halt the rally.

The Cubs clobbered Billy Loes and five Brooklyn relief pitchers for 15 hits including home runs by Roy Smalley and Hank Sauer. Sauer's blow was his 37th of the season and raised his runs-batted-in harvest to 120. The Cubs tucked it away with seven runs in the fourth inning.

Bob Rush started and received credit for his 18th conquest but needed assistance from control specialist Warren Hacker in the eighth. Rush would have had a shutout but three Cub errors made all of Brooklyn's runs unearned. The Dodgers committed four miscues but only one Cub run was unearned. Andy Pafko clouted a grand-slam homer in the fifth for Brooklyn.

In the only other day games, Detroit nipped Boston 5-4 and Washington defeated Chicago 4-1. St. Louis Browns, Boston Braves and Cincinnati Reds were not scheduled.

Walt Dropo's 27th and 28th homers of the season and a pinch-hit run scoring single by Jim Delsing ruined the Red Sox. The victory was Detroit's fourth straight and the loss Boston's tenth in a row on the road. Dave Madison was the winner and Al Benton the lower.

Walt Masterson picked up his tenth victory in out-dueling White Sox' Joe Dobsin. The Senators broke a 1-1 tie with three runs in th sixth on Jim Busby's two-run triple and an error by Rocky Krsnich.

Robin Roberts turned in his 24th victory of the season as he pitched Philadelphia Phils to a 3-2 victory over St. Louis Cardinals in the only night game in the majors.

Roberts scattered nine hits, walked none and fanned two. The Phils sewed it up in the first inning with three runs off Cliff Chambers. Del Ennis singled with the bases loaded to account for the first two runs and Johnny Wyrostek sored the third on a fly ball.

## Flyers Win Golf Laurels

R.C.A.F., station Winnipeg Thursday won the McKinney trophy, emblematic of golfing supremacy of the inter-services in this area.

Their score of 307 was made up as follows: Flt. Lt. Laing, 71; Bill Tymkiw, 75; Flt. Lt. Morley, 79; L.A.C. Forth, 82.

The joint air school at Rivers and the R.C.A.F. McDonald ended in a deadlock for second place. Both foursomes scored 317.

In third place was R.C.A.F. station Winnipeg number two team, with a 334 total.

Low gross honors went to Flt. Lt. Laing with 71. Lance Corp. Howes was second with 74. Bill Tymkiw and Sgt. J. Passey tied for third spot.

The tourney was played over Tuxedo's fairways. Arthur Morrison, sports council chairman, was in charge of entries and scores.

## Ralph McAllister Sets Pace In Ground-Gaining Averages

REGINA, (SP)—Import fullback Ralph McAllister of Winnipeg Blue Bombers racked up the top ground-gaining average in the first quarter of the Western Interprovincial Football season.

McAllister, who came to Bombers via Minnesota Philadelphia Eagles and Detroit Lions, has lugged the ball 216 yards in 32 tries for an average haul of 6.7 yards.

Halfback Johnny Bright of Calgary Stampeders, the import from Drake University, is leading ground gainer in yards, having carried the pigskin 333 yards in 54 tries. His 6.1 average is third best.

**Fullback Rod Pantages of Edmonton Eskimos holds the second high average. He carried the ball 14 times for 88 yards and an average gain of 6.3 yards.**

Two other Eskimo halfbacks have been impressive. Normie Kwong, 1951 all-star, has rolled 158 yards in 27 tries for a 5.8-yard average and Rollie Miles has a 5.3 average with 75 yards for 14 attempts.

Nellie Greene is leading gainer on Saskatchewan Roughriders. He's carried the ball 106 yards in 23 tries for an average of 4.6.

But the Roughriders lead in kicking. Clarence Butch Avinger, import from the University of Alabama, has a punting average of 43 yards. Indian Jack Jacobs of Winnipeg is next with a 43.2-yard average and Pantages is running a close third with 42.1. Quarterback Keith Spaith of Calgary has averaged 38.1 yards.

Avinger also has the best average for a single game. In a game against Eskimos Aug. 23, Avinger's booting averaged 58.83 yards, just a little better than the previous record 58.25 yards set by Riders' coach Glenn Dobbs in 1951.

Winnipeg rookie Len Meltzer has averaged 19.7 yards on four run-backs of kicks to lead in that department. Rollie Miles has run back 12 punts for a 10.7 average.

Calgary Stampeders hold the dubious honor of the most penalties in a single game—13. The Stampeders lost 120 yards on those 13 penalties in a game with Saskatchewan.

## Whitton Raps Sport Petition

OTTAWA (CP)—Mayor Charlotte Whitton Thursday stepped into a growing battle on the Sunday sport issue with charges that there are irregularities in a Sunday sport petition being circulated in the capital.

She complained that some employers are putting pressure on their employees to sign; that husbands are putting their wives' names on the petition without permission and that unqualified persons are signing.

The petition seeks to place the issue of commercial sport on Sunday on the ballot as a plebiscite in the biennial civic elections next December.

Petitioners must amass more than 12,000 signatures by Oct. 1 for presentation to City Clerk Nelson Ogilvie, who must check authenticity of the names. About two weeks ago, the petition promoters reported they had 4,000 names.

## Canucks Start Workouts Sept. 25

MOOSE JAW, Sask. (CP)—Moose Jaw Canucks of the Western Canada Junior Hockey League will start ice workouts Sept. 25, club president George Vogan announced Thursday.

Canucks who finished out of the money in the six-team inter-provincial circuit last spring, have 11 holdover players.

They also have a new mentor. Ken Doraty, the former mighty mite of the Toronto Maple Leafs of the National Hockey League, is returning to the bench after an absence of two years. He guided Canucks to the Memorial Cup finals in 1947. Doraty succeeds Vic Myles.

## Juvenile Gridders Go Sunday

Rabid Robert Urbones, the diligent president of the Manitoba Juvenile (Rugby) Football League, says the league re-opens its doors Sunday, anticipating a repeat performance of last year's success.

The one-year-old loop embraces seven teams, and a triple-header is scheduled Sunday. The defending champs, Champlain, meet the runner-up Holy Cross aggregation at Champlain's home-grounds. Norquay goes to Riverview and St. Boniface visits St. Vital.

St. James makes its debut a week hence.

## Nobert Picks Eight Winners

TORONTO (CP)—Fred Nobert former secretary of the Canadian Boxing Federation, picked all eight winners at the Woodbine race track Thursday in his first visit to a race track in 30 years.

His $2 bets on the favorites netted him $79. If he had parlayed his winners he would have won about $20,000.

## Horse Owner Hayes Dies

DU QUOIN, Ill. (AP)—William R. Hayes, wealthy soft drink bottler and owner of one of the leading money harness racing stables, died in hospital Wednesday night of a heart ailment.

Hayes was most widely known for his Hayes Fair Acres Stables. It produced Pronto Don, the No. 1 money winning harness racing gelding of all time. Another Hayes great is Lusty Song, winner of the famous Hambletonian in 1950.

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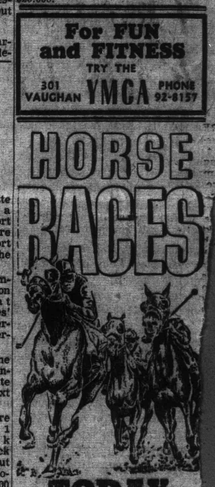


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### Black Hawks Have New Owner

## Lumley Goes To Leafs For Four Players

By CHARLES DUNKLEY

CHICAGO (AP)—Ownership of the Chicago Black Hawk hockey team Thursday passed into control of Arthur M. Wirtz, president of the Chicago Stadium, his business associate, James D. Norris, and Norris' younger brother, Bruce of suburban Lake Forest.

The deal was announced by William J. Tobin, retiring president of the Black Hawks, at the annual pre-season meeting of the National Hockey League.

Tobin said the elder James Norris, millionaire grain operator, has taken over the interest the three new Hawks' owners held in Detroit Red Wings, league champions, which Norris controlled. Seven stockholders associated with Tobin in the Hawks' ownership had agreed to sell their stock holdings to the new combination.

Other developments at the meeting were:

**LEAFS GET LUMLEY**

1. The Hawks traded their top flight goalie, Harry Lumley, to Toronto Maple Leafs for four players: Ray Hannigan, right winger, Cal Gardner, centre, Gus Mortson, defenceman, and Al Rollins, a goalie once property of the Hawks.

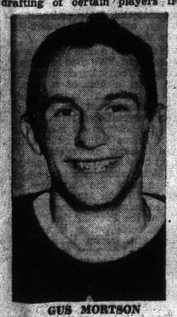
2. The club owners agreed to a revolutionary new draft setup through which the league's weaker teams can be strengthened by the drafting of certain players from the stronger clubs for $10,000 each. Clarence S. Campbell, Montreal, president of the league, said the draft would prevent rookie players being held in control of one club too long.

Under the new draft, which will become effective at a meeting in Detroit Oct. 5, each club will have 22 players—two goalies and 20 others—in a protective group exempt from the draft. However, other players owned by the club, but playing elsewhere, may be claimed by another club for the $10,000 draft price. Once drafted, the player may not be traded or sold for one year. If the purchasing club desires to drop him, it must first ask waivers. Then the player, if claimed, can be purchased for $7,500, the agreed waiver price.

After the draft, Campbell plans to have the reserve list of each club reduced from 40 to 25, thus making about 100 players available to sign with other major or minor league clubs.

Tobin announced that Wirtz would become the new president of the Black Hawks with Bruce Norris, first vice-president. James D. Norris will be chairman of the board. Tobin will retain his stock holdings and will serve as a vice-president and general manager.

Another N.H.L. club announced a deal Thursday. In Boston, the Bruins sold defenceman Walter (Gus) Kyle to Calgary Stampeders of the Western Hockey League. Kyle, 25, played with Boston in the N.H.L. last season after being obtained in a trade with New York Rangers for Paul Ronty, a forward.



GUS MORTSON

AL ROLLINS

HARRY LUMLEY

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## How to Make a Speech.

Those fortunate enough to attend Wednesday's meeting of the Ottawa Canadian Club heard an address by Mr. MAX FREEDMAN, Ottawa correspondent of the Winnipeg *Free Press*, which for eloquence in its highest sense probably could have been equalled or surpassed by but two men in Canada: ARTHUR MEIGHEN and LEONARD W. BROCKINGTON.

In Canada the art of public speech has all but disappeared; for the distinguished eloquence which once we knew from the Joseph Howes, the D'Arcy McGees and the Wilfrid Lauriers, and which Britain and the world admires from the tongue of WINSTON CHURCHILL, we too often get ghost-written manuscripts containing cascades of cliches read to us with the added penalty of dullness.

Mr. FREEDMAN spoke for 45 minutes without a single note of reference, yet the structure of his address was perfect; never once did he lose his sequence, never once did he fall into repetition, and never once betray himself into a vulgarity, a cliche, or a decayed platitude. Here clearly was a public speaker who not only knew his subject but was sincere about it, and who in addition possessed a reverence for the glory of words and understood what MORLEY meant when he said that the three great ingredients of eloquence were beauty, structure, and passion.

MAX FREEDMAN, in short, speaks better than the vast majority of Canadians speak or ever attempt to speak because he has soaked himself in the masters, can summon to his aid at any moment the best that has been written or spoken by famous men, and believes with KIPLING that "after all, it is the phrase—the naked phrase—which makes or unmakes the kingdoms and the glories".

That alone is the secret of the purity of his diction, of his fidelity to beauty, of his easy mastery of the vivid, arresting phrase.

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# THE WINNIPEG TRIBUNE

A SOUTHAM NEWSPAPER

PHILIP S. FISHER, President — FRED S. AUGER, Vice-President and Publisher — CARLYLE ALLISON, Editor-in-Chief

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WINNIPEG, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1952


## Taxes — Burned Into the Heart

MUCH has been written in these columns recently about the rising indignation of Canadians concerning the present levels of the cost of living and taxes. We have maintained for years that these twin subjects would eventually spell the downfall of regimes then in office.

Quite recently, as has already been noted, the federal government has suffered numerous reverses in by-elections and the Liberal party in the provinces has experienced defeat after defeat. This ebbing tide of Liberal fortunes has come to such a state that any party which promised a 20 per cent reduction in personal income tax levels, barring war, might find itself in office at the next general election. And judging by recent government surpluses, this could be done without any other result than some delay in retiring national debt. Such an undertaking would be tantamount to bribing the electorate with its own money, but this is an old dodge of the Liberal party which may again be resorted to with a sunshine budget next spring in advance of a Dominion election.

Some interesting observations on the subject of taxes have come to hand in a recent letter written by the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen in commenting to a friend about a book which had been loaned to him entitled *Democracy and the Economic Challenge*. Some of these comments by Mr. Meighen deserve a wider audience and are reproduced here with that purpose in mind:

"How is it he can ask us to accept his assurance that there is no bent or movement to socialism in our present-day welfare programs, when he fails to mention what those programs are bringing upon us right now? I didn't find the word 'taxes' in his book. That word, though, is burned into the heart of everyone who works and earns. Taxation's towering total overshadows all concepts of the past and rises still with geometric acceleration. Taxes added to soaring costs of living, both products of inflationary spending, are forcing honest, hard-working people—people hitherto proud of their independence and self-reliance—forcing them in tens of thousands year by year into the ranks of dependents on the State. Is not this mass dependence on State bounty the very essence of socialism?

"Out of every $10 wrung from us by Ottawa alone, $2.90 goes in grants for 'social security.' Only $1.19 is required for interest on our national debt and for provincial subsidies combined. Of these subsidies a considerable part goes as well to 'social security.' It is a close estimate to say that we are paying already on these 'social security' projects three times the carrying cost of our national debt, swollen by two world wars! Can this be done, save by inflation?—inflation which only postpones the day of reckoning and adds to its terror.

"Not less than one-third of total income of Canadians is now taken in taxes. That third is socialized already. The hand of government, under pressure from 'welfare' zealots who laugh at debt and dollars, is reaching everywhere, in business, in industry, in transport, in radio and in television. Company after company, commission after commission, is a government operation, direct or indirect. Every pressure for these, as for more welfare distribution, is a pressure for more socialism. Surely all citizens must recognize an inexorable drift to that dismal destiny. What we have witnessed has been a shocking absence of argument from any source in support of this debilitating policy, and an equally shocking absence of leadership from any source against it."

## Profit and Loss

PROFITS ARE so much more attractive than losses that it is natural that we should hear more about them. But the fact remains that the term "profit system" for the economic philosophy followed in Canada is a misnomer. It is more properly called "the profit and loss system."

This is underlined in a recent report from Ottawa which states that business failures are now at a postwar high. During the first six months of this year there were 848 commercial failures with liabilities of more than $14.5 millions. It is true that this is far below the peak number of failures in the period after World War I. In 1922, for example, 3,925 firms closed their doors owing nearly $64 millions.

Nevertheless behind the cold figure of 848 failures for the first six months of 1952, there are undoubtedly many stories of high hopes dashed to earth, savings lost through inexperience and mismanagement, and instances of downright bad luck.

Manitoba shares the experience of the rest of Canada in this field. According to figures in the latest bulletin issued by the department of industry and commerce this province had 29 commercial failures during 1951 with liabilities of $630,000. During the year, ten manufacturing plants closed their doors, four construction companies gave up the ghost along with 15 retail establishments.

Actually the percentage of failures is small in comparison with the number of businesses that thrive and prosper, as evidenced by tremendous progress recorded by Manitoba industry during the past 15 years.

But those would-be reformers who like to blast the profit system should be reminded that losses are not only possible but occur even in these prosperous times.

## This Is Your Heartache

HOW MANY PERSONS in your family? Four? Then two of you are going to be injured in traffic accidents before you die. Shocking, isn't it, when you look at it that way? And yet statistically it is a fair assumption.

The National Safety Council asserts that unless an effective way is found to curb traffic accidents, one out of every two persons living today will be injured in traffic before he dies.

Who will it be in your family? Sister, Junior, Mother or Dad?

And don't just ask yourself that grim question. What can you do to prevent it?

Safety engineers say that miracles could be accomplished in reducing the traffic toll if drivers would obey a few simple rules:

**Drive Courteously:** Show concern for the other fellow instead of competing with him for speed, space and hospital room.

**Drive Defensively:** Always look ahead for road problems and traffic signals, and watch what other drivers are doing instead of bulling ahead on your own.

**Drive Legally:** Obey the limitations which competent highway engineers have tried to put on your driving to save your life and the lives of others.

You can't reform all drivers overnight in accordance with these suggestions. But you can start with yourself—if you don't relish the picture of your dear ones or yourself maimed in traffic.

## Time to Take Stock

PRUDENT FOLK make a practice of taking stock from time to time of the state of their finances. A periodic scrutiny of family budgets can and does result in substantial economies being effected without in the least impairing living standards.

The pity of it is that people who scrutinize with care the manner in which the food dollar, or the housing dollar, or the fuel dollar, or the transportation dollar is spent, seldom concern themselves to anything like the same degree with the tax dollar. Yet of every hundred dollars of the net income of all the people in Canada this year, the federal, provincial and municipal governments combined will take more than $33.33.

How well is the tax dollar being spent? Since Ottawa spends by far the most of it, the manner in which Ottawa spends the people's tax dollar deserves the most careful scrutiny. And that scrutiny, which is the responsibility of the Senate finance committee, reveals that Ottawa treats people's tax dollars with anything but prudence.

Among the expenditures which the Senate finance committee specifically designates as improvident are the following: $18 million for stationery; unwarranted rental of office space, $750,000; unwarranted construction and purchase of buildings, $9 million; unnecessary expenditures for upkeep of buildings, $1.4 million; travel and moving expenses for government officials, $64 million. And so it goes.

Copies of the report of the Senate finance committee may be obtained on request from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa. It might be a good idea to have a copy on hand next time the state of the family's finances is under scrutiny. Extravagant housekeeping, after all, is a weakness by no means solely confined to the better half.

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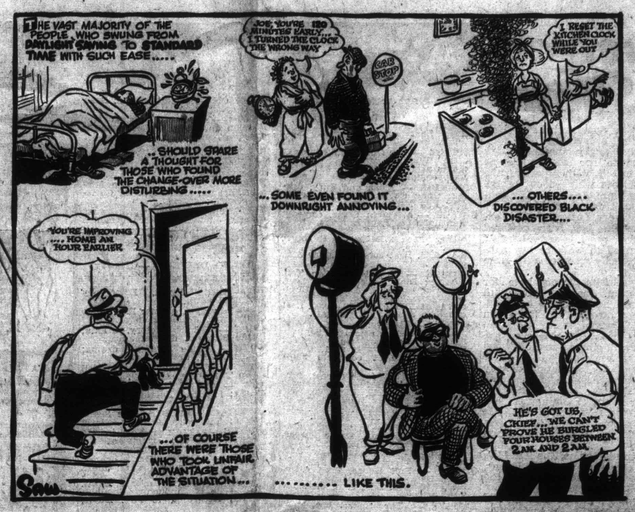
*The price of a bride on one South Seas isle is quoted now at three cartons of cigarettes. There is also, of course, the upkeep if she smokes.*




## How Many Egg-Heads Are There?

*By STEWART ALSOP*

ASIDE FROM their obvious devotion to Gov. Adlai Stevenson, the young political amateurs of the small staff which Stevenson has gathered here share one striking characteristic. They are all what the Europeans would call "intellectuals" — they are interested in ideas and in the words used to express these ideas. As a result, the atmosphere of Stevenson headquarters here rather reminds the visitor of a small university town.

The kind of campaign being waged by Gov. Stevenson clearly reflects this atmosphere, so unusual in a political headquarters. The Stevenson campaign, quite aside from the merits of the issues, is obviously the most intellectual and literate of any waged since the days of Woodrow Wilson. This raises the question — is intellect good politics?

* * *

After Stevenson's serious and rather difficult atomic energy speech in Hartford, Conn., this reporter remarked to a rising young Connecticut Republican that a good many intelligent people, who would be considered normally Republican, obviously admired Stevenson. "Sure," was the reply, "all the egg-heads love Stevenson. But how many egg-heads do you think there are?"

How many indeed, and how many people, not egg-heads themselves, admire and would vote for such an obvious "egg-head" as Adlai Stevenson? The Stevenson aides here, egg-heads to a man themselves, were at first overjoyed by the quality and reception of Stevenson's speeches. But now they are beginning to worry and wonder — especially since the recent performance by Sen. Richard Nixon.

The Nixon performance was certainly not calculated to appeal to the intellect. Indeed, certain of Nixon's assertions, like his claim that he was really "saving the taxpayers money," were hardly complimentary to the intelligence of his audience. Yet it was a brilliant performance of its kind, as the Stevenson staff here ruefully recognized. Nixon tapped, in a new way and almost for the first time, the vast store of accumulated skills of the entertainment and advertising industries.

* * *

With its convincing picture of the struggling, idealistic lawyer and his devoted family (even including "Tricia's little dog" the Nixon performance had all the emotional impact of, say, *Mr. Smith Goes to Washington*. And emotional impact is just what the brilliant Stevenson speeches seem to lack. As the Stevenson aides who listened to both broadcasts here were well aware, Stevenson's Baltimore speech, following on the eve of the Nixon talk, seemed cold, impersonal and pallid by comparison.

Such polished phrases (to choose two from the Baltimore speech) as "like a new fog bank rising from a troubled sea" or "we shall survive with sacrifice or perish cheap," read very well on paper. But the Stevenson staffers are beginning to wonder if such well-chosen words are worth votes. It is a symptom of this growing self-doubt that some Stevenson aides now believe that the Nixon episode may turn out to be a net asset to the Republicans. A basic reason for this growing lack of confidence lies in the evident affection and respect accorded Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower by the large crowds which are greeting him on his current whistle-stop tour. Eisenhower's little whistle-stop homilies are certainly not profound, nor are they couched in deathless prose. But the crowds obviously respond warmly to the sincerity and essential goodness of the man, in a way that Stevenson's notably smaller crowds do not respond. Stevenson leaves his listeners amused or thoughtful, but he does not seem to stir their blood.

* * *

Another symptom of self-doubt in Springfield is the fact that the forthcoming whistle-stop tour by President Truman, once the forgotten man of the Stevenson campaign, is now being viewed here with enthusiastic anticipation. Truman, it is thought, may supply the missing ingredient — a direct, simple appeal to the voters' emotions and self-interests — which Stevenson, for all his brilliance, has not seemed able to achieve.

Yet the American voter is an unpredictable creature, and here it may be worth recounting an episode which followed Stevenson's remarkable speech in Richmond, Va. In this speech Stevenson, to the blank astonishment of some of his listeners, dwelt at length on such subjects as the literary achievements of Ellen Glasgow and William Faulkner. In the crush which followed the meeting, this reporter found himself squeezed between two elderly Southern ladies. The following exchange ensued:

First lady: "That was a funny sort of political speech, wasn't it? More like an address, you might say."

Second lady (with obvious pride): "Well, you see, Gov. Stevenson knew he was speaking to a 'specially intelligent audience."

* * *

And so, who knows? Being an egg-head may be shrewder politics than anyone realizes, provided the egg-head talks as if every one else were an egg-head too.

## Manitoba Says:

*Varied Views From Provincial Newspapers*

**Pedestal:** Sometimes the absolute faith placed in them by beginners under their care impresses the primary teacher with an almost frightening sense of responsibility.

This story is told of Miss Emma Whitmore, well-loved teacher of a long list of beginners' classes.

A little boy who started in her class this term asked her if he ought to wear his rubber boots the next day. "You had better ask your mother, and do as she says," advised Miss Whitmore.

"But is it going to rain?" he persisted. When she shook her head to indicate she couldn't advise him on that, he said incredulously, "You mean you don't know!"—*Dauphin Herald*

* * *

**Two Crops:** A visit to Virden oilfield at the present stage of development is pleasant indeed. The countryside is beautiful — a rolling terrain with little hills and valleys; the gold of stubble contrasts with the deep green and vivid reds of the trees and bushes which frame and dot the broad grainfields. Only two short years ago this countryside was strictly agricultural; now there are two crops, one on the land, one deep under it.

For a few miles not far from Virden derricks of oil drilling rigs intermingle with pumps bobbing up and down marking completed, productive wells. A visitor is surprised at the number of derricks and the number of pumps in the rather small area of this proven field. Looming on the horizon on every side are big storage tanks for the oil.—*Virden Empire-Advance*

* * *

**Return:** The canning season is now over in the new processing plant at Morden. Revenue to farmers for corn was as high as $92 per acre. Farmers in the district believe that with fertilizing and modern methods of weed control and major canning crops—peas, beans and corn—returns will steadily increase.

—*Cartwright Review*

* * *

**Government Spending:** There is doubt in the minds of many if there is not a great deal too much waste in the defence and other departments. There appears to be an example of some of this waste here in Killarney.

For several months, so we have been given to believe, the department has been paying rent on a building which they have used only on one or two occasions. That they are renting the building is beside the point. The fact is that the building is being rented and use is not being made of it.

—*Killarney Guide*

* * *

**Nomination Day:** With Nomination Day less than three weeks away it isn't a bit too soon to be thinking about candidates to fill the various vacancies on the village and rural councils and the school board. Nominations have been refused on several occasions in the past as they were not placed in the hands of the clerk by the required time.—*Rossburn Review*

* * *

**Portage Culture:** Portage la Prairie is often slighted by cynics as a small city without culture. This statement will just not stand up under close examination. If the term culture is broad enough in scope to take in community endeavors that further active participation in such varied pursuits as good reading, study, singing and drama, Portage is right up there.

Besides several excellent church choirs, our city boasts such organizations as the Sweet and Low Singers, and the Barber Shoppers, which provide ample opportunity for singers to exercise their talents. In addition, community groups have brought to the city distinguished soloists and such appealing choral groups as the Bismark High School Choir.

—*Portage Enterprise*

* * *

**School Situation:** This school situation should be looked after much better than is being done. Our prime minister on his recent Western tour said that education is a provincial responsibility and we feel that our provincial government is doing too little beyond dictating responsibilities for education to the school districts and municipal councils.

Municipal men have done much to get the provincial government to shoulder at least a more generous share of education costs and responsibilities, but results have been far from gratifying.—*Interlake Observer*

## Men at Work

A UNIQUE documentary film on an industrial subject will be shown at the Edinburgh Festival. It was designed to fit an original musical score — a symphonic study in three movements by Richard Arnell. The work is played by the London Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Edward Renton, and the film—*Opus 65*—drawn an analogy between a great orchestra at work on a new score and a great body of skilled technicians at work on a new car.

—*Hamilton Spectator*

## Folkways Item

A YOUNG guardsman, Thomas Lee, 22, of Doncaster, on duty outside Buckingham Palace yesterday, earned the admiration of a crowd when, after he had cut his hand by clutching his bayonet in shouldering arms, he stood at attention with blood dripping from the hand until he was temporarily relieved from duty.

The 2nd Bn. Coldstream Guards had taken over in the morning from the Grenadier Guards and Guardsman Lee had gone on duty at 4 p.m. as one of the Queen's Guard. When he was relieved, his hand was dressed in the guardroom of Buckingham Palace. A few minutes later he was back on duty outside the Palace with hand bandaged.—*Sunday Times, London*

## Tribune Trumps *By V.V.M.*

*SAYING "NO" NICELY*

FRIEND of mine—who also acts as a volunteer operative—has handed me a bulletin issued by the post office department at Ottawa.

It has no name, or signature, attached to it so I don't know who wrote it.

Nor is it addressed to anybody, so I don't know whose direction it is directed.

Only clue I have in that direction is my operative said it came in an envelope that included latest information about mail schedules.

Presumably such bulletins are sent out at regular intervals to post masters, and mistresses, in all parts of Canada.

And the separate circular I'm referring to was intended for their guidance.

It starts off with a provocative question: "Can you say 'No' without offending?"

And continues: "The letter saying 'no'—refusing a request for a post office, or a rural route, or letter carrier delivery service, or statutory privileges, or any other kinds of requests that are received by the department—requires special attention."

First thing that occurred to me, when I read that rather long sentence, was: How many people in the P.O. department have the authority to grant or refuse a request for a post office?

Do all post masters in Canada get requests for more rural routes, or more letter delivery services?

If these general-store-and-post-office operators don't get bothered with such requests — and I'm pretty sure they don't —why waste time and money telling 'em how to say "No" in a nice way?

Only answer I can think of is that the gent who wrote this bulletin was so proud of it he wanted as many readers as possible, regardless of whether or not they would be asked for a new post office.

And, mind you, the guy has got some sound ideas.

None of them are original. But they're sound.

Some of them are so elementary it's a wonder he bothered mentioning them.

Such as: "The tone of your letter is as important as the tone of your voice."

In case his readers don't get the point, he adds: "Peremptory remarks, for instance—'This extension of service is not justified'—will produce resentment."

Trite but true.

About 7 p.m. yesterday I phoned the Little Helpmate, from one of my branch offices, and asked if it would be O.K. for me to bring my friend Pete the plumber home for supper.

Her preremptory remarks in reply were not only resented by myself, but by Pete, who insists that he isn't—and never has been—a drunken bum.

In other words, the L.H. made no effort to say "No" without giving offence.

And Pete was unfortunately standing in the phone booth with me at the time.

As a matter of fact if the L.H. had just stood on our front porch and talked in that voice I could have heard her downtown without using a phone.

This bulletin we're discussing stresses the importance of having the right mental attitude when writing a letter of refusal.

I was surprised to read: 'If we react to the writer's request along the lines of 'Why, this stupid jerk! Doesn't he know that this is contrary to Section . . . of the Post Office Act?' it is almost impossible to prevent an impression of superiority or intolerance being conveyed in our letter."

Imagine an official bulletin from Ottawa using the word "jerk!"

But, apart from that, I entirely agree with the bulletin writer.

This evening when I get home — earlier than yesterday — I shall explain to the L.H. how important it is to have the right mental attitude when saying "No."

I shall point out to her it is quite possible to couch a refusal in such terms that the person to whom it's addressed feels no resentment.

I shall tell her that, next time I phone and ask her if it's all right to bring Pete the Plumber home for dinner, I will expect more courteous treatment and, furthermore . . .

On the other hand perhaps it would be best to skip it.

---

*OVERHEARD ON THE AVENUE*

*"I told her my watch stopped, but it didn't do any good."*

## The Costliest Bedrooms

*Richard G. Baumhoff in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch*

SUBURBS are commonly called "Bedroom towns," and these have become, by and large, the costliest bedrooms in the nation. The costs of providing transportation, water, sewers and streets, fire, police and health protection, recreation, and a lot of other things for these ballooned super-cities have gotten out of hand.

You simply cannot provide services for a metropolis of, say, 15-mile radius proportionately as cheaply and efficiently as for one of five-mile radus.

Mass transportation for these presents what seems at the moment an almost insurmountable problem. Automobile competition makes the outlying transit service unattractive to private operators and poses a need of heavy subsidy in public operation. Traffic congestion has spread far into the suburbs.

We need our central cities. They are essential in the economic scheme, for they still must furnish the bulk of the wealth for public services, for commercial and industrial advancement, and for philanthropy. They are the natural centers for recreation, art and other forms of culture.

Here are some other things our metropolitan cities need, in general:

1. Genuine public and official acceptance of planning — and of action to fulfill the plans. Planning here is used in the broad sense of capital and operating finance, and economic and sociological implications, as well as the physical sense.

2 Sounder financing. It is difficult to visualize any style of public revenue not bottomed heavily on the value of land and its improvements, but we do need a broad and fair and workable system of other taxes to keep our cities going. Restrictions on sources of taxation open to the great cities need to be lifted to some extent. If the earnings of income tax is to spread far among cities, surely it needs much refining from the present examples.

Sound and properly flexible methods of property assessment are badly needed in many communities. Many cities would benefit from elimination of outmoded statutory and constitutional restrictions on issuance of bonds for public improvements.

3. Less restraint on local self-government by the senior governments. Cities remain today legally the creatures of the larger units and politically at the mercy of legislators elected from rural areas.

4 Recapture of the individuals in civic and political leadership who have been lost to the suburbs.

5. An end to jurisdictional conflicts that cross city limits, county lines, state borders and boundaries of special districts.

In short, we need a re-planing of our cities. The shift to the suburbs is here to stay. Let us proceed to develop a metropolitan city to meet modern requirements.

## Money Lying Around

FINANCE Minister Abbott's surplus having been but $1.7 million — the total for the previous four months has been more than $334 million — it is said that the reason for the drop in August is in more spending for defence.

There are other reasons, such as the fact that expenditures by virtually all government non-defence departments and agencies are running ahead of last year. Indeed, of a total 32 spending agencies only four are showing reductions, so that total ordinary costs for the five-month period are $1,346 billion as against $1,099 billion a year ago.

When a government's taxing more than it needs to tax, resulting in surpluses of hundreds of millions of dollars, that is the inevitable result; with all the money lying around, the departments feel "flush", and spend. The same thing happens in business.—*Ottawa Journal*

## Tree in the Road

THE case of the lone elm tree that stands in the middle of Larose Avenue has been taken by embattled residents from the civic parks and trees committee to Board of Control. Officials say the tree is a traffic hazard and should come down; residents claim it is not dangerous, and submit that one of the few trees in that part of the Merivale district should be preserved from the civic axe.

There is such a tree, for example, standing on a small island in the middle of Wolseley Avenue in Winnipeg. It also is an elm, and it has been a picturesque landmark of one of Winnipeg's best-known residential roadways for many years. The tree is painted white at the base, and traffic flows around it without inconvenience.

The Merivale case may not be on all fours, but it is worth looking into carefully before a final decision is reached.

— *Ottawa Citizen*

## Bible Message

IT is good that a man should both hope and quietly wait for the salvation of the Lord.

—Lamentations 3:26.

149256

# Rita-Aly Divorce Shelved But Temperament Shows

PARIS (AP)—The feuding Aly Khans — glamorous actress Rita Hayworth and her debonair Moslem prince — have patched things up and she is shelving her divorce papers, for now at least.

Posing for photographs with her husband at Aly's mansion, Rita said Saturday she did not intend to press through immediately the preliminary divorce papers she has filed at Reno, Nevada.

**No Interference**

Later, after lunch together in a susburban restaurant, Prince Aly said: "As far as I am concerned we have no intention of breaking up. She has her job that takes her to various places, and I have mine. A wife doesn't interfere with her husband's business and he does not interfere with her."

But Rita apparently still isn't pleased by everything Aly does. Seemingly angry because her prince made her wait while he stopped to talk with reporters, the beautiful Rita whipped out of the restaurant into his shiny black convertible and drove off alone.

"She's very upset," Aly explained. "She has been pestered constantly since her arrival here."

He started to walk to his mansion, but gladly accepted a lift from a reporter.

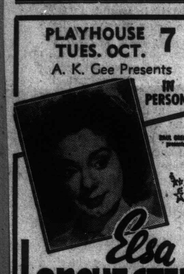
Aly said Rita "came here for her vacation. She is staying with me, in my house. She's my wife. We're not divorced, so there can be nothing wrong.

"When her vacation is over, she probably will go back to Hollywood to resume her work."

Rita and Aly, son of fabulously wealthy Aga Khan, were married on the Riviera May 27, 1949. A daughter named Yasmin was born to them the following Dec. 28. It was her second daughter, the first being the child of actor Orson Welles.

Then trouble came. She left Aly's hunting safari in Africa. In March, 1951, the movie star sailed for the United States alone.

Prince Aly went to the U.S. last month and visited the actress in Hollywood. There was no announcement then that a reconciliation had been effected, but Rita returned to France last Wednesday.


PLAYHOUSE 7
TUES. OCT.
A. K. Gee Presents
IN PERSON!

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Every day five names of residents of greater Winnipeg are selected at random from the city directory and appear in various places in The Tribune Want Ad columns. Look for your name! If it appears, you are invited to call at the Odeon Theatre box-office for a free ticket for the picture currently showing at the Odeon Theatre. There's a total of 30 free tickets every week for Tribune Want Ad readers.
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THE MANITOBA ORDER OF EASTERN STAR
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In That Old Chestnut . . . the Funniest Comedy Ever Written
CHARLEY'S AUNT
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BILL WALKER
He's a She and She's a Howl
A PEGGY GREEN PRODUCTION
Tuesday, September 30th, Sponsored By:
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THE LADIES' AUXILIARY OF THE ASSOCIATED CANADIAN TRAVELLERS
Thursday, October 2nd, Sponsored By:
KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS
See a rattling good show and assist one of these leading organizations of Greater Winnipeg in their particular field of welfare work.
PLAYHOUSE THEATRE
Time 8.30 p.m. Admission $1.00 - 75c
Tickets available from members of the above organizations or from BOX OFFICE: Winnipeg Piano Co., Corner of Portage and Edmonton St.


## Fails to Break World Air Record

PARIS (Reuters)—Newspaper man Jean-Marie Audibert returned to Paris by air Saturday tired and bedraggled after failing by two days to beat the round-the-world-by-airlines record.

The record he had hoped to beat was four days, 23 hours and 47 minutes, set by an American, Thomas Lanphier, Jr., in December, 1949.

He was delayed 21 hours at Karachi, Pakistan, and 25 hours at Manila, P. I., due to engine failure. But for these delays, Audibert said, he would have broken the record by 12 hours.

## Congratulations

SEPTEMBER 29

Mrs. Lillian B. Moar, Selkirk, Manitoba, born Lakeville, King Co., N.S. 1884.

W. H. Shillinglaw, Brandon, Manitoba, born Staffa, Ontario, 1884.

## Slavs Pledge Aid If Turks Attacked

ISTANBUL, Turkey (AP)—Yugoslavia will stand side by side with Turkey "in the event of an attack," a top Yugoslav military leader said Saturday.

General Pavle Yaktchitch, head of a military mission to Turkey and Greece, made the statement to reporters.

A Yugoslav group came here from Athens after talks of cooperation in the defence of this area. Western diplomats have long been hopeful that Premier Tito would agree to participate in an informal Balkan alliance.

# At the Theatres

BIJOU — Roughriders of Durango, western; starts at 11.45, 2.24, 5.06, 7.48, 10.30. Woman in the Dark, drama; starts at 1.12, 3.54, 6.36, 9.18. Last complete show 8.51, adult.

CAPITOL — The Quiet Man, comedy; John Wayne, Maureen O'Hara, starts at 11.30, 1.55, 4.25, 6.55, 9.25. Last complete show 9.00, general.

DOMINION — Flesh and Fury, drama; Tony Curtis, Rhubarb, comedy; Ray Milland, adult.

GAIETY — When in Rome, comedy; Van Johnson, Paul Douglas, starts at 11.00, 2.05, 5.10, 8.20. Pat and Mike, comedy; Katharine Hepburn, Dick Tracy, starts at 12.35, 3.40, 6.45, 9.55. Last complete show 8.20, general.

GARRICK — You Never Can Tell, comedy; Dick Powell, Peggy Dow, starts at 12.05, 2.55, 5.50, 8.40. Bronco Buster, John Lund, Scott Brady, starts at 1.25, 4.15, 7.10, 10.00. Last complete show 8.30, general.

GRAND — Honeychile, comedy; Judy Canova, starts at 11.50, 2.55, 5.55, 9.00. Gobs and Gals, comedy; Robert Hutton, starts at 1.20, 4.30, 7.34, 10.30. Last complete show 9.00, general.

LYCEUM — The Magic Carpet, fantasy, Lucille Ball, John Agar, starts at 11.40, 1.40, 3.40, 5.40, 7.45, 9.50. Walcott-Marciano fight, starts at 11.20, 1.20, 3.25, 5.25, 7.35, 9.35. Last complete show 9.10, general.

METROPOLITAN — Wild Heart, drama; Jennifer Jones, David Farrar, starts at 11.40, 2.45, 3.49, 5.50, 7.55, 10.00. Last complete show 9.15, adult.

ODEON — Full House, Fred Allen, Anne Baxter, starts at 11.35, 2.35, 5.10, 7.25, 9.45. Last complete show 9.30, general.

RIALTO — The Undercover Man, drama; Glenn Ford, starts at 12.30, 3.40, 6.50, 10.00. Johnny O'Clock, drama; Dick Powell, starts at 2.05, 5.05, 8.20. Last complete show 8.20, adult.

VALOUR — Reluctant Heroes, comedy; Ronald Shiner, Derek Farr, starts at 6.00, 8.00, 10.00. Last complete show 9.25, general.

AIRPORT DRIVE-IN—Tycoon, Prince of Thieves, general.

ARLINGTON — Tripoli, drama; Dear Brat, comedy; general.

BEACON — Pixes bayonets, drama; Reunion in Reno, comedy; adult.

CIRCUS DRIVE-IN — Arizona, western; Abie's Irish Rose, general.

CLASSIC — Night and the City, drama; They All Kissed the Bride, comedy; adult.

COLLEGE — Across the Wide Missouri, drama; Millionaire for Christy, comedy; general.

CRESCENT — Decision before Dawn, drama; Jungle Jim in Forbidden Land, drama; adult.

DELUXE — House by the River, drama; Jolson Sings Again, musical; adult.

ELDORADO DRIVE-IN — The Frog Men, drama; Joe Palooka Counter Punch, general.

ELM — Little Egypt, Emergency Wedding, adult.

FOX — Valentino, drama; Red Badge of Courage, drama; general.

GARRY — Bright Victory, drama; Inside Straight, drama; adult.

KING'S — Inside Straight, drama; Rogue River, drama; adult.

LODGE — The Golden Horde, Tell To The Judge, comedy; adult.

MAC'S — No Sad Songs for Me, drama; Sierra Passage, drama; general.

NORTHMAIN DRIVE-IN—The Scarf, drama; Three Sheets North, adult.

OGEMAWA — I'll See You in My Dreams, musical; Drums of the Deep South, drama; general.

PALACE — 711 Ocean Drive, drama; Night Into Morning, drama; adult.

PARK — My Forbidden Past, drama; Frightened City, drama; adult.

PLAZA — Tomorrow Is Goodbye, drama; According to Mrs. Hoyle, adult.

PLAZA — I'd Climb the Highest Mountain, drama; The Frogmen, drama; general.

ROSE — Man in the White Suit, comedy; In a Lonely Place, drama; adult.

STARLAND — Wild Blue Yonder, drama; Inside the Walls of Folsom Prison, drama; adult.

STATE — Mystery Street, drama; Experiment Alcatraz, adult.

ROXY — Damned Don't Cry, drama; Iroquois Trail, drama; adult.

TIMES — At War with the Army, comedy; Blue Blood, drama; general.

TOWER — Sword of Monte Cristo, drama; Always Leave Them Laughing, comedy; adult.

TIVOLI — The Belle of New York, musical; The Steel Fist, general.

UPTOWN — Return of the Texan, For Men Only, adult.

WONDERLAND — My Music, musical; Rock Island Trail, drama; general.


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"THE BLACK EYE"
RELUCTANT HEROES
THE YEAR'S TOP COMEDY HIT OVER THERE!
FEATURE — 6.00, 8.00, 10.00
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$10 FOOD HAMPER
— 2 Big Screen Hits —
Allan "ROCKY" Lane
"Rough Riders of Durango"
— 2nd hit — (Adult) —
Penny Edwards
"WOMAN IN THE DARK"
extra—"TRAILING WEST"



STARLAND
PHONE 27651
Steve Cochran—David Brian
"INSIDE THE WALLS OF FOLSOM PRISON"
2nd hit—Story of the B29's
Wendell Corey— (adult)
"THE WILD BLUE YONDER"



FOX
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Anthony Dexter—
"VALENTINO"
In flaming technicolor
2nd thrill packed hit! (adult)
Audie Murphy—Bill Maudlin
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PARK
AIR CONDITIONED
James Cagney—Barbara Payton
"KISS TOMORROW GOODBYE"
Spring Byington—Brett King
"ACCORDING TO MRS. HOYLE"
Open 5.30 12-25c (adult)



GARRY
AIR CONDITIONED
Arthur Kennedy—Peggy Dow
"BRIGHT VICTORY"
David Brian—Arlene Dahl
"INSIDE STRAIGHT"
Open 5.30 12-25c (adult)



WINDSOR ST. VITAL PH. 201 712
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John Ireland—Mercedes McCambridge
"THE SCARF"
Starts 9.30 P.M.
2 HITS
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LODGE
Cor. Portage & Sharpe Blvd. Ph. 6 1341
Ann Blyth — David Farrar
"THE GOLDEN HORDE"
Rosalind Russell—Robert Cummings
"TELL IT TO THE JUDGE" (adult)



PARIS PHONE 201 212
Robert Mitchum—Ava Gardner
"MY FORBIDDEN PAST"
(Adult)
Evelyn Keyes—Charles Korvin
"FRIGHTENED CITY"
Rogers Silverware Night



DELUXE
AIR CONDITIONED
First North Main showing
Louis Hayward—Lee Bowman
"HOUSE BY THE RIVER"
Larry Parks—Barbara Hale (Adult)
"JOLSON SINGS AGAIN"



ODEON-MORTON WINNIPEG THEATRES
AIR CONDITIONED
Odeon TODAY!
GENERAL
FRED ALLEN · ANNE BAXTER
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Rialto TOMORROW
A powerful love story screened in the full glory of Technicolor!
Frank Borzage's production of
I'VE ALWAYS LOVED YOU
IN TECHNICOLOR
PHILIP DORN · CATHERINE McLEOD · WILLIAM CARTER
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ADDED FEATURE
CORPORAL DOLAN GOES A.W.O.L.
EDDIE ALBERT FAYE MARLOWE
LAST TIMES TODAY
"UNDERCOVER MAN"
"JOHNNY O'CLOCK"



Beacon TODAY!
Adult
Richard Basehart in
"FIXED BAYONETS"
Plus — Mark Stevens
Peggy Dow Gigi Perreau
"REUNION IN RENO"
WM. ROGERS SILVERWARE
TO THE LADIES — MAT. & EVE.



AIR CONDITIONED
Garrick TODAY!
GENERAL
DICK POWELL · PEGGY DOW
"You Never Can Tell"
ADDED FEATURE
"Bronco Buster"
color by Technicolor
JOHN LUND SCOTT BRADY
"YOU NEVER CAN TELL"—Starts 12.05, 2.55, 5.50 & 8.40
"BRONCO BUSTER" — 1.25, 4.15, 7.10 & 10.00



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Heated
Five Evenings at 8.30 p.m.—Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2.30 p.m.
Sponsored by the Winnipeg Rotary Club
Large Audience Thrills to Water Follies Stars.
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Aqua-Musical Revue blends grace, beauty and humor.
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Water Follies smash hit at the Gardens.
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TANDEM SWIMMING STARS
Presented in the world's largest portable pools and stage. The diving tank is 50 feet square and eight feet deep, the swimming pool 75 feet long, 35 feet wide and five feet deep, with a large portable stage between both pools with a length of 50 feet and a width of 35 feet. Both pools hold about 80,000 gallons of water. The entire show is set to music.
WORLD'S GREATEST REVUE IN WATER
SAM SNYDER'S
WATER FOLLIES
EDDIE ROSE
WORLD'S GREATEST WATER COMEDIAN
2½ HOUR SHOW
WORLD CHAMPION DIVERS
FAMOUS STAGE ACTS
PRESENTED IN WORLD'S LARGEST PORTABLE POOLS+STAGE
Martha Ann Bentley, premiere ballerina and company.
Dorothy Deering, acrobatic dance stylist.
Bob McFadden, America's foremost impersonator of the leading stars of stage, screen and radio.
Lenny Laden, vocalist, will act as master of ceremonies.
Rose and Laden, comedy impersonation team.

MASSIVE TWINS
HAND BALANCERS EXTRAORDINARY
Emile Hotte, former Canadian diving champion.
Bob Maxwell, world's greatest acrobatic diver.
Roger Nadeau, New England diving champion.
Stanley Dudak, sensational trick and fancy diver.
Norma Dean, world's women's professional diving champion who started with the Water Follies of 1937, the same show that starred Eleanor Holm as a backstroke champion at the age of 8.
Prices: Evenings — $1.50 - $2.00 - $2.50 - $3.15 Matinees — $1.00 - $1.50 - $2.00 - $2.50
Children's Tickets Half Price for both Matinees, plus Tues. and Wed. Evgs. ONLY
Tickets on sale at: Celebrity Box Office, 270 Edmonton St., also Amphitheatre Rink and Empire News



AUDITORIUM 4
SAT., OCT.
8.40 p.m.
Celebrity Variety Series
Presents
JEANETTE MacDonald
Soprano Star of Movies and Radio
Seats $1.50 to $3.75
• • •
PLAYHOUSE
8.30 p.m.
MON. TUES. OCT. 13-14
JAROFF MALE CHORUS AND DANCERS
"Don Cossacks"
Seats Now on Sale at
CELEBRITY BOX OFFICE
& Winnipeg Musical Supply
$1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $2.95
• • •
AUDITORIUM 6
MON., OCT.
G-Major Series
First Concert
KURT BAUM
and
ZINKA MILANOV
Tenor and Soprano Stars of the Metropolitan Opera
Seats $1.50 to $3.75
CELEBRITY BOX OFFICE
270 Edmonton St. Ph. 93-1945



TWO TOP HITS!
M-G-M's Delightful Comedy!
You'll have a Wonderful Time!
FIRST WINNIPEG SHOWING
VAN JOHNSON
PAUL DOUGLAS
"When in Rome"
TODAY!
PLUS
Together Again
In The Year's Funniest, Neatest Romantic Hit
Spencer TRACY
Katharine HEPBURN
PAT and MIKE
ALDO RAY
AN M-G-M PICTURE
GENERAL
40c Till 1 p.m.
GAIETY
Famous Players Theatre
"When in Rome" at 11.00, 2.05, 5.10, 8.20
"Pat and Mike" 12.35, 3.40, 6.45, 9.55



PORTAGE AVENUE AT KIRKFIELD PARK
Circus DRIVE-IN THEATRE
5 Color Cartoons 5
Plus William Holden
"ARIZONA"
(General)
Joanne Dru
"ABIE'S IRISH ROSE"



DOMINION
TO THE LADIES! MAT. Charmian EVE. Less DINNERWARE
FLESH AND FURY
Tony CURTIS Mona FREEMAN
PLUS
RHUBARB
starring RAY MILLAND and JAN STERLING
KINGS
Brian Aherne—Arlene Dahl (adult)
INSIDE STRAIGHT"
Rory Calhoun—Peggy Maxwell
"ROGUE RIVER"
(Technicolor)
CLASSIC
Richard Widmark—Gene Tierney
"NIGHT AND THE CITY"
Marvin Gaye—Jean Peters
"THEY ALL KISSED THE BRIDE"
(Adult)
ELM · STATE · CORONA
"Little Egypt"
Larry Parks (Adult)
"Emergency Wedding"
"Mystery Street"
Ricardo Montalban
"Experiment Alcatraz" (Adult)
Loretta Young
"Half Angel" (Adult)
"The Man Who Cheated Himself"



BETTER THAN RINGSIDE!
SCOOP!
JERSEY JOE WALCOTT
ROCKY MARCIANO
Close Shots in SLOW-MOTION! Other Championship Fight Films
PLUS
THE MAGIC CARPET
HOT! Lovely! Thrilling! Sensational!
starring
LUCILLE BALL · BALL-AGAR
GENERAL
LYCEUM
"Fight Film" Starts At 11.20, 1.20, 3.25, 5.25, 7.35, 9.30



Famous Players Theatres
It's Wonderful!..
JOHN FORD'S THE Quiet Man
JOHN WAYNE
MAUREEN O'HARA
BARRY FITZGERALD
and TECHNICOLOR
Republic Picture
3rd WEEK!
CAPITOL
40c Till 1 p.m.
GENERAL



JENNIFER JONES
The Wild Heart
Color by TECHNICOLOR
DAVID FARRAR · ERNEL GRAUER
ADULT
40c Till 1 p.m.
METROPOLITAN
AT 11.30 1.55 4.25 6.55 9.25



Return of the Texan
ADULT
DALE ROBERTSON
JOANNE DRU
PLUS
"FOR MEN ONLY"
PAUL HENREID
UPTOWN
AT. 6.25 8.00 9.45
TIVOLI · OSBORNE · CRESCENT
Fred MacMurray
Vera Ellen
(in Technicolor)
"The Belle of New York"
Reddy McDowall
"Steel Fist"
(General)
Doris Day
Danny Thomas
"I'll See You In My Dreams"
James Craig
Barbara Payton
"Drums of the Deep South"
(General)
Richard Basehart
Gary Merrill (Adult)
"Decision Before Dawn"
Johnny Weismuller
"Jungle Jim in Forbidden Land"



THE ALL LAUGH SHOW!
GOBS and GALS
GEORGE and BERT BERNARD
ROBERT HUTTON · CATHY DOWNS · SHORTY JONES
PLUS
JUDY CANOVA
in "Honeychile"
In the NEW 3 COLOR TRUCOLOR
GENERAL
2 BIG HITS!..
AIR CONDITIONED
GRAND



DRIVE-IN THEATRES
AIRPORT ON ELLICE AVENUE
John Wayne — Laraine Day
"TYCOON"
Starts 8.45 & 10.20 p.m.
(in technicolor)
Alan Ladd — Gabriele Morriaue
"PRINCE OF THIEVES" (Color)
Starts 9.10 p.m. (general)
Sherbrooke
Richard Widmark—Dana Andrews
"THE FROGMEN"
Starts 6.45 p.m. & 10.05 p.m.
Joe Kirkwood—Leon Errol
"JOE PALOOKA COUNTERPUNCH"
Starts 8.35 p.m. (general)
PEMBINA
CLOSED
For the Season
Thank you for your patronage.
See you in the spring!
BOX-OFFICE OPEN 6.30 P.M.



AIRPORT — — ELDORADO
TONITE!
COUNTRY STORE NITE! PLUS!
FREE! To Every Lady — in Every Car
"CLIP-ON" ASH TRAY
Courtesy Perin's, Cleaners & Laundarere
COLLEGE
Fred MacMurray — Eleanor Parker
Clark Gable—John Hodiak (color)
"ACROSS THE WIDE MISSOURI"
"A Millionaire for Christy" (general)
WONDERLAND • PALACE • PLAZA
GIFT NITE
Bing Crosby—
"MR. MUSIC"
Forrest Tucker
"ROCK ISLAND TRAIL" (color) (general)
Edmond O'Brien—Joanna Dru
"711 Ocean Drive"
Ray Milland (adult)
NIGHT INTO MORNING
Susan Hayward—
"I'd Climb The Highest Mountain"
"THE FROGMEN" (color) (general)
ROXY • ROSE • TOWER
Joan Crawford—
"Damned Don't Cry"
George Montgomery
"IROQUIS TRAIL"
(Adult)
Humphrey Bogart—
"In a Lonely Place"
Alex Quinness (Adult)
"MAN IN THE WHITE SUIT"
"Sword Of Monte Cristo"
"ALWAYS LEAVE THEM LAUGHING" (color) (adult)
ARLINGTON • TIMES • MAC'S
John Payne—
Maureen O'Hara
"Tripoli"
(color) (general)
"DEAR BRAT"
Dean Martin—
"At War With The Army"
"BLUE BLOOD"
(color) (general)
Margaret Sullivan—
Wendell Corey
No Sad Songs For Me
Wayne Morris (Adult)
"SIERRA PASSAGE"

sundry other spe...

Jack arrived back Sunday, ...
latives which always accompany ...
ing classic.

* *

**MICKEY MANTLE** was no ...
praise from Jack. The series wa...
seen, and that includes plenty, ...
succession. And in making it on...
were a number of stars.

Billy Cox, Brooklyn Dodgers' ...
greatest defensive third baseman ...

"Why, I saw hom stop three ...
ed another man cold," said Jack ...
but he knocked them down in ...
man out at first every time."

* *

**"And that double steal that ...
(in the Dodgers 5-3 victory), w...
You'd have thought they were ...
broke at the same instant an...
beautiful," he said.**

* *

Jack was asked what the dif...
and he promptly replied, "clutch ...

He went on to elaborate. "C...
man. He had them Dodgers all fi...
his pitchers just at the right mon...
just perfect."

Then he got back to Mant...
fielder.

"Oh, he's a ball player," sai...
well from either side. He was th...

* *

**ANDY PAFKO**, Duke Snider ...
outfield, all drew praise for thei...

"That catch of Furillo's that ...
was a dandy. Furillo put his bare ...
himself a shove. He must have ...
catch that one."

Jack stopped in Chicago lo...
Carter-Lauro Sales title fight too...
side ducat from his old friend, ...

Football was another sport ...
saw everything he went to see, ...
ant winter, thinking about the W...
he has seen.

146257

# 11th Stra...

Laurel, Md. (AP)—Wilwyn, a ...
strapping brown invader from Eng-
land, won his 11th consecutive and ...

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## Mr. Winkler Retires

Mr. Arthur Meighen, in a speech on 20 October, 1925, said that "very often a man glides into public life on the crest of a more or less temporary wave of popularity, because the great characteristic of the human heart is hope, and we look to a new man for some possibilities. Most men enter Parliament on the crest of such a wave. The life of an ordinary member of Parliament is short; the average is indeed brief, in years spent in the House of Commons. When a man therefore carries through the first wave of enthusiasm, with its reaction, and then year after year is returned for the riding where he lives, and carries that through 20 years, such a man is no ordinary citizen. He has sterling qualities which stand the test of time, and the fires of criticism."

These words, with the tribute they embody, deserve to be applied in their full force to Mr. Howard Winkler, who has announced his retirement from public life and his decision not to contest the constituency of Lisgar in the next election, even though he still is at the crest of his popularity in that riding which he carried with a record majority in 1949. Mr. Winkler has been chosen by his constituents in the elections of 1935, 1940, 1945, and 1949. A conscientious and devoted member, faithful to the interests of his constituents, and responsive to the claims of the national interest, Mr. Winkler leaves a record of public service which will be remembered not only here in this province but also in the House of Commons and among those who follow its history.

Man. Free Press 5-2

Unit

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Chatham News
5 nov 1952 149258

# MAYBE I'M WRONG

By VICTOR LAURISTON

ARTHUR MEIGHEN writes me from Toronto "to express my sincere appreciation of the generous terms you have employed and the kindly interest you have evidenced in my much tortured political career." And to make a few corrections, for which I'm grateful, in that they clarify the record.

One deals with Arthur's birthdate, which was in dispute as between Henry Morgan's "Canadian Men and Women of Our Time" (1912) and current newspaper stories. The latter give the correct date, June 16, 1874. Morgan also erred, and I with him, in stating that Arthur Meighen graduated B.A. from Toronto University in 1895. The correct date was 1896.

"The man I defeated in Grenville in the spring of 1922" Meighen writes, "was not (speaking from memory) a soldier. He ran as a Progressive candidate with Liberal support." A check of my editorial, advocating an acclamation in Grenville, shows the opponent was a Progressive, and the election was late January or early February.

As for the Liberal support, it must have been local and pretty negligible for the vote was much smaller than in the general election. My recollection is, that the Grits outside Grenville were pretty generally opposed to a contest.

I'm glad to have Arthur Meighen get rid, once and for all, of a lingering tradition, based on R. B. Bennett's wisecrack, that he was legal representative of Mackenzie and Mann, sponsors of the Canadian Northern. "At no time was I ever solicitor for Mackenzie and Mann," Arthur states, emphatically.

After the first world war, Canada's publicly and privately owned railroads — outside the C.P.R. — found themselves in a hopeless tangle. Sir Robert Borden asked Meighen to master the immense detail involved in the proposed consolidation of all the vast and scattered railroad properties, and the bonding of the whole to secure the claim of the government of Canada on the properties.

The Mackenzie and Mann properties were naturally included in the consolidation; but in his study of the problem, Meighen was acting solely for the government and people of Canada. He did exceedingly well a work no other Canadian could have done at all.

A. Kirk Cameron of Montreal, in those distant days at least no supporter of Meighen, not long ago recalled a speech Arthur delivered in 1920 or 1921 to the Canadian Club of Montreal on the taking over of the railroads. Of the maybe 800 men at the gathering, Cameron estimates 90 per cent were hostile.

"The address," writes Cameron, "was so lucid and convincing, when he sat down 'even the ranks of Tuscany could scarce forbear to chear.' . . . The president of one of the two most powerful banks in Canada remarked going out, 'Now I know how Agrippa felt after listening to Paul.' "

Another great effort was Meighen's attack on the Petersen agreement, brought down by the King government shortly after its accession to power in 1921. Here was a government fresh from the people with a powerful majority but, says Cameron, "On the second reading of the bill, Meighen attacked so powerfully, the agreement was dead and as good as buried when he sat down."

Arthur Meighen was and is singular in one respect — the reaction he aroused in his political opponents. The Tories disliked and quite often despised and underestimated Mackenzie King — to their own discomfiture. The Grits, as a rule, admired and respected Meighen even if they disagreed with the policies he advocated.

You mightn't care for Union government, you might hold a deep-rooted, hereditary antipathy to the Tory party, but Meighen, as leader, commanded respect for his transparent honesty, his utter sincerity, and his selfless devotion to Canada. To put it bluntly, Meighen was the only Tory possession that the Grits ever wished they had.

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My paternal grandfather, Gordon Meighen, a school teacher by occupation, came from the neighbourhood of Dungiven in Northern Ireland about the year 1838, and, along with a number of his nephews of the same name, settled at Balderson's Corners in the neighbourhood of Perth, in Lanark County, Ontario. There he built a school house and taught in it and at Perth until the year 1843. Having decided to trek farther West, he obtained a character reference* from the Presbyterian clergyman of Perth and with little else made his way to the small town of St. Marys, in Blanshard Township, Perth County, Western Ontario. There also he built a stone school fronting north on Queen Street, a little eastward from the centre of the town. In this he taught for a very few years. Very soon he married Isabella Irwin, who had also come, at some date unknown to me, from Northern Ireland, and two of whose brothers had taken up their abodes in the same neighbourhood--one, John, at Tavistock, and the other, Joseph, on a concession road of Blanshard Township known as the Town Line (between Blanshard and Fullerton townships).

Gordon Meighen's two children, Joseph (my father) and Eliza Jane (afterwards Mrs. W. H. Gilpin) were born, the first in 1846 during his teaching days in St. Marys and the second in 1848 on his farm home in Blanshard referred to below.

The stone school was used for very many years as one of the St. Marys Public Schools and was taken down about twenty years ago.

I think it was in 1847 that my grandfather moved out into the Township of Blanshard and settled on one hundred acres of land next to that of his brother-in-law, Joseph Irwin, on the Town Line. This land he had acquired patent for in November 1844 from the Canada Land Company. Farming, however, could be for him only a part time occupation, and almost immediately he was instrumental in erecting another public school a mile from his farm home at a place known then, and still known, as Anderson. There he taught until he died in the year 1859.

Very long ago, Dr. John Sinclair, a practising physician in St. Marys, told me of having tramped through the bush nine miles, while preparing for his medical course, to get mathematical tuition from Gordon Meighen.

* - This I have.

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My father was thirteen years old when he was compelled, on account of the death of his father, to abandon school and help his mother handle the hundred-acre homestead. Early in 1871 he married Mary Jane Bell who was the eldest of ten children born to Henry Bell and his wife, the former Margaret Nesbitt, who at the time and for many years afterwards lived on their homestead about three-quarters of a mile eastward from the Meighen homestead. Both Henry Bell and his wife had also come from Northern Ireland, their families having lived in the neighbourhood of Cookstown near Belfast. Henry Bell died in 1881 and his widow lived until 1913 when she died at the home of her daughter, Henrietta, (Mrs. Stacey) in St. Marys, at the age of eighty-six.

My paternal grandmother (Isabella Irwin Meighen), whom I always considered an unusually capable woman, lived until 1902, when she passed away at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Gilpin, at the corner of College and Major Streets in the City of Toronto, on the eve of her ninety-second birthday.

The above covers two generations, and all that need be said as respects both grandparents and parents is that they were hard-working, honest and intelligent--all members, and loyal members, of the Presbyterian Church, and unselfishly devoted to the training and wellbeing of their families.

Joseph and Mary Jane Meighen had six children:--

Annie (Mrs. Wesley White) born 1872; died 1940 at Toronto;

Arthur, born June 16, 1874;

Sara (Mrs. D. Fred Robertson) born July 1876; died April 21, 1951 at Edmonton, Alta.

William, born October 1878; died October 30, 1951, at New Westminster, B. C.

Edward, born March 1881; died April 18, 1951, at Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.

Jennie (Mrs. Jack Anderson) born 1883; still living, at Welland, Ontario.

The three eldest attended, in early youth, the school at Anderson which their grandfather had built and in which he had taught. Thereafter until early in 1886 they attended a newly-erected public school further West on the concession (Town) line on which they lived.

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In March 1886, my father, having sold the homestead on this town line, moved to a larger farm purchased in the Western limits of the Town of St. Marys; and that, added to much later by purchase, became the family home until my parents retired, in the year 1906, to live in the same town. From the date of this move from Blanshard to St. Marys, my brothers and sisters and myself attended the St. Marys schools--the elder, Annie, having already become a student at the Collegiate Institute there. To this Collegiate Institute I was admitted very shortly after having arrived at the St. Marys farm.

My parents, especially my mother, were lovers of literature, and in this pursuit we were encouraged from very tender years. The town library was patronized by all of us. We had the good fortune to have teachers of sterling character, stern in discipline and full of encouragement and reward for effort. To S. K. Martin, principal and mathematical master for many years, I feel chiefly indebted, but he was only primus inter pares. Others were T. H. Pellick, F. P. Riddle and Miss Adelaide H. R. Clayton. The long period between school terms gave us children opportunity to be helpful on the land, and, as my father became a quite extensive dairy farmer, there was, although nothing in the nature of slave-driving for any, abundant work for all. Not one of the six ever failed to testify to the wholesome home teaching arising both from precept and example--a home teaching that emphasized continuously the immeasurable value of sound education and the equally limitless and permanent importance of habits of industry and thrift. We were surely made to know that our success or failure depended solely on ourselves; and the idea that we could attribute to others, or to the community or to the country, accountability for our own failure was never permitted to find lodgment in our minds. To these principles we owe whatever rewards life has brought us.

In the Fall of 1892, having matriculated with first-class honours in mathematics, English and Latin, I entered as a student at Toronto University. My elder sister who had spent some time as a country teacher had already been enrolled in the same University for one year.

My father, though by force of circumstances not able to secure any secondary school education whatever, had an unusual capacity in mathematical studies. I can well remember his helping me occasionally in all these, until I obtained what was known as a second-class teacher's certificate. My own

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inclinations to mathematics were not at all as pronounced as his, but I chose this special subject as an honour course at Toronto, largely for the reason that I thought I would more likely be able to secure a position as Collegiate Institute teacher if specially qualified in that subject. Even then, however, a tendency to reach into other fields, and a habit of reading what I liked rather than what I was training in as a specialty, as well as an indulgence in more or less aimless reflections, resulted in my being only a moderately successful student. I remember in the old days of attendance at country school hearing my father explain to a neighbour the reason of my being very often late. He said that I counted the fish in a small creek along the road. However, I graduated with reasonable credit as a specialist in mathematics, in 1896; and, having attended through the Fall and Winter of '96-97 as a student at the School of Pedagogy, became eligible for Collegiate Institute employment.

The 90's, as everyone of our time knows, were hard and discouraging years in Canada. My father was a very competent farmer, enterprising and progressive, but prices were abnormally low and the provision of funds for University education demanded continuous self-denial and unremitting toil on the part of the entire family. In this I was able to assist by continuous work during summer vacations, and as well, in a very modest way, by certain special tuition work during my latter years at Toronto.

Tutoring Univ. students in Math ?

Positions for high school teachers were exceedingly rare, and most of those eligible considered themselves truly fortunate to get any post at all. I was taken on, at a small salary, by the High School Board of the Town of Caledonia in Haldimand County, and there commenced my labours, teaching mathematics, English and, in the lower grades, other subjects.

This much-prized position had an early and, as it seemed then, a tragic ending. Some time in March, 1898, the Chairman of the School Board arrived one morning before nine, and, with threatening mien and peremptory language, denounced me in the presence of some pupils for disciplinary action taken the day before when one of his family was sent home for misconduct. After explaining my disciplinary decision I told him I would not tolerate such impairment by him of my authority over pupils, and demanded that a meeting of the School Board be called at once in order that the other members might hear the case and pronounce a verdict on his side or on mine. This meeting was held a few days after, and we fought the issue out one night for

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two or three hours before a Board of eight. I told them that either he had to cease to be Chairman of the Board or I would cease to be a teacher in the school. After several hours of debate they decided in my favour by a vote of 5-3, he as Chairman voting with the minority. He then announced that he was handing in his resignation. I, accordingly, continued as teacher. Some time afterwards, two trustees, who at the time of this meeting were in Western Canada, returned. Without any notice to myself, and, indeed, without my knowledge, the former Chairman called another meeting of the Board at which all ten were present. I knew nothing of this meeting until the following day, and had no chance to present my case to the two absentees who had returned. On a motion to rescind the previously passed resolution they voted with the three who had opposed me at the first meeting and the count stood 5-5. The Chairman then gave a second vote as Chairman and withdrew his resignation. On this coming to my knowledge the following morning, I refused to continue as teacher.

This row became the talk of the town for weeks. An election was held to provide a new trustee to take the place of one of my supporters who, in the meantime, had died. Another supporter of mine was elected, but, of course, this was ineffective in removing the Chairman and I still refused to attend as teacher. However, examination time was approaching, and, rather than imperil the prospects of students, I opened up a room downtown over a flour and feed store and the pupils marched each day for my lessons to this temporary accommodation. They finally did very well in their examinations. As soon as the term was over I was asked by the Board whether I would accept re-engagement, and refused. With only a few dollars saved from seven or eight odd months of teaching I hastily bought a half-interest in a patent right and undertook to go West and assist the other owner in the manufacture and sale of a machine operated under the patent. To complete this purchase I borrowed $600—this entirely on my father's endorsation. In such gladsome financial condition I arrived in Winnipeg, which was to be our headquarters, on August 18, 1898. As a money maker the patent proved worthless, or almost worthless, and I had to find other means of making a living and paying back the debt. This, by one convolution or another (among them teaching six days and three nights a week in a Business College), I accomplished before the year 1899 was through, and was able to commence the study of law on January 1, 1900. No method of financing the entire course was yet in sight.

machine for cleaning dried fruits.

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The incident at Caledonia above referred to is not recited in any spirit of self-confidence, much less of triumph. At all times one must adhere to sound principles, in the sense that he must never violate them for a personal advantage. It is quite possible, though, not to insist unendingly and to accept fair compromise where others' interests as well as one's own are involved.

It should have been mentioned earlier that my closest associates at the University were F. W. C. McCutcheon, later Principal of London Collegiate Institute and now deceased; J. S. McLean, now President of Canada Packers Limited; and M. W. Wallace, later Professor M. W. Wallace, and, until recently, Principal of University College, Toronto. Another was W. M. Dickson, a St. Marys boy who later became my secretary while I was Solicitor-General, and subsequently became Deputy Minister of Labour for Canada. I should also mention W. J. Wright, B. A., formerly Principal of St. Marys Collegiate Institute and in earlier life a fellow-student of mine there and at Toronto for nine years. He was killed in the First Great War. To all these friendships I look back with pleasure and pride.

While at College I took no prominent part in anything. Was interested in the Literary Society, and perhaps spoke once or twice. I also wrote one or two reviews of books for "Varsity," the College journal.

My articles as student-at-law in Winnipeg were first taken out with Edmund L. Taylor, K. C., whose office I entered on January 2, 1900. From this, about six months later, I transferred to the larger office of Munson & Allan. Early in 1901 I transferred again to the firm of Howard, Johnston & Loftus. All these changes were made mainly, if not wholly, for the purpose of getting increased remuneration, as this, and more, was absolutely necessary to enable prosecution of my studies as far as call to the Bar. In November, 1901, entirely for the same reason, I accepted an offer from Mr. S. R. Wright, Barrister, of Portage la Prairie, to conduct alone his office and practice in that Town. Mr. Wright desired to try his fortune in a newer Northern locality, at the town of Swan River, but retained a right to come back and resume his Portage la Prairie practice, if, after a year's trial, Northern prospects were not good. Meantime, I was able to

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obtain articles with the late W. J. James, a man of quite extraordinary attainments and limitations, who for many years had conducted a practice in Portage la Prairie. By means of this shifting and haphazard journey through my course as student-at-law, and by means as well of certain very small operations in real estate, I was able to graduate as Barrister and Solicitor in the early Spring of 1903. My standing in examinations was high throughout--more creditable than was my standing in Toronto University.

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In those days there was no Law School whatever in Manitoba, and no lectures given students studying for the profession. Neither can I recall any assistance given by lawyers with whom I was articled--at least none of consequence. Like other students of the time, my knowledge of law was attained by thorough study of the text books set for examinations and by study of cases bearing on specific opinions which I had to give or assist in giving, and bearing on legal problems for which I had responsibility. Whatever there were of disadvantages--and there were many--incident to the more or less primitive absorption of legal lore outlined above, it at least brought me early into personal accountability for advice given clients and for the conduct of litigation. I was in the Courts quite regularly and often, from 1902 onwards. There is no occupation of life that weighs upon one more heavily than does the conduct of litigation, particularly during one's earlier years at the Bar. So much of one's clients' fortunes and so much of one's own reputation depend upon one's industry, skill and judgment as Counsel, that the weight of responsibility bears heavily. One meets with successes, it is true, but one also meets with reverses, and a lawyer must take care not to become too readily confident by reason of cases won or too soon discouraged because of cases lost. The good lawyer, however, identifies himself closely and resolutely with his clients' interests and endures much, if, even through no fault of his own, his efforts fail.

There was a trial, or series of trials, which may be worth recalling. A farmer by name Eli Grobb, living near Treherne, many miles south of Portage la Prairie, was accused of murdering an assistant bailiff by name Clarkson. This was in the early Spring of 1905. Grobb was a batchelor, probably in his late 30's. He had mortgaged some horses, and the mortgage becoming overdue and unpaid, Clarkson was sent out to make seisure. Grobb ordered him out of his small farm home and Clarkson refused to go. The order was made a second and then a third time. When Clarkson refused to obey all three requests, Grobb walked to the foot of a stairway, seized a gun and shot Clarkson dead. A little later he hitched his horse and drove south to where his father and younger brother lived. To these, as well as to a constable in Treherne, he quietly related what had occurred, emphasizing the three warnings and admitting that he had shot Clarkson fatally.

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After Grobb's arrest and detention for trial, certain of his relatives asked me to undertake his defence. I was young and inexperienced for such an important case, but told them I would do the work and assist to my uttermost, but that senior Counsel from Winnipeg should be secured. They felt they could collect funds enough to pay senior Counsel, but had no hope of further funds for myself. At the trial, which came soon after, George A. Stewart Potts, K. C., of Winnipeg, who had been retained, set up a plea of insanity, taking the ground that Grobb was irresponsible mentally, unable to instruct Counsel, and, therefore, should not be put on trial. Experts were present from far and near, and the weight of expert evidence was about even. The sheriff and jailers who had been in charge of Grobb since his incarceration insisted that his conduct was entirely normal and that he was in every respect sane. Edward Anderson, K. C., an able, eminent and highly-respected lawyer of Portage la Prairie, acted for the Crown. After a hearing lasting almost a week, the jury impanelled to try this insanity issue unanimously found Grobb to be sane. The Judge, however, suggested that his trial for murder should not immediately proceed but be postponed until the Fall Assizes. To this, finally, all Counsel agreed.

When the time for trial at the Fall Assizes arrived, Mr. Potts again set up a plea of insanity, claiming that though Grobb might have been sane when so found by a jury at the first Assizes, he was now at this later time quite incapable of instructing Counsel, and unfit for trial. The former psychiatric experts were all in attendance, and in addition the Defence had secured Dr. Russell from Hamilton, and Dr. Chamberlain, who, as well, had wide experience in these matters. Mr. Potts was confident of success, but the jury balancing expert testimony on either side and adding to the side of the Crown the practical contacts and resulting views of men who had been watching Grobb in the jail, again came to the conclusion that he was sane, and gave unanimous verdict accordingly. When this verdict was returned, the panel from which any succeeding jury to try the charge of murder would be selected was sitting in the Court Room and would doubtless be impressed by this conclusion of their comrades on the panel. It then became necessary to proceed with the trial. All funds were exhausted. Mr. Potts did not desire to conduct Grobb's defence on a murder charge--whether because he felt it hopeless or not,

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I do not know. I was asked--indeed, urged--by the Judge to take the defense. Finally I agreed to do so conditional on the Crown getting in touch with those medical experts who were already on their eastward journey home and having them return at the expense of the Crown. This the Judge agreed to try to accomplish. His request was granted by Attorney General Campbell, and very soon we went ahead with the trial of what was really the same issue for a third time. Specifically the question to be determined at this the third trial was whether or not Grebb was sane at the time Clarkson was shot. If he was, the verdict doubtless would be "guilty"; if the jury concluded that he was insane at that time, they would find a verdict "not guilty on account of insanity."

This final trial lasted somewhat longer than either of the previous two. Feeling that the jury could not fail to be influenced by the fact that both previous juries, after hearing evidence from the same witnesses, had decided that Grebb was sane, I felt myself under a serious handicap and put forward everything that was in me, both in examination and cross-examination and in addressing the jury. Grebb himself was angrily opposed to the line of defence I was pursuing and would not help--indeed, could not if he would. In my review before the jury of a large body of testimony revolving around the mental health of the accused, much of which disclosed conduct that was perfectly rational, I remember closing the most cogent argument within my power to construct with the following quotation from Byron: (The poet's reference was to Jean Jacques Rousseau).

> "For he is frenzied wherefore who may know
> For cause may be which skill can never find;
> But he is frenzied by disease or woe
> In that worst pitch of all which weare a reasoning show."

Not likely this influenced the jury much, but anyway they returned the desired verdict "Not guilty on account of insanity."

This case certainly did me no harm in Central Manitoba. From that time on it became possible for me to be somewhat more selective in the acceptance of clients.

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My marriage had taken place on June 1, 1904, the young lady who was persuaded to make the venture being Miss Isabel Cox of Birtle, Manitoba. I had met Miss Cox in the latter half of 1902. Her father was Charles Cox, one of seven brothers born and raised in or near Granby in the Province of Quebec; another of the seven brothers being Palmer Cox, author of "The Brownies" and builder of what was optimistically called "Brownie Castle" in Granby. Charles Cox died when his daughter and only living child was four years of age. A short time after, Mrs. Cox, whose maiden name was Lillian M. Booth, moved out to visit relatives near Birtle and there married Mr. W. H. H. Wood, who at the time and for many years after was Postmaster in the Town. He was a man of exceptionally fine character and respected by all who knew him.

In the General Election of 1904, I took part on behalf of Nathaniel K. Boyd who had been Member of the Dominion House for Portage la Prairie Constituency since 1900, and who had defeated a man of outstanding ability, Dr. J. G. Rutherford, in that year. My speaking, however, was only within my home riding. (Mr. Boyd, a most estimable gentleman, was defeated). As the time for selection of a candidate to contest the succeeding General Election approached, I began to consider seeking the Conservative nomination. By this time I was the father of two sons and certainly was not yet in a financial position to launch, at the age of thirty-three, into a political career. The seat was then held by John Crawford, a Liberal of good reputation and known especially as an effective organizer. Mr. Boyd, the defeated candidate of 1904, had shown no intention of contesting the nomination, and generally within Conservative ranks it was not thought a possibility that Mr. Crawford could be defeated. This view I shared myself. My reasoning, however, was that if the nomination should go to another who would make a good and creditable fight, he would be entitled to a chance again at the succeeding contest, and my chances of entering the Dominion House might in that way be indefinitely postponed. Thus sizing up the situation, I determined to take what seemed necessary risks and to obtain the nomination if I could, thus getting into a position to make the creditable fight myself. At the Convention held in P. la P. in December 1907, I presented myself as candidate,

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was nominated by a highly-regarded pioneer of the district, Mr. Max Wilton of High Bluff, and before time was reached for a vote to be taken, all other prospective candidates had retired. Later on, the election was called for October 26, 1908. It was absolutely incumbent upon me to attend to my law practice with the utmost assiduity and I did not get into the campaign until between five and six weeks before election day. A vigorous battle ensued, no quarter asked or given on either side. It is true, hopes were rising as the campaign progressed, but my election by 250 majority came as a surprise to both political parties.

On reaching the House for my first Session, I took care to be present regularly and to study proceedings carefully, the aim being to get my bearings, get the temper of the House and learn to the utmost of my power every phase of public issues great and small. It seems to me my first attempt at anything that could be called a speech was in opposition to certain amendments to The Canada Life Act--that is, the Act establishing The Canada Life Assurance Company. Well do I recall strong pressure being brought to bear upon me, after this speech, to reverse my position, the pressure coming mostly from Senator Cox, then President of The Canada Life. It had no effect and the opposition continued.

Letters, after a short time, began to come from my Constituency, wanting to know why I wasn't taking more part on the floor of Parliament. These also had no effect, because it was very plain to me that the future was vastly more important than the present and that one's wisest course was to continue to learn rather than to be trying to give demonstrations of speaking ability. From the very first, though, the House of Commons seemed to me in the nature of a natural home. Whatever talents I have possessed or cultivated have been talents for controversy, and the floor of the Chamber appealed to me as an arena where I could move with confidence and where I could reach a creditable place by the utmost care and hard work.

A speech which could be considered the first of real importance was made in the early part of 1911 on Farm Implement Duties. (See page 3 "UNREVISED AND UNREPENTED"). The Notice of Motion embodying the Resolution which I was to move caused a lot of tension on both sides of the Chamber.

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Without any doubt, strong Party men of each side would have liked to have had the Resolution withdrawn. It carried in its bosom embarrassment for both. Never could I understand why it should embarrass the Conservatives. It carried no terrors whatever for Sir Robert Borden, who was our Leader. Its terms were as follows:

> "That in the opinion of this House, a substantial reduction in the import duties on agricultural implements is now due the agriculturists of Canada, and is in just accord with the true ends of a protective tariff."

When criticism came in caucus, or elsewhere, on the ground that we were a tariff Party, Sir Robert logically and resolutely opposed the conception that whenever the tariff was to be altered by a Conservative Government, it must be upward. After the speech there was no further sign of embarrassment on our side, but nothing could be done to bring the issue to a vote. The other side was in office and their control over business of the House was such that the subject could not be reached on the Order Paper except with their consent. Consequently it never was reached again after that first debate.

The Reciprocity issue was welcomed by the Conservative Party in virtually all parts of Canada, save in the Western Plains. There anti-tariff sentiment was strong. There was little or no manufacture on the Prairie Provinces in those days and they felt that a protective tariff was a burden upon them which they ought not to be called upon to bear. I knew the issue was dangerous for all of us, but addressed myself to understanding the whole, broad question thoroughly, and came definitely to the conclusion that in the terms in which the Reciprocity Agreement was arrived at on behalf of Canada by Messrs. Fielding and Patterson, it was dangerous to the industrial fabric of this country, and dangerous as well to large areas of our agricultural population. Under that Reciprocity Treaty, fruit was to enter freely over the border between the two countries. As many important branches of fruit products mature earlier in the U. S. than in Canada, this meant that the Canadian market would be swamped with U. S. imports before Canadian products were sufficiently advanced for packing and sale. Indeed, the Treaty would have made something in the nature of a desolation of many fruit areas of our country. While Leader of the Opposition, after our defeat in 1921, when I would hear lamentations from Western Liberals, and especially from Hon. Charles Stewart,

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Minister of the Interior in Mr. King's Government, about what would be called the terrible blunder and misfortune of the defeat of that Reciprocity Measure, I immediately challenged any member of the Government to stand up and say that if that Measure were introduced again he would support it as it stood in 1911. No one dared accept the challenge. This was repeated on a subsequent occasion, and still no one dared accept the challenge. I think that what they were fearful of most was a resurgence of apprehension in the fruit areas of Canada; but, of course, they were fearful of more than that.

The campaign which ended on September 21, 1911, was an epochal event in Canada. It may be said to have commenced when Hon. W. S. Fielding, who as Minister of Finance and associated with the Hon. William Patterson, had negotiated with members of the U. S. Government the Reciprocity Agreement of that year, returned to Ottawa and made report and defence of the Reciprocity pact to the House of Commons. There can be no denying the fact that such report was in the first instance favourably received by certain members of the Conservative Party--especially those from Western Canada. Sir Robert Borden, however, rising after Mr. Fielding's speech, wisely satisfied himself with very brief comments on the Fielding-Patterson arrangement--an expression of apprehension as to its effect in the dislocation of trade, and an assurance that same would be thoroughly reviewed by himself and his Party before a statement of Conservative policy could be made. I felt that Sir Robert's tactics in this regard were entirely justified and wise. Personally I was in no position to make a pronouncement, and made none until weeks had elapsed and I was able more intelligently to review the whole position.

The predisposition on the Western Prairies, of course, was to gain for farm products what was described as access to the American market, at almost any cost. The absence of manufacturing and diversified industry made it exceedingly difficult to interest Western people in the necessity of diversification of employment within the confines of our nation. This state of affairs has since been in large measure modified by events and steady development of industrial life in the West. In 1911 there was little difference in the level of the American market for grain products and that of the Canadian market--nothing comparable, indeed, to what has existed many times since and to what exists today--but the feeling then had centred itself upon the small spread at that time existing and the

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progress of the campaign against Reciprocity had much to overcome. It is undoubtedly safe to say that never in my public life did I make such thoroughgoing effort to completely encompass a subject as I did that of Reciprocity. Being still a private member it was possible for me to keep within the confines of my own riding, and whenever I was able to do this, success attended my efforts.

My Liberal opponent in 1911 was the Rev. Robert Patterson. His occupation was that of a Presbyterian Minister, and he spoke very well, but would have been much better had he taken pains to master his subject more thoroughly. A feature which helped greatly was his failure to attend any of my meetings after I had attended his, and his non-appearance in the City of Portage la Prairie when invited to be there did him much harm. My majority in the 1911 election was 650.

. . . . .

After the victory of 1911 I had no hopes whatever of being included in the Ministry. Hon. Robert Rogers was coming down after acquiring quite a reputation as an able politician and Minister in Manitoba local affairs. Dr. Roche, an excellent speaker and a very high-class man in every way had been member for many years for Marquette, a county next to mine. His standing in the House was high; he also had a preference over me. Perhaps others would be considered as well. Both Dr. Roche and Robert Rogers were taken into the Government--the former as Secretary of State, the latter as Minister of the Interior. Manitoba's proportion of the population was scarcely sufficient, purely on a basis of population, to warrant one Minister representing that Province, but from the beginning the prominence of Dr. Roche and Mr. Rogers was such that Sir Robert felt he had to include both. Consequently my chances, as a Member from a Manitoba constituency, for Cabinet appointment seemed to be indefinitely, though not unjustly, postponed. Nevertheless, I cannot remember worrying the slightest about it, and went to work to make myself as useful as possible in Parliament. Occasion after occasion arose when the door of opportunity opened, and on every one I made it my business to enter that door.

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There was a very crucial contest in respect of a man, Miller, referred to in "UNREVISED AND UNREPENTED" at page 18. Though not chairman of the Public Accounts Committee which had made a report against Miller, I studied the issue with the utmost thoroughness, and gained greatly in esteem of the Government side of the House--indeed, of both sides--by the thoroughness of my presentation of the case against Miller.

The same is true in respect of the Naval Bill of 1912. The Government side of the Commons had been compelled to submit to a prolonged and indeed, without Closure, an indefinite obstruction. It must be kept in mind that this impasse occurred--as indeed such impasses always had occurred--when discussion had reached Committee of the Whole, a stage which comes after Second Reading. In Committee of the Whole any member could (before Closure became a law of Parliament) speak as often as he wished and as long as he wished. At no other stage of a Bill's progress could this be done. Though a private Member, I commenced urging Sir Robert Borden and other Ministers to bring in a change of the Rules establishing a right to Closure. It took a long time, but finally a Committee was appointed to see if some regulations could be introduced less drastic than the British Closure (which it was considered would not be acceptable in Canada where the business of Parliament was much less than in Britain), but still absolutely effective, to get us out of the prison we were in and enable the House to deal with obstruction, and particularly to get to a vote on the Naval measure. Mr. Bennett, I think, was on this Committee also, but whoever was on it, I did the work; and knowing that an amendment to the rules bringing about Closure had to be such that no amendment could be accepted or even discussed, it was necessary to make a perfect job, if such could be done. If an amendment could be proved necessary, then we were stymied and effectively stymied, because there could be as much debate on an amendment and on repeated amendments as there had been on the Naval Bill itself, and thus the plan of the obstructionists would have been completely successful.

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There probably never was in Parliament--not in my time anyway--a situation demanding such resource and extreme care as the preparing of this Closure Resolution and the plan for its introduction, and launching of the debate thereon, in the House of Commons. After producing a draft, both of a proposed set of Closure Rules and of a strategic scheme or plan for launching and for ending discussion thereon, I was asked to go before the Cabinet with it. The review there was thorough, and extended over a long time. Finally Sir Robert Borden accepted the draft and the plan (a complete record of which is given in Hansard). As explained above, no amendment could possibly be admitted; consequently, this made absolutely necessary that the draft motion itself be perfect--free from any possibility of puncture as the debate ensued. The only way to insure that no amendment could be moved, however unnecessary such amendment might be, was, first of all, to move "the previous question." This can be done by a Minister rising in his place and moving that the "question be now put." Then we had recourse to a new Rule, No. 17, which had been placed among the Rules of the House on the motion of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and which provided that when the Speaker had recognized a certain Member as having the floor another Member could move that someone else (a Member of the House) "be now heard." At Sir Robert Borden's request this motion was made under such Rule 17, by Mr. Northrop, Member for Hastings. It was not under Parliamentary rules debatable; a division was taken, and the House decided that Mr. Hazen should be heard. Mr. Hazen then moved the previous question and the debate was on, but every Member was confined to one speech, and when all were through, the whole question was decided, and if the Closure Rules carried we could apply them to the Naval debate. A debate can then proceed on this motion and in such debate the whole merits of the question (in the present instance the merits of the new Closure Resolutions) can be debated and every Member in the House can speak once; but after a motion for "the previous question" has passed, no amendment can be moved. Consequently, after Sir Robert Borden, shortly after a 3 o'clock opening and under the heading of "Motions," had moved the Closure Resolutions, it was arranged that the Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine, would immediately rise and move "the previous question." Sir Wilfrid Laurier, however, rose simultaneously with Mr. Hazen. This was fully expected. It was also known that the Speaker will generally, when a Party Leader rises, (especially one of the standing of Sir Wilfrid Laurier) "see" him first (even though another Member rises simultaneously), and give him the floor. This, Speaker Sproule did: He recognized Sir Wilfrid as having the floor.

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RE LEMIEUX CHARGES - 1921

I suggest you look up Commons Hansard for the Session of 1921--the Session throughout which I had the duty of leading the House of Commons as Prime Minister. Somewhere near the close of this Session, while the Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, was in charge of his Estimates in Committee of the Whole, a storm was raised by Hon. Rodolph Lemieux, formerly from time to time Minister in successive capacities in the Laurier Government. There was an item in the Estimates providing money to pay certain men in the Province of Quebec for a water lot in one of the Dominion harbours of that Province. The Department had tried, and failed, to come to terms with the owners as to the amount and had been compelled to go to Court to have the value of this water lot fixed. Action at law had been taken and the Court had given Judgment. The Estimate under debate was to pay the amount of this Judgment. Lemieux charged fraud and scandal. Loudly he declared that the lot wasn't worth a fraction of what Parliament was being asked to vote, and intimated, if he did not directly say, that the whole affair was a payment of some election debt. There was not a word of truth in this. The specific matter had not previously been brought to my attention. I came into the House during the storm, and, as soon as I realized the situation--knowing Mr. Ballantyne was utterly incapable of such a thing as putting through an Estimate for an election debt--I rose without even procuring his approval or asking for it, and stated to the House that in view of charges made I was requesting the Minister to withdrew his Estimate, and then and there I made a definite commitment that a Judge would be at once appointed to investigate Mr. Lemieux's charges, and that Mr. Lemieux would be called upon to prove them before such Judge.

The Session was prorogued very shortly afterwards and a Quebec Judge was promptly appointed in accordance with my promise. Mr. Lemieux was notified of intended sittings. He wrote a letter to the Judge who had thus been appointed Commissioner, notifying him that he would not appear and explaining his action by saying that he had not asked for a Judge or a Royal Commission, but asked for a Committee of the House. He did not explain why a Committee of the House would be a better tribunal than a Judge, and, of course, he knew that at such stage of the Session, right near its close, it was quite safe to ask for a Committee because there would be no time left for such

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Committee to act. I have always thought he should have been summoned by the Judge in any event and compelled to attend, but as you know, feeling in Quebec at this time was still hostile toward us by reason of the old conscription issue. Whether for that cause or for what other, he was not summoned, and slunk out of his responsibilities simply by refusing to attend. I have never known of another case like this in Canadian public life.

## SOME SPECIAL INCIDENTS

I think it was in the Spring of 1920 I was presenting to the House either Interior Department Estimates or some Bill affecting returned men--almost certainly in respect of Soldiers' Settlement administration. (Parenthetically I may say that I worked out entirely the whole scheme of Soldiers' Settlement and resultant enactment in respect of soldiers returned from the First Great War. I had Dr. W. J. Black, formerly Principal of the Agricultural College of Manitoba, made Chairman of the Soldiers' Settlement Board to administer the Act. Its intention was to build into agriculture--the basic occupation of our country--as many soldiers as were naturally fitted for such occupation and as desired to enter it. The plan worked admirably for some considerable time and until the very serious drop in land values which followed within a couple of years or so the close of the war.) In the course of debate some complaint was introduced, originated by a returned man in Edmonton. The man's name I cannot now recall (Dack, I think it was.) His complaint was being taken up and pressed by the Opposition. I happened then to be armed with facts from a dependable official as to certain conduct of this man, and recited such facts in the House. Had they been recited outside, however, and proved untrue, they were undoubtedly libelous. While a Member of Parliament, of course, I could not be sued for libel in respect of anything said by me in the House. Further, if I were so sued, it is an established principle of law that I could not, even if I wished, abandon the immunity which the law gave me; if I sought to do so, the Court would rule that such abandonment was invalid. I determined, therefore, to make the statement outside, and either made a speech or published an article in the press repeating what I had said in the House and rendering myself liable to action if my statement were in any important respect untrue. The Edmonton man entered an action in the Courts

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of Alberta against me. I instructed solicitors in Calgary to enter defence and plead the truth of what I had said. The Edmonton man, however, allowed his action to languish for a considerable length of time and then withdrew it, paying his costs. Personally I have never known of another instance of a Member or Minister going outside the House to render himself liable by thus abandoning an immunity with which his membership provided him.

. . . . . .

While Leader of the Government in the Senate from the Spring of 1932 to the Fall of 1935, I always took the position (and, indeed, when agreeing to accept appointment as Senator, in order to assume the Government leadership there, advised the Prime Minister, Mr. Bennett, that I would always take the position that, notwithstanding the fact of my being a Minister without Portfolio of the Government, I would consider it my duty to examine independently all legislation submitted and freely to propose amendments wherever I thought amendments should be made, whether such amendments were important or otherwise; and, throughout my entire term, proposed in the Senate, and carried, most vital amendments to most important measures. Never, indeed, were so many amendments made to Government legislation by the Senate as were made during my term of Leadership in the Upper House. Some Government members complained of this, but to the credit of Mr. Bennett be it said that he never entered or endorsed a complaint. On one occasion, on my recommendation, a Government measure was defeated. This was a measure affecting the rights, after resignation, of members of Supreme Courts of the Provinces. "Senate Debates," of course, will give the facts.

Later, while Leader of the Opposition in the Senate, on more than one occasion I strongly supported what I considered proper Government measures, even though they were opposed by certain Government supporters in the Upper House. I remember specifically a Bill extending the term of office of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, Sir Lyman Duff. This measure was strenuously opposed by some Liberals in the House, notably by Senator Thomas Duff of Nova Scotia, for a very long time a Liberal member of the Commons before he was made Senator.

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All the time of my Senate Leadership--that is from the Spring of 1932 to January, 1942--I declined to take part outside in political contests of any kind, and, in the General Election campaign of 1935, definitely and finally refused a very urgent and repeated appeal of Mr. Bennett to take the stump in the election contest of that year. My belief was that the Senate could not be of value if it made itself a mere replica of the House of Commons in matters political, and that especially Leaders in that body should remove themselves from purely Party conflicts and try to make the Senate what it was intended to be--a legislative body and at the same time a quasi judicial body free from necessity of election and, subject to constitutional limitations as to finance, etc., in duty bound to deal with every measure on its merits, and on its merits alone.

During the term of office of Mr. Bennett, the Senate was able to make itself exceedingly useful. Mr. Bennett had all his main business legislation introduced first in the Upper House. There it received thorough and competent review. Our Committees--especially our Banking and Commerce Committee and our Railway Committee--were sitting almost daily and for long periods each day, the latter under the chairmanship of Hon. Geo. P. Graham, a very prominent Liberal. We reviewed our main Company Acts in various fields; indeed, recast them and extended them. This applied not only to the Dominion Companies' Act but to our various Insurance legislation affecting Canadian Insurance Companies, and, in a separate Act, British and foreign Insurance Companies. This applied also to the Patents Act which was entirely recast. It applied as well to the Canadian Shipping Act which, following the Westminister Act passed by the British Parliament, had to be created from the ground up. Previously we had no Canadian Shipping Act, and British shipping law applied to Canadian ocean traffic. This latter measure alone took us most of two Sessions. For such very important work as this the Senate has ample time, and it is the proper tribunal before which such legislation should first come, and the proper tribunal to bear the main burden of investigation and review, for such legislation has really no Party aspects. It was our business to hear all phases

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of public opinion on these subjects; to give everyone interested ample opportunity to be heard. This we did with the most scrupulous care, and when people speak lightly of the Senate being useless they forget several periods in its history and especially the period between early 1932 and the end of 1935. I should have mentioned that the new Railway legislation--The Canadian National-Canadian Pacific Act, sponsored by the Bennett Government--was just as thoroughly taken care of in the Upper House, and was mercilessly amended and vastly improved in that Chamber.

After Mr. King came to power, however, hardly any Government legislation was allowed to be introduced in the Upper House. We carried on some important investigations, notably into the Railway situation, and made an earnest endeavour to work out a plan which would relieve the country of its very onerous Canadian National Railway deficit. Unfortunately, though, not being made any longer the place of introduction of business legislation, we were in no position to render the service which we had so well performed in previous years. Indeed, in the late Fall of 1941 (Oct. 25/41) I had become so entirely discouraged over the inability of the Senate, while it was being taken no account of by Mr. King, to perform worthwhile services to Canada, that I wrote the Government Leader (Hon. Senator Dandurand) intimating my dissatisfaction and my intention not to attend when I could not properly serve. Failure to attend, of course, would mean that I would draw no indemnity. I did not threaten to resign because I knew if I resigned it would only result in some camp follower of Mr. King being appointed in my place. Throughout my term in the Senate, as Leader of the Government and Leader of the Opposition, I drew nothing more at any time than the $4,000 coming to every Senator and every Member of the House of Commons.

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Adverting to another subject, it is maybe worth noting that in my early years in Parliament, as indeed from earliest childhood, I had enjoyed only a very moderate measure of good health. I was much too light for my years--indeed, right up to the close of my Premiership at the end of 1921, I had weighed not more than 128. On one occasion, about 1910 or '11, I collapsed in one of the Commons rooms, was taken home, and Doctors in attendance for a time despaired of my surviving the night. In 1913 I remember a reference to me by Newton Kendall, then, I think, correspondent for the Toronto News, in which he referred to me in the following words:--"A young man of delicate

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appearance, he has the fire of a gladiator in his eye, and in the House of Commons he has no peer in legal contention." This, it seems to me from memory, appeared about June of that year in the Toronto News, but it might have been in an Ottawa paper, possibly the Ottawa Journal or Ottawa Citizen. It was in whatever paper Mr. Kendall was then connected with. This can be ascertained, as Mr. Kendall is now in Toronto on editorial work for the Telegram. (Later:--Mr. Kendall died in October, 1952.)

I remember the Ottawa Journal once referred to me as "a mere waif of a man."

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It might be worth looking up the newspaper report ( it would probably be a very poor one) of a speech I made in Vancouver on the night before the General Election of December 1917, which received quite a lot of attention at the time. This report--partial only--has been located. copy attached

It is also worth while looking up a clash I had with Viscount Bennett (then Mr. R. B. Bennett, M. P.,) in the House of Commons in 1914. I had been in charge for some time of one of the biggest Parliamentary undertakings every carried through, viz., the gathering together of a tremendous aggregation of Railway and other allied Companies hitherto controlled by Mackenzie and Mann, and consolidating them into "The Canadian Northern Railway Co." The measure also provided Government guarantee of certain Bonds of the System, mainly, though not wholly, Bonds previously guaranteed by the Dominion under both the Laurier and the Borden Administrations, but now, by this new legislation, made Bonds of an amalgamated company. This legislation was, naturally enough, opposed by the Liberal Opposition, but two prominent members on our own side also opposed--Mr. R. B. Bennett, Member for Calgary, and Mr. W. F. Nickle, Member for Kingston. In the course of Mr. Bennett's speech, in answer I think to

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intimations of willingness from him, or, indeed, to challenges or implied challenges from him, I made explanation and defense of features of the legislation he was attacking. The explanations were, I think, entirely effective and convincing. Anyway they angered Mr. Bennett very much. His bitterness got the better of him, as you will see from language he used. I managed to maintain my composure, being most anxious not to bring about any more schism than was unavoidable, in Government ranks. When this enactment had after months of arduous struggle passed Parliament I was presented in June of that year by the Conservative private members with a valuable gold watch in recognition of the manner in which the measure had been conducted through Parliament. This watch I still carry.

. . . . .

The Hon. E. L. Patenaude (still living, head of a very substantial Bank and other companies in the Province of Quebec) was a member of the Governmen of Sir Robert Borden in its later years. My recollection is that Patenaude favoured conscription when the Government was driven to adoption of this policy, but feeling that conscription candidates would have little chance in Quebec and that as a consequence he would not be representing much in that Province by remaining a Minister, he resigned.

Of this I feel fairly certain, but, of course, the records of the day will have to be looked up to confirm. For himself, he supported the Administration and without doubt voted for the Union Government candidate in the '17 election.

After taking over the Premiership and being sworn in as Prime Minister on, I think, July 10, 1920, it was necessary, of course, to establish without delay as strong a Government as could be secured, and as far as they were available, members of the Union Administration were taken in. Some who felt that their hard-working days were over desired Senate appointment. These included the Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, The Hon. Dr. John D. Reid, the Hon. Jas. A. Calder. The Hon. N. W. Rowell had expressed anxiety for some little time to retire to private life, and did so. He was offered an important portfolio in my Government which he declined.

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Hon. A. K. McLean, Liberal, of Nova Scotia was also asked and declined for personal reasons which were quite valid and convincing. He made it quite clear that he took no objection to any conduct of the Union Government or to myself.

I want to say a few words especially about Mr. Patenaude. He was, and is, a man of high standing and high character; a serious-minded public servant of sound principles.

To obtain desirable French-Canadian Ministers in any Government which had sponsored conscription was a matter of real difficulty. The power and bitterness of the anti-conscription wave in the Province of Quebec was something theretofore unknown in Canadian public life. As one who had thoroughly thought out, prepared and supported (though I had not introduced) the Military Service Act in Parliament and had subsequently succeeded to the Premiership, I was painted as the arch-conscriptionist and consequently the arch-enemy of Quebec. The character of the campaign waged by the Liberal Party in selected sections of our country was infamous to the last degree. All associated with conscription were denounced as murderers I particularly was painted and depicted, in cartoons scattered in tens of thousands through Quebec, as a fiend driving with a long whiplash the young lads of that Province to slaughter. I was also depicted as a political careerist wading through blood. Never was language so vitriolic, so pervasive, in public life, in Canada, or I fancy anywhere else! It must not be imagined that this kind of campaign was confined only to nondescripts or to political underlings. No one was more vicious than the Hon. Ernest Lapointe and the Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, and the Hon. Fernand Rinfret, and, indeed, the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, the first three of whom afterwards became Ministers in Mr. King's Government, and the last of whom became after a victorious Election Campaign, Speaker of the House of Commons. The same kind of tirade reached into other parts of Canada, especially those with important proportions of French-speaking population. As well, it extended itself especially into constituencies where voters were of other non-Anglo-Saxon extraction. This is said in

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no spirit of antagonism to French-Canadian sections of Canada. It was in the full sense a strategic Party political warfare, and nothing else. Knowing the men who were at the head of this movement, knowing their intellectual caliber, and especially that of Hon. Ernest Lapointe and Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, I am quite certain it was out of no conviction that conscription was either improper in principle or unnecessary in fact that they headed this vile programme. They headed it in order to dethrone the Union Government and make the Liberal Party supreme in Canada, resting on the Province of Quebec as its cornerstone.

Not long after taking office as Prime Minister, I crossed the Rubicon and carried the war right into French-Canada and throughout French-Canada. When the 1921 election campaign was under way I was assisted gallantly by my newly-admitted French-Canadian Ministers, and may mention especially Hon. Mr. Belley of the City of Quebec. Mr. Belley had been a member of the House of Commons many years before, but with a courage beyond praise he came back to the battlefront again in 1921 and fought with all his might against a virulent and powerful tide surging the whole length of the St. Lawrence. Many a time he had to battle at interminable length even to obtain a hearing. The same words can be applied to Hon. Rodolphe Monty and to Hon. André Fauteux, who in 1926 joined my Government. Both were men of good character and ability. Mr. Fauteaux spoke with eloquence in both languages, and as regards all three I can never feel anything except gratitude and admiration toward them. The obstacles thrown around them and over them were greater than any I had personally to bear, and they are entitled to be remembered with credit and honour by the Canadian people.

The task of forming a Government fell to me on four occasions. First, in early July, 1920. This was not particularly difficult as almost all the members of the former Union Government were ready to take office under me. Mention has already been made of those who were not.

The second time was in the late Summer or early Fall of '21, when it was necessary to re-organize the Government, provide Ministers

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from the Province of Quebec and make other changes. At this time I invited the Hon. R. B. Bennett to join as Minister of Justice, which office he at once accepted. (After Viscount Bennett's death, a sketch of his career was given in the Calgary Herald--a sketch which obviously had been for a long time prepared and in keeping for publication later, and probably prepared to be available in case of Viscount Bennett's demise. This was sent me and I noted a very slighting reference to the 1921 Government. These were its terms as nearly as I can remember. "In 1921 Mr. Bennett was persuaded to join the ill-fated Meighen Government." I am inclined to think it went further and said that he did so against his best judgment. There is not a tittle of truth in this. Neither on this occasion nor on any other did I ever urge anyone to join the Government of which I was the head--not even in the most moderate terms. In fact, speaking from memory, I think I offered Mr. Bennett a choice between coming in the Government as Minister of Justice or accepting the Chief Justiceship of his Province when same would be vacant, if, indeed, the office was not vacant then. Mr. Brockington, a year ago last February at Winnipeg, (10 Feb. 1950), told me that he remembered seeing my telegram and that there was an alternative offer of the Chief Justiceship in it. ( I do not know that you will consider it wise to mention this matter, but I think it important that you should know the facts.).

The third occasion was early in July, 1926, after the resignation of Mr. Mackenzie King following his clash with Lord Byng. This was purely a temporary Government. Its mission was to be ended when the Session was completed, and the Session was very close to completion at the time the Government was formed. Strictly speaking, there was a fourth occasion--that was the re-constitution of the temporary Government on a permanent basis, which was accomplished before the campaign opened. Mr. Bennett then came in quite readily as Minister of Finance.

Before the campaign of 1925, the Hon. E. L. Patenaude had been outstandingly the leading Conservative of the Province of Quebec. He was

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on entirely friendly terms with myself, and his reputation was high. I desired to have him act as French-Canadian leader throughout the campaign and thereafter. Ever since my being chosen as Leader in early July, 1920, the Montreal Star had conducted a virulent campaign against me. Its No. 1 complaint had been for a long time the taking over of the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the amalgamation of the Grand Trunk Pacific and Trans-Continental in the Canadian National System. (This subject I dealt with in many speeches in the House, but in quite complete form in a speech before The Canadian Club of Montreal on November 5, 1919. This latter speech was in the opinion of many the most successful performance of its kind in my public life. A copy from The Canadian Club records will be provided you. (If I had known the Canadian Club had a record of it, I would have included the speech in "Unrevised and Unrepented.")

The Gazette, which was always, and quite creditably on friendly terms with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, had been as well critical over the same subject. Both papers were generally antagonistic to me and this made the going even harder than it would otherwise have been in the Province of Quebec. They considered me somewhat of radical persuasion, which seems odd enough in view of the complete record throughout my public life. Such newspaper opposition, combined with the intense and virulent anti-conscription feeling of the Province of Quebec, made the challenge facing me in the 1925 election another very formidable one. Against this combined influence, Patenaude declined to act as a definite follower of mine in the '25 campaign. I want to emphasize that he had never before expressed any antagonism or criticism of any of my public conduct and was throughout this period, as, indeed, throughout his life to date, personally friendly with me. He convinced himself, or was convinced, that the way to run the campaign in Quebec was to head an independent or quasi-independent Conservative Party. He expressed himself as being "as independent of Meighen as I am of King." Very definitely, though, he was vastly more friendly to me than he was to King, and I always felt that it was with great regret he felt himself under necessity of taking this quasi-independent line. When he, as the recognized leader in Quebec,

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took that position, it became impossible for me to campaign personally in that Province at all. I had done so, and done so with extraordinary vigour, through the 1921 campaign, and was most anxious to repeat the performance in 1925 and improve on it if I could. No effort was spared on my part to swerve Mr. Patenaude from this position. I spent hours with leading French-Canadian Conservatives, bringing every pressure in my power to bear to have him line up definitely with the nation-wide Conservative Party, but all in vain. This is emphasized because frequently I have heard opinions expressed that the quasi-independent attitude of the Conservative Party in Quebec was taken with my connivance. The very opposite is the truth. Patenaude, running in the way he did, won no seats in French-speaking Quebec. He probably would have won some had he lined up openly and bravely with us. The French admire such conduct even when opposed to the policy it sponsors. In the result we failed to get the half-dozen seats that were necessary for us to carry the 1925 election. We got no French members at all. Further, it injured Patenaude permanently, because when he came back in 1926 as a straight out-and-out supporter of myself and the Conservative Party, the French distrusted him, and he was far from as successful as expected in his campaign of that year. This is said out of no feeling of hostility or resentment of E. L. Patenaude. I have had consistently, throughout the period of our public life, nothing but a very real admiration for him.

Speaking of Quebec, I revert for a moment to the tour I made through that Province in 1921. I spoke to immense meetings in Montreal, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers and Quebec City; indeed, to very large gatherings in every place on the tour. The most outstandingly successful meeting of all was in Quebec City on November 8, 1921. You have been and will be provided again with the editorial of the Quebec Chronicle Telegraph thereon, and with quotations in that editorial from Liberal papers — "L'Evenement" and I think, "L'Action Catholique."

It is safe to say there has never been in Canada a tribute paid to a leader of an opposing political Party in a campaign, as generous as that paid in the City of Quebec following that meeting. However,

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we could not capture any seats outside of two or three where the voters were mainly English-speaking.

A word might be said about the evolution of the Conscription issue in 1917. It was driven home upon Sir Robert Borden and his Ministers that the maintenance of our forces in the battle area had become impossible under the voluntary system. If ever a Government exhausted every honorable resource to avoid having resort to compulsory military service, the Borden Government did so in the First Great War. You should read carefully Sir Robert Borden's speech factually replete and powerful, delivered in the House of Commons on (I think) moving 2nd reading of the Military Service Bill. It must be recalled that the whole conflict had solidified into a murderous trench-war struggle. It wasn't a war of movement like Word War II. Casualties among our various military forces were very high. Canada certainly bore no more than her share, but she bore that share gallantly and well. Sir Robert knew, and we all knew, that the Conscription issue would evoke terrific opposition in French-Canada--an opposition already sedulously fostered by clever politicians in the Province of Quebec. Nothing but sheer and inescapable necessity induced Sir Robert Borden to make up his mind. He first, however, decided to approach Sir Wilfrid Laurier, because he was most reluctant to have Canada split on the Conscription issue and especially on racial lines. He laid the whole facts before Sir Wilfrid, and Sir Wilfrid received them with his customary inmate courtesy and fairness. Sir Robert I know was convinced that Sir Wilfrid personally would have liked to have joined him in heading a Coalition Government. After taking considerable time for consideration, the Liberal leader decided otherwise. There is no room for doubt at all that he simply could not suffer himself at the stage of life he had then reached to lose the devoted loyalty amounting to adoration which he then enjoyed throughout all areas of French-Canada. One can readily understand the irresistible force of such sentiments--one can understand it the more readily if he has himself known the Liberal Leader. On receiving Sir Wilfrid's final rejection, Sir Robert, who had been importuned in the strongest possible terms by other leading Liberals of Canada to unite with them to the end that a logical, rational and effective

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system for providing reinforcements should be established, decided to make an effort to bring together into a Union Government representatives of this very powerful body of Liberals. In this he was after long and patient effort successful. It was decided, indeed it was an accepted understanding, that no Conscription Act should be introduced in the House except after such a Union had been consummated and after, in a General Election appeal, a mandate had been secured from the electors of Canada. On such a programme the campaign of 1917 was fought.

The Military Service Act as first introduced and laid before Parliament, was thoroughly, ably, and, one sometimes thought, endlessly debated. It was supported by Liberals who had themselves urged its introduction, and by many more; and carried Parliament by an overwhelming majority. General, the Hon. S. C. Newburn was Minister of Militia (now called Minister of National Defence). He had asked me to think out a plan under which the young men of Canada could be selected for military service, free from Party pressures and free from every other consideration except availability and capacity for service. The plan of the Military Service Act I worked out entirely myself, in consultation, of course, with the Minister. Sidney Newburn was one of the men of Canadian public life for whom I had a boundless respect and esteem. My plans on every provision of the Act were submitted to him. I realized it had to be as thoroughly done as any draughtsman's job was ever done, and, if possible at all, free from any necessity of amendment. So far as I can recall, the Act went through the House just in the form in which it had been finally drafted. This is something that very, very rarely occurs, and in fact I think might be said never occurs, in the case of legislation on a big controversial issue. The Bill was not, of course, introduced to Parliament by myself, but by the appropriate Minister. Indeed I think it was introduced by Sir Robert Borden. My part was to explain its provisions, to defend those provisions one by one, and generally to assist in piloting the legislation through the Commons. This service I performed, and it was on the basis of this service that the anti-Conscriptionists fastened on me major and central responsiblity for what they declaimed against as a ghastly crime designed to encompass and destroy their fellow-countrymen. My main speech in its support appears in "U. & U." at page 71.

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The Military Voters Act of the same year was an Act designed to enable those in camps in Canada and in our overseas Forces to vote in the fast-approaching election. Knowing well that there would be many in our overseas Forces, and especially among those in the more perilous battlefronts, who would have no opportunity to cast their ballots, it was determined that some corresponding advantage should be given them and that the wives or mothers of such men should be enfranchised for the purpose of the war election. In this decision the Liberals who had joined with us were certainly as pronounced in support as we were. Overseas men were to vote, according to the Bill, in the constituencies in which they had lived for, I think it was, three months prior to joining up. There would still be left, however, a very large number, some coming from other countries, particularly the U.S., who would have no constituency in which they had so lived, and these would be disfranchised unless some special provision was made for them. It was accordingly stipulated that in such cases, these men who had lived in no constituency in Canada, or in no consituency for the required time, could choose where they wished to vote, and vote in respect of that constituency and no other. I cannot recall that this provision at the time of its adoption was seriously opposed in the House. Afterwards, however, it was bitterly attacked. It seemed to me as fair to one side as the other. If pressure could be brought on men who had no constituency to vote in a special place by the scrutineers of one side, who would be overseas, like pressure could be brought to vote somewhere else by scrutineers of the other side. Anyway it was considered better to do this than to disfranchise them. I, however, did not prepare the Military Voters Act. It was the Military Service Act which was my child.

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The above brief outline of the Military Voters Act reminds me of an event growing out of it, which took place in the Session of 1919 (held, like previous Sessions since the fire of February 1916, in the Museum Building).

Early in the Session, D. D. MacKenzie, M.P. for a Cape Breton

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Island Constituency ( and subsequently chosen House Leader after the death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1919) placed a Motion on the Order Paper reciting that Hon. Arthur Meighen had sent a telegram to Sir Robert Borden during the 1917 campaign. The telegram was said to have been sent in code, and the code message was quoted in the Motion, and what was said to be, and no doubt was, a translation of the code was given. This translation requested that a certain number of overseas votes be secured for certain named constituencies in Manitoba. The reference in the telegram was, of course, to what were called votes-at-large--that is, to votes of soldiers who had no home constituency and could select the constituency in which their votes would be cast. This Notice of Motion was kept on the Order Paper most of the Session, but toward the end it was called by Mr. MacKenzie and he spoke upon it, his whole idea being to allege that the Government was allotting soldiers' votes as it desired. All that could be done, of course, was to have our scrutineers at the front endeavour to have votes in certain ridings, and this endeavour was open to the Liberal scrutineers as well as to Union Government scrutineers. When Mr. MacKenzie commenced speaking I asked that the telegram itself be laid on the table. Though it is a rule of the House that this be done when any document is used in debate, the Speaker did not rule in this case that it be done. At any rate it was not done, and I did not see the telegram until the whole debate was practically over. In my speech I stated very definitely my conviction that I had not sent any such message but went on to explain fully and carefully that in any event it could refer only to this class of vote and that one side had the same chance as the other, and that the Act had to be in this form or soldiers without residence qualifications in Canada would be disfranchised. I said it was possible someone had sent it in my name, but of that I knew nothing. I remember Dr. Michael Clark, a strong Liberal, spoke in my support and I think others from that side did as well, or at least voted with me. The Motion was, of course, defeated. It was in the nature of censure on myself. Just as the debate was ended (and of course before the vote) Mr. MacKenzie put the telegram on the table. I walked out and examined it and found it was not addressed to Sir Robert Borden, but merely addressed to "B". The campaign organizer was John Bain of Ottawa, and the telegram was probably sent to him and

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not to Sir Robert Borden. The signatures were the initials "A.M." but as soon as I saw them I knew I had not sent the telegram, for they were not in my writing at all. I said so at the time, and with the telegram before me stated definitely that I had had nothing whatever to do with it. The subject never was brought up in the House again while I was there, and never was brought up in the Senate during the 10 years while I was there, or any other time; but in the by-election in South York in February, 1942, after I had ceased to be a member of either the House or the Senate, the Hon. Ian Mackenzie re-introduced the subject in the House of Commons in a long denunciation of me. He did not read or refer to my denial: Such conduct is far from heroic. I was too busy just then in the campaign to be reading Hansard and did not know of Mackenzie's conduct until the day before election. However, it was to some extent spread in the press.

Strange to say, I never learned who did send the telegram and was never certain that anyone did, until about five years ago when a great friend of mine, Arthur Ford, Editor of the London Free Press, was in my office, and as the subject came up he was surprised to learn that I had never been told by the sender about the message. He said the sender was Senator W. H. Sharpe and that Sharpe had so confided to him at the time ang was feeling very badly that he had caused me so much trouble. Personally I have no doubt this is correct and that Senator Sharpe did send the message in my name. However, he had died some years before the information was given me by Arthur Ford. The message in any event was quite defensible under the Statute, and the Statute itself was entirely defensible in time of War.

This explanation is to give you an understanding of the event and not to indicate any desire as to whether you deal with the subject or whether you don't.

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In the early days of the First Great War (about Nov. 1914) I spoke before The Canadian Club of Winnipeg on the subject of "Great Britain To-day." It was a speech to which I gave more than usual preparatory study. It was well constructed and delivered, and, if I could have secured a report of it would have used it in "Unrevised and Unrepented." I could not secure any sufficient report. One along similar lines was delivered shortly after, in Regina.

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In 1910, I think it was, I spoke, by invitation, in Galt, and took for my subject "The Younger Pitt." Subsequently I spoke on the same subject—though made a different speech—in St. Marys.

In, I think, 1909 (though it may have been 1910) I spoke by invitation in Brantford at a good-sized hall in the Kirby House, and took for my subject "The German Menace." This was four or five years before War broke out. If a report of the speech could be obtained, it would indicate a very correct analysis of conditions at that time and of the certain danger that lay ahead. It was the first speech of its kind made in Canada.

menace

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As indicated previously, one of the strongest opponents I had while Leader of the Party, 1920-26, was Lord Atholstan. As owner and publisher of the Montreal Star which had then I think the widest circulation of any paper in Canada, he was something of a power. His methods were circuitous and of the gumshoe type. He coloured his news items to suit the purposes of his editorial policy, and, indeed, when it suited him, invented news items to the same end. As the 1921 campaign was approaching there appeared in the Star occasional despatches from Ottawa under the heading "Railway Rumours", and subsequently the heading would be "Those Railway Rumours." These had their birth entirely in the mind of Lord Atholstan, but news items appeared under such headings dated from Ottawa, and intimated that a scheme or conspiracy was under way to remove from Montreal the district offices of The Canadian National Railways situate there. At that time the Head Office was in Toronto, but a substantial office was located in, and a substantial measure of management was exercised from, Montreal, not only over Railway operations in that area and areas farther East, but over Steamships belonging to the System.

I denied with all emphasis that any such plan was even thought of, but the "rumours" continued and the campaign against me on the basis of these so-called rumours continued in Montreal and district. My denials became most emphatic, and I denounced the whole attack as a villainous invention, and defied Atholstan to produce and publish a tittle of evidence

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in its support. This he did not do, but maintained he had abundant evidence and would produce it at the proper time. We were defeated in the election, and badly defeated in the whole Montreal area. I then publicly demanded of Atholstan that he fix a date for the production of this evidence which he said he possessed, and advised him that I would attend on this date in Montreal and examine the evidence in his presence. I cannot remember what publicity I gave to this challenge, but there certainly was some. The election being over, he had achieved his purpose and had not much to lose by exposure of his chicanery. Answering my challenge, he finally fixed a date and place, namely at the office of the General Manager of the Eastern Division (I think that was his title)-- a Mr. Howard Kelley. Kelley evidently had been a snake in the grass. I went down at the appointed time. It happened that Sir Joseph Flavelle, who had been Chairman of the Board of the Canadian National Railways, was on the train when I was going down, and I invited him to accompany me to the Atholstan meeting. He did so. Even after we gathered, it took me some time, and took much pressure, to force Atholstan to produce his documents. He impressed upon us that the whole thing was over, so why bother. It was fortunate that Flavelle was there. He both rigorously insisted, and finally he asked Kelley to go to the vault and produce them. Kelley went and came out with an envelope impressively sealed, and proceeded to open it. I kept close to him. All that was there was one letter, written by Sir Joseph Flavelle to Kelley (or at least to the Montreal Office) suggesting the superannuation of an official of the Company residing in Montreal, on the ground that his time for superannuation had come and that he could no longer be of adequate service to justify his continuing in responsibility. Manifestly, even if this recommendation were carried out, it did not mean the removal of a single individual from Montreal, although Atholstan had depicted the departure of thousands from that City and the loss of its position in the Canadian National world. A more humiliating experience for a Peer of the Realm could hardly be imagined that that which Atholstan endured that day. I denounced him in searing terms; backed him to the wall. Sir Joseph Flavelle certainly enjoyed the exposure. What I called Atholstan would hardly bear repetition, but he took it all like a child in arms. He never even attempted defence, and when he should have smacked me if he were able, he kept trying like a yellow dog to make friends with me. The

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fact of this meeting taking place and the result was publicised to some extent--I cannot remember just how far. Athelstan's reputation was not, I suppose, seriously hurt. There are some reputations it is difficult to injure.

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Either in 1916 or 1917 (probably in '16) an incident of importance occurred. The Canadian Government, by reason of its control over sources of nickel ore accepted the task of seeing that nickel production was directed solely to the use of ourselves and our Allies. It was a difficult task. The American refiners, however, headed by a Mr. Monel, co-operated with us loyally (though until 1917 that country was not at war) and something close to 100% success was attained. On one occasion, however, a German submarine (I forget its name now) evaded the defences, got through and loaded some nickel at an American port. This, of course, became soon afterwards known, and from unfriendly sources severe attacks were made upon the Government of Canada for its failure to achieve 100% success in nickel control. I came to Toronto and spoke in a large hall here on behalf of the Administration. It was one of the best speeches I had made, and was printed and widely distributed. Very seduloously I tried to get a copy to include in "U and U" but without success. There should be copies still around Ottawa somewhere.

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In the election of December 1921, my Government was defeated. Only fifty members in our support were returned. I was myself defeated by a very narrow majority in Portage la Prairie. Several seats were offered me by Conservatives who had been elected. First to offer was General J. A. Clark of Vancouver-Burrard, a distinguished war veteran and a former Liberal. He later reached a very high standing as a Member and is now President of The Canadian Bar Association. I chose the seat in which A. C. Casselman (present Whip of the Party in the H. of C.) had been successful, viz., Grenville, in Ontario. The House was not to sit for some time and I had no influence, of course, in fixing the time, early or late, when the House would be called. Until the House meets, an elected Member, at that time anyway, could not resign, because his resignation could only be effective when it

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reached the Speaker, and there was no Speaker. The only way in which Mr. Casselman's seat could be vacated was by having him appointed to a public office. While we were still in power (It took Mr. King about three weeks to form his Government), Casselman was appointed to an insignificant public office, thus vacating his seat. This was conduct of the same nature exactly as has been in practice in England for generations, when a Member who desires to resign is appointed to the Chiltern Hundreds. Mr. Casselman, of course, never actually occupied the insignificant office and never drew a nickel of salary. To my astonishment, King raised a rear to high Heaven that this appointment of Casselman to public office was an act of autocracy, and proclaimed to the world that my last act, as my first and all between, was autocratic. I know nothing in his career any more childish than this performance.

On the opening of the House, later on in the Spring, I led off the debate (after the Mover and Seconder of the Address). This speech is well worth looking up. It exposed the nature of the campaign, and especially the tariff discussions, and the methods adopted by Mr. King and his Party to win. That campaign was on the tariff issue, and, save for lurid anti-conscriptionism in Quebec, on practically nothing else. (At this point I suggest you refer to page 13 of these notes where Mr. Fielding's position on tariff matters, which at this period was thoroughly made known, is dealt with.) Sir Lomer Gouin, a former Premier of that Province, was senior lieutenant of Mr. King there and openly proclaimed himself a protectionist, without any reservations or compunctions whatever. Hon. Walter Mitchell and other candidates did the same--they were definitely protectionist. Some other Liberals in our central Provinces followed suit. In the prairie West the situation was, of course, wholly different. The three prairie Provinces, especially in those days, were anti-protectionist. The three far-eastern Provinces were disposed the same way, though less pronouncedly so. The exposure in my speech on the Address is fairly complete. I was getting this speech (of which Hansard report was not as good as usual), exposing what I considered a really shameless duplicity, into shape for "U and U" when the publishers (wrongly as it turned out) informed me that there were too many in already to make up the contracted-for five hundred pages. After this proved incorrect, it was too late to have others included and secure publication in time to get any benefit from Christmas business.

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While rather often I have impressed upon you the importance of the Constitutional crisis of 1926, at this point I refer only to a conference of elected Conservatives and defeated Conservative candidates which I called to be held at Ottawa shortly after the election of that year. Certainly no failure of effort or diminution of energy could be attributed to me throughout that general election campaign. I had, however, made up my mind that if defeated I would retire as Leader. For your personal information (to be used very sparingly if at all) my main reason was concern as to my own health and physical capacity to continue with accustomed vigor the exceedingly onerous responsibilities of leadership. True, there was another reason, and a very good one. The Party had been defeated in three General Elections since I assumed Leadership. There can, however, be no question that the 1921 election was lost before Sir Robert's resignation--not through any fault of his, but through the inevitable political consequences of indispensable war measures. Also, the 1925 election was in reality a great victory. Our Party went up from 50 seats to 116, and we were within a very few votes of equalling the Liberals and Progressives together. This was accomplished without French-Canadian seats lost through the holocaust against conscription. In truth, the Conservative Party that year gained more seats outside Quebec than any Party had ever obtained before in history. 1926 was a bitter and unmerited disappointment.

I gave as reason for resigning (and it was an honest reason, and, I thought, sufficient,) the fact that three consecutive elections had been lost and another man should have a chance. It is true as well, though, that had I felt physically capable of carrying on the struggle I would have done so. My weight then was 128 in my clothes, my sleeping was bad--quite bad--it had never been anything like normal, especially at times when I was under heavy responsibilities. Even as yet it is far from average. I was, in 1926, and had been for some time before, sincerely apprehensive of the consequences of continuing in high responsibility in public life. Outside of a measure of insomnia, which was constant but not extreme, I knew of nothing important in the way of physical frailty, and I could not bring myself to parade in public a personal, though the principal, reason, when there was another which seemed to me quite sufficient to take its place.

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In respect of this conference of 1926 I should add that neither before the conference nor at it had I heard, nor did I hear, of any suggestion from anyone that I should retire. On the contrary, there were many, many letters received, and many who personally called, urging me to stay, and there would have been a great many more if I had given any intimation ahead of intention to resign. At the conference it was strongly pressed upon me that I should not do so, but my stand was so firm that those present were compelled to accept the situation. I made it very clear that my mind was made up and that nothing would change it.

It is probable that Mr. Bennett, who was very ambitious, was quite prepared to hear with pleasure of my resignation, and for this I could not find fault with him in the least. His chance had come, and, in truth, I was looking forward to his succeeding me. The very presence of an ambitious, able successor is always a healthy sign. Mr. Bennett while a member of my Government had had no differences with me and we had gotten on splendidly.

In the same connection perhaps a further reference might be made to the Convention of 1927. I was asked some two or three weeks prior to the Convention, by the Hon. A. D. MacRae, then I believe Party Organizer and certainly organizer of the Convention, to be sure to attend the Convention and to make a speech thereat. This conversation was in my office in Toronto. I at once agreed to go and agreed to speak, and told General MacRae that I would speak in defence of the address I had made at Hamilton in the late Fall of 1925 (referred to in "U and "U", page 189). To this, General MacRae specifically agreed.

Immediately after the Hamilton meeting I had gone down with friends of mine (Mr. Garland and Mr. Matthews of Ottawa) for a short holiday at Highland Pines, N. C. After being there some days I got a 'phone message from T. A. Russell, a life-long and highly esteemed friend and very powerful supporter, that there were difficulties arising over the Hamilton speech and that attacks had been made upon me. On my return almost immediately after I found this to be true. Mr. Cahan of Montreal had spoken in Toronto (having, indeed, been recommended as speaker at some function there by myself) and had attacked the Hamilton speech. The Toronto Telegram had also struck out against it and also the Ottawa Journal. Tommy Church, M. P. for a Toronto Riding, had in his own way expressed disapproval. There was something that might almost be called multiple disagreement. Previous to making the speech, however, I had

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consulted with the very best advisers I could think of. For your information, these included Sir Robert Borden, Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Sir Edward Kemp, Hon. J. D. Reid, Hon. S. C. Mewburn, Sir Henry Drayton, Hon. Howard Ferguson. There were at least two others, but their names I cannot remember just now. All of these agreed with my viewpoint except Mr. Howard Ferguson, whom, in company with T. A. Russell, I had approached in Toronto on my way to Hamilton. Mr. Ferguson could be said to be opposed--at least his questioning was entirely from the opposite angle. When I left him I thought he was convinced, but perhaps had insufficient reason to think so. When he replied after my speech at the Convention, he said he had notified me that he would not attend the meeting in Hamilton if I was determined to make the speech. This he did not do. I consulted with Mr. Russell afterwards to make sure that my memory on this point was right, and Mr. Russell agreed that it was. Anyway, Mr. Ferguson did not attend the meeting at Hamilton.

At the Convention I learned that Mr. Bennett was rather angrily opposed to my speaking on the subject. This surprised me, because it seemed to me very ungenerous on his part, and especially because he must have known, and undoubtedly did know, that General MacRae, representing him, had agreed to the subject of my speech at the very time of my undertaking to make it. I wrote Mr. Bennett after the Convention and told him that I had all along been looking forward to his succeeding me, and expressed surprise that he should have objected, under the circumstances set out above, to my making a reasoned and certainly a non-provocative speech in my own defence. This letter he never acknowledged or answered. Sir Thomas White, who had resigned from Sir Robert Borden's Government in 1919 and had not been a Member of the Commons since, was present at the Convention. He came to me and asked if I was resolved to discuss the Hamilton speech. On my answering in the affirmative, he took no exception to my conduct. Having known Sir Thomas long and well and admired him much, I should have been surprised had he done so.

Never had I entertained the least question in my own mind that the course outlined in the Hamilton speech was the right course for the Conservative Party--indeed, it was the only line of approach looking to recovery of our strength in the Province of Quebec--the only line of approach to this end consistent with the history and traditions of the Conservative Party available to any leader of that Party.

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Upon my return to Ottawa from Highland Pines, I was urged in the strongest terms to let the subject drop, or rather, let it lie quiet until immediate antipathies would cool down. To these importunities I, unfortunately, acceded. This, I frankly confess, was a mistake in tactics. I should have unhesitatingly defended my position and defended it then and arranged for immediate public speeches in Canada (along the lines of that made subsequently at the 1927 Convention) and proclaimed the lines of the Hamilton speech as definitely my policy, and made it the policy of the Conservative Party. To my mind this was the only major, or at any rate the most important, mistake I made in public life. There would even so have probably been some who would have persevered in their antagonism, but they would have been very, very few, and there might have been none at all. There certainly were none that I heard of after the Convention speech at Winnipeg--save that of Mr. P. D. Ross of the Ottawa Journal. This is referred to specially later. Mr. Ross was throughout his life a strong, able and very highly-respected supporter of the Conservative Party and definitely was not personally unfriendly to myself.

You will no doubt have heard of the attack Mr. Ferguson made upon me at Winnipeg. It was received with an immediate volley of antagonistic interruptions; indeed, men rose all over the entire arena to protest his words and he had difficulty incontinuing. This would not be because there were not some, perhaps, who thought as he did, but even these were so influenced by the reasonable presentation I had made and the fact that I had at the Convention asked for no support for the Hamilton speech, that they considered Ferguson's conduct as arbitrary and uncalled for. Subsequent to Mr. Ferguson's speech, and until the very moment of the nominations, I was urged by everyone who could get in contact with me to revoke my intention, stated in the Convention speech, to remain in private life, and to permit my name to go up as candidate. Indeed, never before had I been under such pressure. There was perhaps sufficient cause for such revocation in the provocative and challenging attack of Mr. Ferguson, and I had not the least doubt myself that if I had acceded to the urgings of Convention delegates and entered the contest, I would have been chosen by a huge majority. This, however, to me seemed hardly fair to other candidates, because

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all along I had made clear my desire to remain in private life, and in my own speech had definitely stated such to be the course I intended to pursue. Therefore, all importunities to allow my name to be presented were negatived. From that day to this, no one in Canada that I have ever heard of has sought to attack me on the Hamilton speech or attempted to make any reply to the defence of that speech which I made in Winnipeg at that Convention. The Ottawa Journal, published by Mr. F. D. Ross, still, however, professed its adherence to Ferguson's position. Letters were written to the editor, arguing strongly against its editorial line on this subject, and to these letters nothing that, in my judgment, could be called a defence was ever presented. This convinced me, if I had needed any convincing, that had I taken the course followed at the Convention as soon as I returned to Ottawa from the week at Highland Pines, the Conservative Party would not have lost but would have gained in strength over the Dominion, and particularly in the Province of Quebec. For this error no one is to blame but myself.

I may say that on reaching Winnipeg at the time of the Convention, I was requested by three or four not to speak for fear of splitting the Party. I refused resolutely to accede to these requests and have been very happy ever since that I pursued the course determined on, and, I think, well fulfilled.

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MARITIME RIGHTS

In the early 1920's there was very considerable agitation in the Maritime Provinces (Atlantic) for what were described as "Maritime Rights." This agitation arose from a quite general belief that the three Maritime Provinces, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, were in a very practical sense isolated, and for that reason had not enjoyed the benefits which had come to the rest of Canada, and particularly to the central Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, from the Protection system. Industries in those Provinces were few and comparatively small. The Maritime Rights programme, of course, pre-dated the '20's, but after the war it became very active, and, in some measure, threatening. Lack of population and, as well, it must be admitted, lack of access to the American market, were basic causes of failure in the development of industries. The relatively small local demand for natural products of the Maritimes, particularly coal and potatoes, and also, in some measure, steel, hampered them marketwise. In the Session of 1925 I propounded a plan for helping these people, and certainly was the first to propose it. My speech on the subject appears in Hansard. My proposal was that the Dominion should contribute a share of transportation costs of products that were distinctively Maritime or distinctively Western. It must be remembered that B. C. and the Prairies had as well a considerable coal production and very large coal deposits; and B. C., as well as the Atlantic Maritime Provinces, was a very considerable producer and exporter of apples and other fruits. I urged upon the Government that a contribution could be made to the unity of Canada by the entire nation bearing a share of the burden of bringing both far-Eastern and far-Western production to markets of Central Canada. The idea was well received, I think, throughout the Dominion. It was not my good fortune, however, to be definitely returned to office in the 1925 election or to secure even a major number of seats in the 1926 election, but the Party which was returned in these two contests proceeded to carry out the programme I had outlined, and such has been the policy of Canada ever since. This subject is only brought to attention because, as the record of Hansard demonstrates, the constructive suggestion came from myself as leader of the Conservative Opposition.

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An incident occurred in, I am sure, the early part of 1925, which is worth recording. To revert back into history a little, it should be recalled that the Liberal Convention which chose Mr. King as Leader was held in 1919. An elaborate platform was adopted at that Convention in which, among very many other things, specific tariff pledges were made. One was that the Liberal Party would place all farm implements and all material entering into manufacture of same on the free list "when returned to power." Little or nothing was done to implement this pledge in the early years, for the reason, doubtless, that Sir Lomer Gouin, an ardent Protectionist, was leading Minister next to Mr. King, and the Hon. Walter Mitchell, also an ardent Protectionist, was prominent and active in the Party. Many other Liberals, of course, felt as these two men felt on the same subject. Particularly I should mention briefly the position taken by Hon. W. S. Fielding. As you know, Mr. Fielding had been Minister of Finance throughout the entire Laurier régime and, indeed, against his own strong personal desire was vigorously pressed by a large proportion of the Liberal Party into being candidate for Leadership at the Liberal Convention held in late 1919. He was by long odds the leading Liberal in Canada, next to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, right up to the latter's death. For him I had always very high and sincere regard. Before Union Government, he definitely supported Conscription, but did not align himself actively with those of the Liberal Party who were seeking Union. When the Union Government election came in 1917, he ran as Union Government candidate. He refused, however, to enter the Ministry, and in the House took a seat on the cross benches. At the Liberal Convention he firmly and vigorously opposed the tariff plank of the platform--not only so, but he refused to permit anyone to nominate him as Leader except on a specific understanding that he would state his position on tariff matters after his selection, before a conference of leading Liberals, and would continue as Leader only upon his own terms. He was defeated at the Convention virtually by votes from his own Province--a Province which is always impatient and resentful (particularly in the Liberal fold) of anything except outright Party support. No doubt Sir Lomer Gouin, Mr. Taschereau, Mr. Mitchell and other protectionist Liberals were at one with Mr. Fielding in their attitude toward the Liberal tariff plan. In this connection I have a memorandum in my office giving the most interesting details of the happenings and manoeuverings within that Party for quite a period previous to the 1919 Convention and for some time after, written by a very

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prominent and influential Liberal, which you may look over at my office if you desire. It is of intense interest, and, indeed, of outstanding importance. One condition, however, must be that the author of this memorandum can not be divulged. There can be no objection to reliance upon the facts therein set out and to the thoroughly justified assumption that those facts are correct and can be used, avoiding names as far as possible.

In 1925, an election being in the offing, certain steps were contemplated affecting to a degree farm implement duties. Mr. Vincent Massey (now Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey) was then head of, or at least directing policy of, the Massey-Harris Company. He came down to Ottawa to protest against this programme. I, as Leader of the Conservative Party, and indeed, personally, was not in favour of it. Our farm implement industries then were having a difficult time, and had been having a difficult time for some period. (They are now in a vastly stronger position, due in no small measure to large business arising out of the late war, and as well, to the growth of the Canadian market.) Mr. Massey saw me two or three times in my office, and his arraignment of Mr. King and his Government was truly eloquent. I told him frankly where I stood, and the course I afterwards pursued was in strict conformity with what I had there disclosed to Mr. Massey. He assured me of his whole-hearted endorsation. You can imagine my astonishment a very short time after--indeed, I think, almost immediately after--when Mr. Massey pronounced himself a supporter of the King Government and delivered for its benefit a warm laudation. He resigned his office in Massey-Harris Co. About that time it was announced that he would run as a Liberal candidate in Durham and at once was elevated to the Ministry. He was not at this time, and indeed never became, even a Member of Parliament.

In the course of my discussions with Mr. Massey regarding implement duties, I received from him at least two letters stating his opinion of the Ministry and of Mr. King, in trenchant terms. His subsequent conduct was in violent conflict with the terms of his letters. These letters were marked "personal," although they related entirely to public questions. I did not think he had any right to mark them "personal" and that the privacy

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sought to be attached to them was unworthy of a man of Mr. Massey's standing. At the commencement of the campaign I wrote or wired Mr. Massey, asking his permission to make his letters public. This he peremptorily refused. I thought the refusal utterly unjust and unmanly, and I wired him urging strongly that he had no right whatever to hide behind a shield of privacy when the subject covered by his letters was a public subject and when his subsequent conduct was entirely inconsistent with the terms of such letters. He again wired me, giving no reasons but peremptorily refusing permission to make known the contents of his letters. I consulted with Mr. T. A. Russell, in whom I had unbounded confidence, and who I knew was a friend of Mr. Massey's. While Mr. Russell in no way defended suppression of the correspondence, he asked me not to make it public in view of Mr. Massey's request, and I acquiesced.

This correspondence is in my office in Toronto. It is for you to consider whether it should, or, rather, can honorably be, in detail divulged. Consult with Max, should I not be living. No doubt the fact of Mr. Massey's refusing to release his mark of privacy can be made known. Personally my view is that nothing more should be disclosed.

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It has already appeared from these notes that I was under continuous attack by the Montreal Star (Lord Atholstan) and in less, but still quite harmful, measure, from the Montreal Gazette (Mr. Smeaton White). The hostile attitude of these two Conservative papers arose definitely from the taking over of the Grand Trunk Railway Company. As you know, the Grand Trunk was owner (subject to Bonds) of the Grand Trunk Pacific. It also had a contract for operation of the Trans-Continental Railway (built and owned by theGovernment of Canada under Sir Wilfrid Laurier). The Grand Trunk ran into grave and insoluble difficulties and finally refused to operate the Grand Trunk Pacific and fixed a very early date for the closing down of the whole System. It also refused to operate the Trans-Continental. These disasters were an inevitable consequence of launching too early (in 1903)--by at least three decades--this colossal venture.

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The big Laurier project thus came to collapse, which should have been seen to be inevitable from the beginning. One must, of course, concede that the past is always clearer than the future, but Governmental optimism fifty years ago was utterly irrational, and was so proclaimed by Sir Robert Borden and his followers. To operate the Grand Trunk Pacific and Trans-Continental severed from the Grand Trunk System itself in Eastern Canada, and apart from the Canadian Northern System in Western Canada, was manifestly and grotesquely impossible. The only hope imaginable by a man of common sense and business judgment was, by uniting the Grand Trunk (inclusive, of course, of the Trans-Continental and Grand Trunk Pacific) with the Canadian Northern, to make a second all-Canadian System. To relieve the Grand Trunk of its responsibilities with respect to the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Trans-Continental, and for the Dominion to shoulder these responsibilities itself, would be folly of unforgivable dimensions. The Grand Trunk, in the words of its own President, Sir Alfred Smithers, was "at the end of its tether," and we either had to relieve it of its liabilities and take these over ourselves, leaving the old System intact, or take the Grand Trunk with them and thus make an all-Canadian System that had a prospect of utility, improvement, and possibly ultimate solvency. Time has shown that this view was correct. We have, through many years, been vastly too extravagant in the handling of the amalgamated System, and especially under Sir Henry Thornton we were madly and wildly extravagant. Nevertheless, we have something infinitely better, and indeed less onerous, than would have been the case if we had left the Grand Trunk in possession of its assets and assumed utterly impossible obligations in respect of the subsidiary enterprises, the G. T. P. and the Trans-Continental. By this time (back in 1914) the Canadian Northern, though it had received guarantees of Bonds for many years, always growing in amount, found its enterprise impossible to handle without further, and apparently indefinite, Government aid. The Government of which I was a member, and whose Railway policy I was in large measure in charge of, had been called upon by the Opposition many times to take over the Canadian Northern; in fact, the Opposition had been quite turbulent in its demands for nationalisation, but as soon as we reached a situation where the Grand Trunk's plight compelled us to act--and we did act, by the only method of nationalisation that was practicable and sensible--we were immediately opposed, and bitterly opposed, by the Liberal Party, and denounced as exponents of Government ownership. The fact is we had become,

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by virtue of our guarantees and by virtue of direct loans, especially to the G. T. P., the mortgagees, and in large measure, owners of these Railway enterprises, and we either had to avail ourselves of our rights under our Mortgages or abandon those rights, and in abandoning them leave our whole Railway Sytem in chaos. It was not out of any doctrinaire preference for Government ownership--not by any means--that we took the step we did take in 1919. We took that step because it was the only businesslike and sensible solution of an unfortunate position into which the country had drifted, arising from ill-judged policies of 1903-'04 and '05, and indeed right up to 1914. However, the Montreal Star and Gazette were so violent against Government ownership that they attacked me as its supposed champion.

The Liberal Party ran their campaign in 1921 in the whole Montreal area under the anti-Government-ownership banner, and made my leadership exceedingly difficult by picturing me as having led the country into a false socialistic policy. The Montreal Star was in those days a great partisan of General Sir Arthur Currie. I had a high opinion of General Currie myself. The Star was giving very broad hints--if not, indeed, specific suggestions--that it would be a grand day for Canada if Currie would take over leadership in Parliament. I think it was in the year 1924 that Walter Mitchell, M. P. for St. Antoine, retired. It may be that he died, but I think he retired, and this left a vacancy in that Montreal seat. I went down there at once with a view to seeing if we could not get Sir Arthur Currie to be a candidate, and to this end enlisted the help of Lord Atholstan. I reminded him that he had very definitely pressed forward the idea that Currie should be leader, and urged upon him the absolute necessity of a man aspiring to such leadership first becoming a Member of the Commons, getting the atmosphere and knowing the ways and rules of Parliament and thus qualifying for his high post. I told him that if Sir Arthur would accept nomination for this vacancy I would exert every influence to have him receive such nomination and to make his election assured, and then he would have opportunity in Parliament to show that he was the man to lead the Conservative Party. I visited Sir Arthur Currie and urged the same arguments on him; assured him that he would be welcomed by all our followers in the House, and that the road to advancement would be open to him just as soon as he would demonstrate that he was best qualified to take the lead. Lord Atholstan promised to see Sir Arthur and urge the same consideration upon him. He later informed me that he had done so, but the importunities of both of us were ineffectual in procuring Sir Arthur's consent.

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He was then President of McGill University and could not be persuaded to run. Even this demonstration, though, did not assist very much, or at all, in mollifying the stubbornly uncooperative attitude of Lord Atholstan.

Nothing in this recital is intended to reflect in the least on the conduct of Sir Arthur Currie. For him I had then, and for his memory I have now, the deepest respect and admiration.

In this relation it might be well to mention that Mr. Smeaton White, chief owner and publisher of the Gazette, had become, and was I think from almost the beginning of my leadership, a Senator of Canada. At any rate he was a Senator when I was chosen by Mr. Bennett to lead that House and during all the time I was leader, until the Senator's death. Throughout that entire period, though he made no speeches, he gave me his implicit confidence, followed me as his leader with loyalty and at times with somewhat enthusiastic approval. Never did I have the slightest difficulty of any kind with him.

For the moment I forget who became our candidate in St. Antoine,* but we did not win the by-election. We had nothing in the way of effective support from the press whatsoever.

* - I think it was W. M. Birks.

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A word might be in place on the question of my merits as a debater and gladiator on the floor of Parliament. Others can speak in better taste of this subject than the writer. It was a habit of the opposing Party always to picture me as an ascetic, ruthless and hostile character, glorying in bitterness and satire. One must admit that there is no more deadly poison in its effect on public attitude toward one that an opposing Party can disseminate. The public votes on their idea of the person or personality of a leader, and such idea is too often derived from propaganda. Speaking with all sincerity, I am quite certain that wild exaggeration was indulged in by the authors of this propaganda. I think a perusal of Hansard and of Senate Debates will show that I endeavoured to convince on all occasions by the adducing and analysis of facts and by arguments therefrom. True, it was, and always will be, necessary, in a controversial assembly, to take care of oneself when under attack, especially in the progress of one's own speech;

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to rebuke irrelevant interruption, and to answer promptly and effectively all relevant interruption or reply. I made it a point very frequently to encourage opposition questioning, just because if one thoroughly knows his subject it is by answering such hostile questions and supposedly destructive comments interjected now and then that one can establish his case most effectively. It certainly can be said that never throughout the whole course of my Parliamentary life was I abusive in the conduct of debate. I made it a point in my earliest experiences at Ottawa to know thoroughly the rules of the House of Commons, and scrupulously did I take care to keep within these rules. These rules have been evolved and adopted for the purpose of maintaining dignity in Parliament and fairness of debate therein. This can be said: that never in the whole course of my public life, whether in the Commons or the Senate, was I ever called to order for breach of rules. I question if there has ever been another leader who could make that statement--not resently, in any event. I can remember being called to order by one Member, but never was such point of order sustained by the Speaker, whether the Speaker was chosen by the Conservative or the Liberal side. Never was I required by a Speaker, whether our side was in opposition or in power, to withdraw so much as a single word, and never did I withdraw anything said on the floor of Parliament. I knew the rules and I kept the rules. It must be remembered that it is the competent debater, the opponent who is feared, not the inconsequential speaker, whom every effort is made to break and to destroy.

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A word as to my relations with other Party Leaders of my own time.

I entered the House when Canada was under the Premiership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. My personal relations with Sir Wilfrid, while not intimate (because I was a junior and he was very much a senior) were, nevertheless, uniformly pleasant and, to me, beneficial. Of him I formed the highest opinion as a man and as a Party Leader. His patience was inexhaustible, his courtesy both to friend and foe was most engaging, and, right to the end of his life, unfailing. His good name was unsullied. His grasp of the business end of Government, which was rapidly growing in importance throughout his life, was, in my judgment, not of the best, but in a measure which I have never seen

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any other man surpass he maintained the dignity of his position and the high personal respect both of friend and foe. When the time came that I was able to take a more prominent place in the House of Commons, he was always fair and appreciative. At the time of his death I would have greatly liked to have been able to pay a tribute to him in the House of Commons, but this duty fell to the Acting Leader (Sir Thomas White) and not to me. Sir Thomas discharged his task admirably. I did speak, though, at one or two minor functions shortly after Sir Wilfrid's death, and expressed sentiments much the same as are embodied in this memo.

Sir Robert Borden became Party Leader early in the century--I think in the year 1901--and this position he retained until his resignation in July 1920. Never throughout that time was there an hour in which I did not hold him in the highest regard. While it may be he did not possess in the same measure as Sir Wilfrid the inestimable gift of personal appeal, he, nevertheless, was uniformly courteous, broadminded, and fair even to a fault. You will see my tribute to him in the introduction to his "Memoirs." For the duties of Prime Minister he was, I think, better qualified than for the duties of Opposition Leader. Not only was he a lawyer of the highest standing--an attribute of outstanding and ever-increasing importance in Governmental affairs--but he was, as well, a man of sound business judgment and had a reserve of common sense possessed by few. There are some things, of no serious consequence, in his "Memoirs" with which I am in disagreement, but I have always considered, and still consider, that I was fortunate indeed to be associated in my apprentice days in public life with a Leader of his character and capacity.

In Conservative ranks the French-Canadian who came upon the scene while I was still young in politics, and who showed what seemed to me the highest promise, was Albert Sevigny. He became M. P. for Dorchester in 1911. Sevigny was not only a man of outstanding talent, but possessed a personal charm which seemed to point to a distinguished political career. He was slain by the demon of conscription. As a member of Sir Robert Borden's Government he realized, as we all did, that under conditions as they developed throughout the war and which matured in a man-power crisis in 1917, Canada had to choose between compulsory service and infidelity to the country's defenders, and, like the man he was, he took his life in his hands and faced the conscription issue right in the Province of Quebec. He was defeated in the savage and villainous anti-

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conscription campaign of 1917 and left stranded and penniless and very much deserted. The Eastern--that is, the overwhelmingly French-Canadian--end of Lower Canada turned against him with violent animosity, so much so that even the making of a living was, for the time being at least, denied him. Under these circumstances, knowing as we all did his legal attainments, I resolved that every influence I could bring to bear would be exerted to have him elevated to the Bench by the Union Government. This was not easy, I can assure you, due only to the militantly hostile sentiment of his native Province, but at last he was appointed. Though the whole temper of the times was against him, his outstanding qualities as a man and as a lawyer carried him to early success on the Bench. So marked indeed was his acceptability as a Judge that in later and less distorted times he was made Chief Justice of the Quebec District by a Liberal Government.

Canada lost permanently, through the discreditable tempest which blinded so many of our people on the conscription issue, the services of a man of consummate talents for public life.

In another portion of these notes I have referred to the personality and qualification of him who succeeded to French-Canadian leadership--Mr. Patenaude.

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A few words might be appropriate as to the occupation chosen on my retirement in 1926.

Immediately my resignation was announced, quite a number of approaches were made to me as to partnerships in the practice of law. One of these, well worth considering, was from Vancouver. My liking for the Province of B. C. was of long standing and was no doubt enhanced by the very generous political support always accorded me there. However, a better offer--one, indeed, from a large firm in Montreal--attracted my interest most. Inevitably I had more familiarity with the practice of law, and probably more qualifications therefor than for any other occupation. I had, however, been entirely out of practice since the middle of 1915, having disposed of my Portage la Prairie interests at that time. Further, I was apprehensive that if I returned to active practice, it would be most difficult to keep control of my time and to avoid the waste, not only of time but of effort, which would undoubtedly ensue because of my being so widely known. Only one who has practised law can appreciate how difficult it is for a person who is well-known and has an office easily reached, to avoid a calamitous waste of hours and energy by many who are convinced they have legitimate legal business, but who really have not. This objection would apply, of course, with special force to one's early years in practice. Being most anxious to devote myself with unbroken concentration to whatever task I should undertake in private life, I was glad to receive an offer to become associated in a financial business at Toronto, with Mr. W. W. Evans. It must be confessed that an ambition--perhaps not very rational--to succeed in a new sphere of activity, prompted me also to abandon law and try another field. I was still only fifty-two years of age. Mr. Evans' offer was accepted and I became Vice-President of and General Counsel to Canadian General Securities Limited, a Company in general finance business and in control of an important subsidiary, Traders Finance Corporation Limited. That this step had its risks I was well aware, but the spirit of venture was still alive and strong, and within three or four weeks of my retirement I went into action in the field of finance, at 347 Bay Street, Toronto.

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During the years 1927-'28-'29 the Canadian General Securities' organization was rapidly expanded. I was able to take an important place in this expansion, particularly in establishment of four Investment Companies and of three Insurance Companies--the latter conducting an insurance business over a wide range, inclusive of all classes except life insurance. These Companies were compelled, as were all others, to meet the onset of a market crash of unprecedented violence extending not just over months, but over years. Month by month we were brought to realise that Canada, as, indeed, all the civilised Occidental world, was to experience the most destructive depression of this century. In such a period, connection with Investment Companies was perhaps the most undesirable tie-up that could be imagined. The resources of our Canadian General Securities' organization were taxed, as were those of every other financial structure, and the dimensions of our operations were of necessity ruthlessly curtailed. Reaching Spring of 1932, as the outlook appeared to me, a long time was still going to intervene before the overhead of our group of Companies could again be justified, and I, therefore, made arrangements to return to the practice of law. Some briefs, indeed, were proffered and accepted. However, the hand of fate intervened. Mr. Evans, though a young man of forty-one, was taken down with a somewhat rare type of heart affliction and died at the very depth of the depression, on July 31st of that year. He was the head and front of our Canadian General group of Companies, and his passing seemed at the time a mortal blow. Very clearly, however, it demanded of me absolute fidelity, as far as it was in my power to give it, to stockholders of our Companies, and I immediately determined that whatever might be in store, there could be no excuse for leaving. I was most definitely convinced that my only conceivable course was to stay where I was and take chief responsibility for all Companies, and, to the utmost of my power, promote their recovery, their strength and growth. Thereupon I became President of these Companies and have remained with them ever since.

After becoming a Senator and Leader of the Government in the Senate in February, 1932, I still continued residence in Toronto, moving back and forth to Ottawa as Senate duties demanded. Fortunately, there were at my disposal men of loyalty and capacity, and these men, properly placed and encouraged, have been instrumental, as time went on, in creating and seizing opportunities, and thus in restoring, advancing and enlarging the area and scope of our Companies' activities and the fortunes of shareholders therein.

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All this is noted down only for such use as in your very best judgment you think it right to make. It is most important that you know many things that you will probably consider have no place in a biography, but which at least will guard you against error and misconception.

Needless to say, the briefs which I had accepted, looking to a renewal of law practice, were returned.

To the above might be added another personal word. My own fortunes reached a very low ebb in 1932. What success I have attained has been practically entirely since that time.

I think it was in 1931 that the Hon. George S. Henry, then Premier of Ontario, asked me if I would accept a position as member of the Hydro Commission of Ontario. Prior to his approach I had not the slightest thought of seeking any duties beyond those already undertaken at 347 Bay Street. However, there did not seem to be any reason why I should not accede to Mr. Henry's request, and I accepted.

When Mr. Bennett, early in 1932, and before Mr. Evans' death, asked me to take on Government Leadership in the Senate, the proposal came as a surprise. It may seem strange, but there was not in my breast any desire whatever to return to public life--rather the contrary. I said so sincerely to Mr. Bennett. Without question he was offering me something worthy and suitable, and was anxious that I accept. I told him before leaving that my first obligation in respect of public duties was to Mr. Henry and that I would not consider going to the Senate, and especially taking Leadership therein, without Mr. Henry's approval. This approval I sought from the Ontario Premier two or three days later and it was readily accorded. On being sworn in as Senator and being accepted as Conservative leader, very soon the whole subject of the Beauharnois investigation and the complicity of certain Senators in what was known as the Beauharnois scandal became a matter for debate. I was not a member of the Committee which was at once appointed to enquire into the question of guilt or innocence of these three Senators, but when the Committee's Report came in, I, of course, had to assume my responsibility and take a stand. The stand I took and the reasons therefor are fully reflected in my speech on the subject appearing in "U and U" at page 207. Though I, myself, always regarded the speech as embodying only a fair presentation of facts and of inevitable conclusions therefrom, it is certain that from that day on an opportunity was eagerly sought by certain political foes to make a retaliating attack on me. There is no doubt whatever (no one could have

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any doubt who was present during hearings of the Latchford-Smith Commission regarding the Ontario Power Service Company and Hydro, which hearing took place in the Summer of 1934) that my enemies hoped to be able to get revenge before this Commission for my arraignment of Senators W. L. McDougald and Andrew Haydon in the Senate in 1932. Quotations were made more than once, by Counsel for the Hepburn Government, from my Senate speech on Beauharnois.

This brings me to an outline of the aspersions leading to the appointment of the Latchford-Smith Commission and to the conduct and results of that investigation.

## Membership Hydro-Electric Power Commission

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Membership Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario

In June, 1931, the Hon. George Henry, then Premier of Ontario, asked to see me, the purpose of his request turning out to be to enquire whether I would be willing to accept a post as member of the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario. At that time the head of our organization here (Mr. W. W. Evans) was well and vigorous. He had already developed, with my assistance, a very extensive expansion programme. By the middle of 1931, and, indeed, for a year and a half before that, there was no atmosphere prevailing in this country, or, indeed, in the country to the South, where further expansion could take place. Practically all businesses, and universally all financial businesses, were having the toughest kind of going, and in many cases were fighting for their lives. I knew, therefore, that I would be able to give such time as might be necessary for the efficient discharge of my duties as Commissioner. Mr. Evans, whom I consulted, agreed that such was the case, and I accordingly told Mr. Henry I would accept.

The Hydro organization had grown into great strength in the Province. Being quite certain from past experience and from the history of similar institutions that there was still need, and plenty of room, for further growth, orders had some time before been placed with Companies engaged in power production and with owners of power sites capable of production, for quite substantial blocks of power, deliveries to be spread over long periods of time and in most cases enlarging throughout the earlier years of the contract. All this in the way of orders for power had been placed before I became a member of the Commission. I went carefully over these contracts and the history of the negotiations and had not the slightest question as to the bona fides of those negotiations, and, indeed, the skill with which such were conducted on the part of Hydro officers and the Commission, and that these contracts were wholly justified at the time of their conception and consummation.

The Chairman of the Board had been for some time the Hon. Robert Cooke, a Member without Portfolio in the Government of Mr. Henry. (This had been the practice, except in case of Mr. Magrath, as to appointment of Chairmen ever since the Hydro Commission had been founded many years before.) Mr. Cooke was an honest, industrious and, within limits, of course, a competent man. He had had experience in auditing and accounting and had spent much of his life in

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our Provincial Legislature. I was quite impressed with his grasp of the Hydro situation, his complete understanding of Hydro accounting and his whole-hearted devotion to the affairs of the Commission. The other member was Mr. Charles A. Maguire, a former Mayor of Toronto and a thoroughly honourable and highly-regarded citizen. Both had been members for some years.

When I received appointment we were, of course, in the midst of the depression. Demand for power had eased in some measure and certainly there was not that growth of industry which had been anticipated and, consequently, of power required. The depression into which this country, and, indeed, virtually the whold world had plunged, was such that no institution depending on business activity could possibly escape severe strain. Hydro (the single name by which the whole Hydro organisation in Ontario had become known) was, however, very far from being in financial difficulties. Its Balance Sheet position was excellent; its earnings still were good; all that could justly be said was that there was a substantial surplus of power under purchase. In this connection it must be kept in mind that power orders have to be given long years before the actual product is expected to be delivered. Installation takes time, and a lot of time; and further, before installation even begins, negotiations looking toward agreement for purchase of power and consequently the commencement of installation, usually consume months and sometimes years. Electric current cannot be bought as needed like sugar or flour. Estimates based on past experience and future prospects must be made, and these estimates, like all others in human affairs, are almost bound to be wrong in a measure, on one side or on the other. The depression made every estimate wrong for the period of such depression.

The Henry Government called a General Election in the early Summer of 1934. Meantime, as indicated elsewhere in these notes, I had become a Senator and Leader of the Government in the Senate, in March 1932. This position which to my own surprise I was requested to take by Mr. Bennett, I did not accept until after consultation with Mr. Henry, and obtaining his agreement that such would not interfere with my duties as Hydro Commissioner; and that he had no objection to my accepting. As such Leader, the first big task ( as it subsequently developed) I had to discharge was initiated by having the Senate create a Committee to investigate certain charges which had

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been made against three Members of that House, implicating them in misconduct with respect to a grant of rights at Beauharnois for power development from the St. Lawrence River. These charges had already been presented before I was Senator, in the report to Parliament of a House of Commons Committee of investigation (known as the Beauharnois Committee) which Committee had sat during the previous (1931) Session under Chairmanship of Hon. W. A. Gordon.

When, later on, the report of this Senate Committee was received, it became my duty to address the Senate on a Motion of the Chairman for acceptance of his Committee's finding. The speech in which I discharged this duty appears in "Unrevised and Unrepented", page 207. I introduce this subject now, because there is no question whatever but that the strong terms of the indictment I levelled against two of the implicated Senators (Messrs. Hayden & McDougald) was undoubtedly the main cause of an attack upon me in 1934 in respect of what was described as my misconduct as a Hydro Commissioner.

The Provincial Election in Ontario (1934) was mainly characterised by a violent assault on the Hydro Electric Power Commission, the principal and indeed only charge being that it had over-bought power to the extent of almost unnumbered millions of dollars in cost and had contracts for power outstanding, away beyond what Hydro needed or ever would need in the history of Ontario. These charges were exploited on the stump by Mr. M. F. Hepburn, who had become Liberal Leader in Ontario, and by his friend, Mr. Arthur G. Slaght, later Liberal M. P. for Parry Sound in the Dominion House, who, together, were the outstanding opposition gladiators of this Provincial campaign, and whose attack on Hydro and the Hydro Commissioners was reckless to the last degree.

I, of course, took no part in the Ontario campaign. Indeed, some months before, feeling that my presence on the Hydro (after the storm was turned against me following my speech on the Beauharnois Committee Report) had become in the nature of an embarrassment to the Government, I had resigned as Hydro Commissioner. Before doing so, I went to Mr. Henry and gave him the strongest possible assurances that I had not the least fear of any investigation into my conduct (or for that matter, into the conduct of the whole Commission), and that if such took place he need have no worries whatever about

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my record. I knew I had used the utmost care at every stage, and, therefore, assured him that whatever took place he need have no anxieties whatever.

The Hepburn Liberal Opposition won the election by a substantial majority, and I think it was the very next morning after formation of a new Government that an Order-in-Council was put through, authorising an investigation by Royal Commission into the conduct of the Hydro Commission (already dismissed) as respects its power contracts, and especially as respects its relationship to one of the Companies with which it had made contracts, viz., the Ontario Power Service Company. The conduct of the former Commissioners in general was made the subject of enquiry. In this connection I want to emphasise particularly that no specific charges whatever were levelled against any of us by anyone who made himself responsible for proving his charges. Indeed, no specified wrongful act was even alleged. What was done was to appoint two outstanding Liberal politicians who had become Judges, and authorise them to examine myself and the other Commissioners and as well members of the outgoing Government and all concerned, on oath--not with respect to any definite charges of any kind but just to find out if they could not discover something wrong, in a general fishing expedition where those representing the new Government and representing the new Hydro Commission which had taken our places were assisted by an array of Counsel paid for by the Province and by the new Commission, and where we, in respect of our conduct in a public capacity, were compelled to provide our own defence, our own Counsel, and pay all our costs ourselves.

The Royal Commissioners appointed were Mr. Justice F. R. Latchford, (now deceased) a Judge who had been used before for similar work by a previous Administration (the Drury Government) and whose bias, and, indeed, hostility, were so pronounced that, in respect at least to his conduct off the Bench, it was worse than hyprocisy to describe him as a Judge. The other appointee was Mr. Justice Smith. Before his appointment to the Supreme Court Bench by the Government of Mr. King, he had been Liberal Member for Cornwall in the Dominion House through a period during which I was a Member at Ottawa. I knew him then, but not well. Admittedly I knew nothing at all against him and had reason to expect better conduct on his part than that of which he became author when associated with Judge Latchford on this Commission.

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Immediately the Hepburn Government took office, all members of the Hydro Commission were, as already stated, fired and a new Commission, headed by the "Globe" Editor, was appointed. This Royal Commission met before any of the public even knew that it existed; certainly before I knew. Without any notice whatever to those who were put on trial and who were to be assailed, it held a meeting and at this meeting issued orders for the production of all documents on files of the Hydro Power Commission of Ontario bearing in any way whatsoever on various things set out in the order. This was done so that all these documents (which I was afterwards informed took several trucks to carry down to Osgoode Hall) should be taken out of their files and kept under command of these two investigating Commissioners. Why this astounding step was taken will appear in the succeeding paragraph.

While the campaign and accompanying tirade against the Hydro Commission were being carried on in Ontario, my name was besmirched ad infinitum. I was still Government Leader in the Senate and a member of the Bennett Administration without Portfolio. On April 6, 1933, I rose in the Senate and called attention to the charges being made against me; to the fact that these charges, though vague and general, involved my honour as a public man and this at a time when I held, with respect to the Senate, its most important office and responsibility. I <u>denied</u> in the most comprehensive and emphatic terms every charge or innuendo of wrongdoing of whatever character. I emphasized that the Senate had undoubted right, while such charges filled the air, to make enquiry itself into the conduct of its Leader, and went on to say that I would find no fault whatever, and indeed would welcome such enquiry, if it should decide to make one. No such step was ever taken. In fact, one man on the Liberal side--a former Minister in the Government of Mr. King--came over to tell me that in his opinion there was nothing whatever in the allegations.

Further, I had urged very strongly on Mr. Bennett personally, on repeated visits to his office, that when a member of his Government was charged, as I had been, with conduct certainly unbecoming a Minister, it was the duty of his Government to initiate a Judicial enquiry itself. As a former Prime Minister and now Leader of the Upper House, I felt, and pressed

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upon him, that I was entitled to an enquiry by a Judge ofthe Supreme Court of Canada, and, indeed, by the Chief Justice if he would accept and undertake the task. Two or three times anyway I visited Mr. Bennett with this request, and pressed upon him my contention by letters as well. I told him I would make no condition as to who should be appointed--any Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada would suit me whether such Judge had been placed on the Bench by a Liberal Government or a Conservative Government.

Mr. Bennett plainly had no belief whatever in the bona fides of the allegations and I found it most difficult to get him interested. However, finally he acted, and, having approached the Chief Justice, Sir Lyman Duff, prevailed upon him to accept appointment. This pleased me very much. Sir Lyman Duff, however, very shortly after accepting, went down somewhere into the State of Maine for a holiday, intending upon his return totake up his duties as Commissioner enquiring into my conduct. While Sir Lyman was absent, the two appointees of Mr. Hepburn positively rushed to their task and hastened to corral all documents, papers, letters, etc., on file in the Hydro, with the result, and no doubt, intent, that these could not be made available to Sir Lyman Duff or to any other Judge to enable him to make investigation into my conduct. Very manifestly it was the resolve of Justices Latchford and Smith (and as well of the politicians who chose them) that they, and they alone, would do the investigating into me. After this was done, Sir Lyman, as soon as he returned from his holiday, announced that as an enquiry into the same matter as that committed to him was to be conducted by two appointees of the Hepburn Government, there was no object in his going on with an investigation into my conduct as well. Frankly I was not satisfied with this explanation by Sir Lyman Duff of his failure to proceed with his Commission. Under the circumstances (very peculiar and protruding) I think he should have acted on his undertaking and at least organised his enquiry before absenting himself from Canada.

The enquiry (by Latchford and Smith) itself was an awful performance. Outside of certainly one meeting (and I think more than one) held behind my back and behind the backs of all others who were to be attacked, the Commission's hearings continued from July 13th to August 23rd inclusive.

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Not only my own time, which certainly was fully absorbed in taking care of the business organisation of which I was then head and for which I had had chief responsibility since July 1932, was completely taken up with those hearings, but as well, the time of a large number of employees of our organisation, who along with myself were under subpoena.

I was the first witness called and was kept in the box under what seemed interminable examination. The same, though to a lesser degree, applied to the others under investigation, including the Counsel for Hydro, Mr. Lucas, the Chief Engineer, Dr. Gaby, and also leading members of the defeated Government. There was nothing difficult for me as a witness and nothing especially difficult in acting as my own Counsel on this investigation, except its unconscionable length. Time after time throughout the proceedings Counsel for the Ontario Government would refer to my speech against Senators McDougald and Haydon in the Beauharnois case, and quotations would be made from it defining standards of public conduct. I would then be asked how I would like, in the present investigation and in respect of my own conduct on Hydro, to be judged by these standards. My answer was that I was ready to have applied to myself every standard I had ever set up, no matter how severe they were considered to be, and if Counsel wished to make those standards still more severe than I had expressed them, I was still ready to have my conduct on Hydro judged accordingly.

In this connection I refer you to two speeches which appear in Senate Debates--the first on April 6, 1933, and the second on January 17, 1935. The point, if there was any real point, at issue was whether or not Investment Companies managed by Canadian General Securities Limited (of which latter Company I had become President on the death of Mr. Evans in July 1932) were justified in purchasing (or selling) Bonds of the Ontario Power Service Corporation. My preliminary remark is that these Bonds were bought just in the ordinary way of business, and, indeed, quite small amounts were bought relative to other investments made. This Ontario Power Service Company had found itself unable to carry out its undertaking away up in Northern Ontario to establish a power plant for the production of electric power. Difficult times which came with the depression resulted, in a word, in the insolvency of the Company. The plant to be constructed was situated away out of range of organized municipalities of the Province, in which latter area alone the Hydro Electric Power Commission, acting for, and trustee of, those municipalities, distributed power. The former Ontario Government, however, thought it in the

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interests of the Province not to see this enterprise go down, because of undoubted need for power in this outlying area, and decided if they could get the property at a fair price they would take it over. The Government, through I think Mr. Henry and Mr. Charles McCrea, chiefly, carried on negotiations with the Bondholders or with a committee representing Bondholders, to see what arrangement they could make for buying the outstanding bonds. Once they got those bonds, of course, they could probably make similar or better terms with respect to other unsecured indebtedness and then take over by means of foreclosure all property mortgaged to secure the bonds. I had nothing whatever to do--nor had anyone in our organization or on our behalf--with the selection of the committee to negotiate with Government representatives for sale of the bonds, and Hydro itself had nothing whatever to do with such negotiations nor were any of us on such Committee. They were carried on by the Ontario Government distinct from Hydro, as explained above, because the operation was to be in an area where there were no municipalities and which was, therefore, outside the range of regular Hydro operation. They were carried on by such Government with a Committee representing bondholders chosen without the slightest reference to myself or to anyone in our companies. I did not, and do not even yet, know who they were. You will see from this that it was the Government of Ontario who negotiated the price with the bondholders. It took a long time to do so and the Ontario Ministers drove a hard bargain--in my judgment, harder than they could equitably justify.

When the Government had completed their bargain, they made request of the Hydro Commission to perform the executive act of establishing the Province of Ontario in ownership by getting all bonds in at the agreed price (60¢ on the dollar) and thereafter, having established the Province through foreclosure as owner, to complete all installations and proceed, but as Government agent to sell and distribute the power produced. In a word, the whole responsibility for setting of price and buying the property was the Government's,,distinct from Hydro. Hydro was by agreement specifically indemnified by the Government from all possible loss in connection with the whole operation--it was entirely a Government venture and not a Hydro venture in any sense whatever. It follows from this that Hydro Commissioners had no Trusteeship in respect of negotiations; in fact, they had nothing to do with such negotiations. If Hydro had been conducting them and I a member of the Hydro, I would have special knowledge as to what was likely to be paid, but

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Hydro wasn't conducting them; Hydro wasn't in it in any way whatever. I had no such knowledge and could get no such knowledge. Therefore, we and our Investment Companies had every right to purchase them as and if we wanted to, even when negotiations were on. We were not debarred because I was a Hydro Commissioner and principal officer of the Managing Company which did our investing.

As a matter of fact though, as soon as I heard about the Government negotiating to take over the bonds, I gave instructions that from that moment on none of our companies was to buy a single bond or sell a single bond. This instruction, unfortunately, was broken in one, and only one, instance, as respects which evidence was fully given, in a purchase for Fourth Canadian General Investment Trust Limited of a bond for $5,000.00. It was an officer junior to myself (of Canadian General Securities Limited) who made the purchase. As the evidence showed, as soon as he gave the order he was warned by the C. G. S. market clerk of my instructions that none were to be bought. This junior officer was convinced that I was under no necessity to give such an instruction, and he just took a chance. When I heard of the purchase, I immediately ordered the bonds sold and they were sold--from memory, I think, at a small loss. Certainly if there was any gain it was negligible.

In my evidence I established all these contentions without even any real attempt being made to dispute my position, and, when asked by Mr. Slaght why, if I thought I was not in any way hampered from having our companies buy, I gave orders that they should not buy during the negotiations, my answer was that I thought the situation was such that there would be people unfair enough to try to represent my conduct as improper, and I added to Mr. Slaght that my judgment in that respect had turned out to be right--the implication being that he was the man who was guilty of such unfairness. As a matter of plain common sense, nobody on earth could have complained if we had bought bonds quite freely during those negotiations, because we knew nothing of what would be paid any more than anybody else. It was manifestly a surprise (if not disappointment) to all concerned to hear that I had given orders against any purchase and that these orders had in practically every detail been carried out.

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After the investigation was over, TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT, which some months before had sided with Mr. Slaght in his ravings about my so-called misconduct with respect to Ontario Power Service bonds, and had a real run-in with me personally as a result (see my letter in SATURDAY NIGHT, which appeared some time in 1933), was decent enough to say that I had come out of the whole thing even whiter than when I went in.

If you ever want to discuss with me the report of the Commission, I will be only too glad to entertain you on the subject.

I should have mentioned above that I personally had not a single bond of Ontario Power Service Company at any time. The whole cry was a lot of junk. It cost the Province tens of thousands and it cost us a lot of money too. Not one of us concerned--or charged, if you like to use the word--ever got hold of the full Commission report. It came out long after the enquiry closed, and on the floor of the Legislature the Hon. George Henry declared on his responsibility as a Member of the House that Mr. Justice Smith had held up the issue of the Report and had, indeed, refused to sign it and never did sign it until his son, Arnold Smith, was first appointed at a good salary by the Hepburn Government an officer of the Ontario Liquor Control Board. Mr. Hepburn rose to warn Mr. Henry that he was making a very serious charge. Mr. Henry stuck to his guns and said that his words were entirely true. The charge was never denied by Mr. Justice Smith, or so far as I can recall, by anybody. Anyway, the Latchford-Smith report was legal bunkum. This is indicated and made pretty clear by my speech in the Senate of January 17, 1935. In that speech I read a letter I had written the Prime Minister (Mr. Bennett) dated January 4, 1935 and his reply dated January 7, 1935. Unless you have plenty of time for more malodorous humbug, these letters are about all you need in order to get at the utter inanity of such terms of the Latchford-Smith report as were allowed to reach us. If evidence given had shown us guilty of wrongdoing, we certainly would have been sued for damages: We never were. Personally I was hoping we would be.

Perhaps I should mention that I did have a Bond, not of Ontario Power Service Co. but of the Hydro Electric Power Commission. I think it was for $1,000 or a little more. It had nothing to do with the Ontario Power Service matter in any way, having been bought long before, but while I was a Commissioner of Hydro. Even Latchford had to admit that I had a perfect right to buy it if I wanted to, though Slaght affected to be terribly scandalized at

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its purchase by a Hydro Commissioner. If Slaght was right in this, then it would be an unethical act--indeed, one of business immorality--if a member of a Government of Canada were to buy a Victory Bond. Such a purchase in my time at least, was considered a slight indication of patriotism.

You will see in my letter to Mr. Bennett that, though being put on trial for conduct which was part of my public duties as a Hydro Commissioner, I was refused even an undertaking by the Commissioners that they would recommend that Counsel be assigned to me. The man who made the application for me was Mr. Percy Gordon, who soon became Hon. Mr. Justice Gordon and is still Judge of the Court of Appeal of Saskatchewan. Of course, I would have had no such right at all but for the fact that until at least found otherwise my conduct in all matters complained of was in discharge of public duties. The same principle should have entitled other members of the Commission and of the former Government to be supplied with Counsel.

If a Government can put every member of a previous Government on trial, or every important officer or Commissioner of a previous Government, on trial whenever it wishes, no one taking responsibility for charges made, and no one making specific charges at all, and then can compel them not only to give all their time for as long as Royal Commissioners desire to demand that time (such Commissioners being paid high fees for their services as such) and then can as well put them in the witness box to prove their own guilt, put all their employees in the witness box and virtually disintegrate their business, no one taking the least responsibility for recompense, it is sheer pretense to call this country free. This cannot be done with a prisoner charged with crime: nothing approaching it can be done.

As a last notation, it may be worthwhile to recall that, later on, while making a speech in my support in 1942 when I had again become Leader of the Conservative Party and as such was contesting South York, Mr. Hepburn frankly stated that he had been entirely wrong in his attacks on me and had been misled throughout by his then Attorney-General, the present Senator Roebuck. I have not the least doubt that he was misled by Senator Roebuck, but this does not acquit him nor by any means fully explain his own conduct.

An after-thought is worth recording, though it does not do me either good or harm; It was in black days that the Government of George Henry decided to take over, if it could at a reasonable price, the Ontario Power Service property. The Commission found that the price paid for the Bonds--sixty cents on the dollar--had no relation to their value whatever and was just

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paid because of the needs or appeal of the Bondholders. It very soon turned out that no Government ever made as advantageous a purchase in the history of this Province or any other Province. In fact (though, of course, a much smaller transaction) it was, relatively I think, more a gainful deal than the purchase of the Suez Canal shares by Disraeli. The Ontario Treasury was ahead by millions on the purchase--and many millions. The details I got verbally from the former Chief Engineer, Mr. Gaby, in his lifetime, but they would still be ascertainable at the office of the Hydro Commissioner here. If ever there was an unconscionable bargain driven against bondholders or against anybody, it was driven on the taking over of these bonds. No doubt the Government just had to make an unconscionable bargain in those depression days. When the word "millions" is used it does not mean two or three; I feel confident I would be right in using the words tens of millions. Further, instead of the Hepburn crowd being vindicated on their claim that the power found purchased when they went into power was more than the Province would ever need, the fact is that it was only a very short time until twice the amount of power then under control of Hydro was necessary. Now it is, I think, far greater than that. Meantime, though, although the Courts held that the contracts with the power development companies were valid at law and honestly negotiated, the Hepburn Government had cancelled them by legislation put through the Ontario House, and stamped the fair name of Ontario with the shame of repudiation forever. Ontario, the richest of our Provinces, was the first to repudiate. Ontario people, if they are men, can only look upon the whole repudiation performance as not only shameful, but stupid.

In my comparatively short term as Hydro Commissinner I was able to render worthwhile service, due to my investment and financial experience. The Hydro had a very large issue of bonds payable in American currency falling due. The subject was brought up before the Commission by myself, and I took the leading part in urging that we should again borrow American funds with which to pay these bonds. We were able to do so at a very reasonable rate of interest for that time--5%--from a Canadian company doing heavy business in the U. S. U. S. funds were, I think, at a high premium not much under 20%. This indebtedness to the Canadian Company, in American funds, which we incurred, Hydro was later able to discharge with American funds at par or better.

Further, we had indebtedness payable in sterling in a very large sum as well. Sterling was at an important discount. I principally prevailed on Hydro to pre-pay these bonds, getting advantage of the discount. The borrowing of the funds to do so proved exceedingly profitable, because the discount amounted

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to a large sum. The total saving to Hydro on the two transactions ran something in the neighbourhood of $1,600,000. I do not think it would be very good form to be giving such details in a biography. I was tempted to mention them in my evidence before the Commission, but restrained myself.

On my way home from Australia at the end of 1934, word reached me that an action had been entered by the new Hydro Commission, in the Ontario Supreme Court, against myself and Mr. Maguire of the former Commission, and against Mr. Lucas, Counsel for the Commission, and also against Dr. F. A. Gaby, Chief Engineer. This was done at the instance of the then Attorney-General of Ontario, Hon. A. W. Roebuck.

Some considerable time before, a steady stream of attacks upon Hydro had come from the United States. Newspapers carried many news despatches, and doubtless also editorial or other comments were founded upon them, making reckless and serious criticism of the conduct of the enterprise--all tending to affect Hydro's general credit as well as reputation. It was decided to get to the source of this criticism if possible, and a reputable firm of U. S. detectives was engaged for this purpose. I do not think I was on Hydro at the time this decision was made--certainly I was not present at the time of the decision. What the terms of the report were I do not know, because I must have been off the Hydro entirely before it was received. Certainly I had ceased to be a member when payment was authorized to the detective firm. It cost something between four and five thousand dollars. This was the sum for which suit was entered for recovery, the plea being that Hydro had no power to employ this detective firm and had no authority to pay its bill, and consequently that everyone concerned in the employment and in payment of the bill was compellable to return the money to Hydro's treasury.

Mr. J. R. Cartwright, K. C., acted for Messrs. Lucas, Maguire and myself, and Mr. W. N. Tilley, K. C., for Dr. Gaby. The Deputy Attorney-General, Mr. Humphries, was acting for the new Hydro Commission, along with Hydro's own Counsel.

We defendants, of course, pleaded that we--that is, those members who acted--had ample authority to engage the firm and to pay them, and in doing so were acting faithfully in discharge of our duties. From the very beginning we tried to get the case on to trial, but were blocked by Counsel for Hydro, or for the Government, at every stage. One reason after the other was given for failure to

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proceed,--mostly the Deputy Attorney-General pleaded overwork. It must have been 1937 before we were able to get adjudication in Court. The case came up before Mr. Justice Rose, whom personally I had not known before though he had been upon the Bench for many, many years. Needless to add, even had the claims of the Plaintiffs as to lack of authority been correct, there was no excuse for suing me. I had had nothing to do with the matter, and this they knew quite well, for it would be shown on the minutes. Obviously Mr. Roebuck wanted headlines in the newspapers to do me all harm possible--at least I am incapable of thinking of any other reason for including me as defendant.

At the hearing finally, Senator Salter Hayden, a Liberal Senator and a Toronto lawyer of repute, was acting for the Plaintiffs. He conducted his part of the hearing fairly and creditably. Mr. Cartwright for myself and for Messrs. Lucas and Maguire, said very little. He didn't need to. He asked very few questions of any witness. I insisted finally on going in the box myself, and, of course, had no difficulty with the few questions asked. While stating, as was proper, that I had no part in the engagement of the detectives and no part in paying them, I went on to say (for it was for this purpose I insisted on being a witness) that while not present, and having no part in the affair, I would have supported it had I been there, under the circumstances of the time. Finally, on being dismissed, I took occasion to ask Counsel for the Hydro (Mr. Hayden) if he could explain to the Court why my name had been included as defendant. His answer was: "You will have to ask somebody else."

Immediately the case was through, Judge Rose gave Judgment for all four defendants and charged all costs against the Plaintiffs. Not only did he do this, but he levelled serious and cogent criticism against the new Hydro Commission for launching the action, and described its allegations in Statements of Claim as not only unjustified but cruel.

In addition to what has been recited above, references were made in the House by Premier Hepburn more than once to the investment organizations of which I was the head, and whose securities of course were badly depleted in value due to the long and unprecedented collapse of market quotations. I knew I had been guilty of no misconduct whatever in the discharge of my managerial duties, but was quite conscious that publicity incident to anything in the nature of an investigation would itself do tremendous harm to our shareholders and our organization. There were rumours of such investigation, and Premier Hepburn, at least once on the floor of the House, and I think more than once, stated definitely

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that such was going to be made. For some reason, none was ever made. For this I was very glad, on account of my solicitude for the shareholders who already had lost heavily in the diminished value of their holdings.

It is quite aside from all that is recited above (but necessary for you to know) that although the value of shareholders' assets in our concerns went down drastically to only a fraction of what had been invested therein, as did that in all similar concerns throughout the Dominion (including one managed by Mr. Roebuck), I was able, by years of application, to see all these values restored (and more than restored) in every company except one--the smallest of all--Fourth Canadian General Investment Trust Limited. This we were not able to hold up, though we made great sacrifices to do so, but we did do something which I have not heard of any others doing:--We gave to every shareholder a junior interest in the Managing Company, so that if all went well there would be at least something for every shareholder of this unfortunate concern. This also has turned out well, and each shareholder of Fourth Canadian General Investment Trust has seen his interest in the Managing Company become relatively substantial, and I have certainly not given up hope that even these shareholders (that is, those who had not sold their interest) will yet get value in full back again. Such conduct was entirely voluntary on the part of the managing concern. There may have been others who acted similarly, but if so, I do not know of them. You may depend upon it, there has been nothing unworthy or discreditable related to all the business operations in which I have borne a leading part--quite the contrary.

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## 1918 IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

As respects the Conference of 1918, beginning (from memory) near the end of April and continuing for several weeks, I attended with Sir Robert Borden and was present from its opening until very near its close. Certain of the discussions warranted my intervention, these having to do with subjects affecting Canada with which I was especially familiar, but, of course, the major and by far the major burden of Canada's part in this Conference was borne by Sir Robert Borden. Perhaps a comment as to the main impressions I still have of it would be worthwhile.

Right Hon. David Lloyd George was Prime Minister and presided throughout. Botha of South Africa was present for his country, and at least toward the end, General Smuts was there as well. Hughes was chief representative from Australia and Massey from New Zealand. Newfoundland was represented by Mr. Lloyd. Other eminent members of the British Government were present throughout, alternating from time to time.

These were days when clouds were all around us. There seemed scarcely a ray of light to penetrate the dark shadows. Our morning opened with news from the battlefronts, chiefly from France, and this news seemed never to be good. I well remember the daily anxiety of us Canadian delegates as to the size of the German forces immediately opposite our Canadian Divisions in France, and enquiries were made on each successive morning as to whether any proof had come of members of German divisions known to have been stationed directly against ours on the battlefront have been identified among prisoners taken by non-Canadian forces, thus establishing them as having been moved to other sections of the line, where pressure was greater and where the struggle was raging at its highest. Any such evidence of the enemy thus calling for aid from different sections, and especially from those opposite our men, was considered as something in the nature of relief. It must be said, though, that the news was almost entirely unfavourable. Associated with such melancholy reflections, however, one reports with pride that there was no feeling of dismay or even a symptom of irresolution. These words applied, and applied without reservation, to members of the British Government and representatives of all Dominions. Mr. Lloyd George himself, whatever else he might have lacked, had beaming from his own personality an unending inspiration. Vitality of body and spirit was

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always at an incomparable height in the British Premier. This vitality was certainly a precious and indispensable possession throughout these tense and sombre weeks. Lloyd George had not everything that makes for greatness, but this priceless power he did possess, and his country reaped the reward.

I had considerable contact with Lord Curzon. He was a man of strength of character, of wide scholarship, of prodigious industry and one who sincerely believed that a hard-working and devoted aristocracy was not a sign of national decay. His presentation of a Foreign Office review, or, indeed, of an argument on any subject, was always classic in construction and impressive in its workmanship. His gifts were such that in the generation to which he belonged it had probably been a mistake on his part to accept a Peerage. His capacity for work was extraordinary. Growing out of this it is not improbable that he failed to develop a power of delegation. I remember well being informed that he managed his domestic establishment with the same thoroughness and passion for detail as he exhibited in public affairs. He even engaged and personally paid his own servants.

Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain was a member sitting frequently at this Imperial Conference. He did not impress me as possessed of the strong and resourceful personality which characterised his father, but he was a thoroughgoing, honourable Englishman of good ability and devoted to the service of his country. His interventions in the Conference were carefully prepared and his contentions well supported. At that time his brother, Neville Chamberlain, had not, I think, reached the House--at all events he had not reached the Cabinet.

The figure who impressed me most in 1918 was that of Winston Churchill. He was then suffering from the consequences of failure of his brilliant scheme to short-circuit the enemy and reach an early and triumphant end of the war by forcing the Dardanelles. This venture cost him the loss of his portfolio as First Lord of the Admiralty and resulted in his resignation from the Administration and actual participation in the conflict in France as Colonel of a Regiment. For many months he had braved all the dangers and hardships incident to trench warfare, and, as I was informed, not a few added perils which his insatiable appetite for adventure had brought upon himself. Finally, however, Mr. Lloyd George had brought him back and placed him in a minor office in the Administration--Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

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This meeting in London was the occasion of my first visit to the Old Land, and it proved as well to be the darkest period for Britain of the First Great War. I, myself, had no interest in driving around to see the country. My thoughts were centred on the conflict. There did come an occasion when it was possible for me to get across the Channel and visit quite a number of Regiments from Canada who were at the time either engaged in battle or under definite apprehension of immediate engagement. It proved possible to see a larger number of our officers and men than I had expected to see, but, of course, I tried sealously to get in touch with those from my own constituency and others whom I knew. I was able to see my brother, Edward, who was a private in Infantry, and the joy of finding him well and strong was itself enough to make that trip worthwhile. A great part of his service in France consisted of machine-gun operation.

I remember addressing soldiers on some special occasion--I think it was a sports event. The principal speech on this occasion was made by Sir Robert Borden.

When the work of the Conference was over I immediately boarded ship for home. It became possible on the journey back to see at last some signs of returning joy, because the war news we received by cable was of a most encouraging kind--in fact, the first rays of light which shone from the battlefields of the First Great War came during those hot days of late July and early August when we were dodging submarines on our way back to Canada.

Before concluding my references to the personnel of the Conference, appropriate mention should be made of Lord Birkenhead. No one could sit in the company of this man and listen to his observations without being impressed, indeed, arrested, by his brilliance. His intellectual eminence was always in evidence--indeed, it protruded from every pore. He seemed to get command of a subject almost instantaneously and was ever able to support his judgment with almost startling cogency and brevity. His mind had the virility of Churchill's. He was equally capable of intense application, but appears to have lacked that insatiable appetite for toil, or rather, perhaps, that tenacity of character which carried his friend Churchill through long decades of tremendous achievement to undying fame. In simpler words, he did not succeed in directing his destiny with the wisdom which commanded the life of Churchill.

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Though he (Churchill) had visited Canada early in the century (1901) I had not seen him until the Imperial Conference of 1918. In this he did not take much part, but did take occasion to speak in my hearing about twice. Further, it was my good fortune to be invited to luncheon at his home, and there I had the advantage of as interesting and inspiring a conversation as I had ever before enjoyed. Well do I remember being seated in the living room at the request of Mrs. Churchill, pending Winston's arrival, and observing to her that a painting of her husband on the wall left upon me the impression of a man half as old again as he was. She explained that the painting was done while he was suffering the pains of that bitterest disappointment of his life--the failure of his Gallipoli project--and that it did full justice to his appearance at the time. It is always a source of gratification to me to remember that, though by no means qualified to judge of military or naval strategy, I was always attracted by what seemed to me the soundness of Mr.Churchill's conception with respect to this Gallipoli enterprise. Its failure was in no way traceable to any defect in his plan; it was traceable solely to excessive caution inherent in a leadership which at the time distrusted this brilliant man, and in a consequent inadequacy of execution. Churchill paid the penalty, but Churchill, as later military authorities have almost unanimously agreed, was not the man at fault. If his idea had been seized with befitting imagination and developed with vigour, it would have shortened the war by two years. From my judgment of Winston Churchill formed at the Conference of 1918, I have never found reason to depart.

Many years before--in 1912--I had sincerely admired and vigorously defended a memorandum which he prepared at the request of the Government of Canada setting out what in his judgment was the best direction in which Canada could enhance (having regard to the rising German menace) the strength and efficacy of Britain's fleet. For this memorandum he was bitterly reviled by many on the floor of the Canadian House of Commons. It can be added, though, that quite a number of those who vilified him then, became his ardent admirers in later years. Mr. Churchill was right in the memorandum of 1912; he was right in his Gallipoli project; just as right in both as he proved to be through the long discouraging years of the 30's when, alone and unloved, he tried to rouse Britain to her peril.

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Of the latter it might also be added that while he was not without faults; while, in particular, he was capable of a rudeness both inappropriate and unmerited, he was equally incapable of anything even remotely verging on dishonour. He was as good as his word under all conditions and with all men.

I regret not having been able to form the same judgment of Mr. Lloyd George. (not for publication).

The subject of the Conference should not be dismissed without a further reference to the Rt. Hon. Jan Christian Smuts. As already noted, I saw considerable of Mr. Smuts both at the War Cabinet of 1918 and at the London meeting in 1921. It was very manifest on both occasions that he enjoyed in really marvellous measure the confidence of all members of the British Government. No one could be present at discussions in which he took part without admiration both for his character and talents. He was able to bring help and guidance in what were and can still rightly be described as Imperial matters, transcending in value those which most other representatives at these meetings were able to supply. His fidelity to the true interests of the British Commonwealth was unquestioned, and in maintaining these true interests as the leading statesman of the Union of South Africa, he was no doubt bound to carry a heavier onus than that sustained by those who spoke for other Dominions. The whole Commonwealth, and, indeed, the whole world, were vastly better for the life of Smuts.

On the occasion of the 1918 Conference, or War Cabinet, I went over alone. The danger at that time of submarines was very great. I remember well being asked to call on His Majesty at Buckingham Palace and having had quite a chat. It was then that my formal admission took place to the Imperial Privy Council. Something of a ceremony is performed by the King in conferring this honour. His Majesty showed intense interest not only in Canada but in all matters of consequence wherever they might originate. What I noted chiefly was that only subjects of consequence seemed to have any place in his mind at all. One could not help but be impressed with the spirit of intense devotion to duty which burned within him. Then, and later on, I also met Queen Mary, but cannot remember what featured the conversation. She was a person of outstanding and impressive dignity and carriage, and no doubt is the same today.

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Lionel Curtis I got to know quite well. You, however, have read as much about him as I have and will agree that he has been a really worthwhile factor in the study of Empire problems. The last time I saw him was in 1938, I think. He was on the boat with my wife and myself between Vancouver and Victoria and I had a chat with him then. He was on his way to a meeting of the Institute of International Affairs to be held in Australia. A grandson of Edward Blake (Hume I think was his name) was also on board, bound for the same destination, but unfortunately met his death by drowning before his return.

Yes, I met Mr. Asquith, both in 1918 and 1921. I was at dinner at his house on my first visit and in company with Mrs. Meighen on the latter occasion. Though he said nothing derogatory about Lloyd George in my hearing, I was informed authoritatively that he felt very keenly his treatment at the latter's hands on the accession of Lloyd George to the Premiership. His wife, generally known as Margot, did not conceal her hostility. The fact is, though, I was much impressed with Asquith. True, he did not appeal to one as having the drive of Lloyd George, but undoubtedly he was his intellectual superior. I do not think I can recall any conversations with the dynamic Welshman from which I seemed to gain so much as from those with the great Asquith. The latter was extremely jealous of his reputation as a speaker, and I understand always had a rule conveyed by his secretary to those concerned that he was not to be called on at any function to speak unless he had had two weeks' notice. Presumably also there would be an exception in cases where he had been requested and specially agreed. I heard him speak at luncheons myself and an admirable master of diction he was.

It might be mentioned here that on the 4th July, 1918, I spoke at Westminster Hall, London (the name of the Hall is from memory only) at a function held in honour of Britain's ally, the United States. The only other speaker I remember taking part was Winston Churchill.

I also met Herbert Samuel and talked quite freely with him. He was a man of scholarship and great earnestness, and has had a fine career even though in some important subjects his judgment has not always been right.

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It is of interest to add that in 1918 at some function of consequence (the name of which is forgotten) I met and had quite a talk with John Morley. This was a fortunate occurrence for me, as Morley was very close to the end of his days. His mind showed not the least symptom of deterioration. I recall that he was rather small in stature, with a healthy English complexion. Morley had, as you know, refused to follow the Asquith Government, of which he had long been a member, into the First Great War. In this, of course, he was wrong, and after my talk with him I could not help but come to the conclusion that had he been younger and felt that he could measure up to the tasks which would have confronted him, he would have remained within the Cabinet.

On the same visit I was present at a dinner at which Lord Rosebery and the Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin (who many years before had been Minister of Agriculture) were present. I sat next to Lord Rosebery throughout the dinner, and on that account it certainly was a memorable evening. The topics were varied, and I cannot remember any discussion worth recording, but I do know that he had no criticism whatever of Government policies preceding and entering into the war. Though he did not say so, there seemed no doubt in my mind that he favoured Asquith rather than Lloyd George.

Another man of real importance in those days was the Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane. I met him and had talks with him on two or three occasions. He is the one whose celebrated pronouncement "Germany is my spiritual home," was quoted against him ad infinitum throughout the period of the First Great War. It hurt him undoubtedly, but there was more passion than reason in the adverse sentiment. Haldane was as loyal as any man in England, and, indeed, his handling of his task as War Minister just before the outbreak of hostilities was characterized by tremendous energy and great capacity.

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Lastly--Lord Northcliffe. I saw quite a lot of him in 1918 and remember spending a week-end with him at his home in Southern England. On entering my room for the night, I found on the pillow a photograph of His Lordship which still hangs in my home. He was an ambitious, ebullient Englishman, a master of publicity. Nevertheless, there is some truth in the comment made by Lloyd George when he was recommended to keep close to Lord Northcliffe--"That is very much like going for an evening stroll with a grasshopper."

I should have mentioned that in the previous year (1917) Lord Northcliffe was in Canada and was in attendance on the floor of the House of Commons when I was handling the Government end of debate in Committee on the Military Service Act. Apparently he was impressed by the part of my work which he witnessed, and urged me to go down and visit him in New York. He was then representing the British Government, from the standpoint of war operations, in the United States. I do not remember exactly what his title was. This invitation I accepted, and while in New York with him in the Fall, he insisted on sending me in his car on a visit to Theodore Roosevelt--he having made the necessary appointment with Roosevelt. This entailed a journey to Stamford, Connecticut, where the former President was taking exercises at "Jack Cooper's Health Farm," in order to reduce his weight. A special matter which excited the interest of Lord Northcliffe was that the name of my eldest son, born October 21, 1905, is Theodore Roosevelt Meighen. Never had I a more interesting two hours in my life than on the occasion of this visit. Roosevelt, it is true, was too heavy, weighing I would think far over two hundred, but his physical vigour seemed almost superhuman, abounding in irrepressible energy which sprang from every nerve and muscle of his frame. His mind was correspondingly active and he spent most of the time denouncing what he considered a lethargic prosecution of the war by the United States under leadership of President Wilson. He was resolute to take a command himself but had been persistently denied this opportunity. One son--and a very promising man he was--Quentin, fell in the war (Air Force, I think) as you will recall. No one could wrestle in conversation with such a dynamic personality and ever forget the experience. It seems incredible that the same man was dead about sixteen months afterwards from some infection which I was informed derived from his teeth.

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## 1921 IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

This Conference which, of course, it was my duty to attend as Prime Minister, took place in London, commencing I think in the month of May, 1921. It lasted several weeks. There were many subjects which were submitted for review, but the chief one was the wisdom or unwisdom of Great Britain renewing her Treaty with Japan. This Treaty had been in effect for quite a number of years, and, in the main though not entirely, had been lived up to faithfully by Japan. No fault was ever found on the score of compliance with the Treaty on the part of Great Britain. There were certain respects in which it was quite possible to complain justly of Japan's performances of Treaty obligations, but these the representatives speaking for the British Government did not present to us as weighing at all heavily in the balance, and the Imperial Government came to the Conference unreservedly in favour of renewal. Attending on behalf of Britain were, first, the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George; second, the Foreign Secretary, Marquis Curzon, and, as well, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Birkenhead, and others. At the Conference, however, representatives of Australia and New Zealand--chiefly the Hon. W. M. Hughes and Hon. Mr. Massey, respectively Prime Ministers of these two countries--were the most aggressive protagonists of renewal. The value of these Conferences was very clearly brought home to me. It was quite evident that the question presented a wholly different aspect for these two sister Dominions from what it presented for Canada. They lived under the shadow of Japan--a comparatively near neighbour and a very powerful nation of distinctly alien origin, aggressive, efficient and of martial traditions. Under such circumstances, one can easily understand their desire to maintain, and to have Britain maintain, the friendliest relations with that country. I did not feel then, nor have I ever felt since, that having regard to the quite determined stand certain to be taken by Australia and New Zealand, the British representatives at the Conference could be expected (aside from the arguments advanced by Canada from its North American standpoint) to be less resolute than they were in favour of renewal.

General Smuts of South Africa assumed an impartial attitude. He was, of course, intensely interested, and whenever he made comments they were not only intelligent but valuable. As discussion of the subject proceeded day after day over a period of two or three weeks (other topics at times temporarily intervened), I thought that General Smuts showed indications of being increasingly impressed by the arguments I was presenting.

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You already have, or can be immediately provided with, a pamphlet prepared some years ago by Professor Brebner of Columbia University--a Canadian by birth--dealing with my handling of the Japanese Treaty renewal at this Conference. This pamphlet is very laudatory of the strong resistance I set up on behalf of Canada and of the zeal and tenacity with which it was prosecuted. The Brebner pamphlet, however, does not do justice to certain elements of strength in the British position or to the fairness with which they conducted their end of the controversy. They had many, and very important, factors to weigh one against the other and were most anxious to carry all the Dominions with them in the course ultimately to be taken.

As is well-known, my position was influenced and decided upon in large measure because of our close relations with the United States on the one hand and the British Commonwealth on the other. The maintaining of the friendliest international atmosphere between these two great Nations was recognized as of first importance by the British Government, and, indeed, as well, by the other Dominions, but it did not occupy as dominant a position in the minds of other Dominion statesmen as it did in the councils of Canada. The Government of which I was the head felt that it should not be necessary for the United Kingdom to be walking arm in arm in bilateral alliance with the Empire of Japan. Such a relationship certainly was looked upon askance and would always be looked upon askance, by the United States. The effect was that whenever there was international deportment on the part of Japan distasteful to the United States, Great Britain was more or less held responsible in this hemisphere. What I urged from the beginning was not that we should cast Japan into outer darkness or refuse any reasonable and useful Treaty alliance with her, but that in such an alliance we should seek first, anyway, to include other countries which had important Pacific interests, and especially to include the United States of America. Briefly expressed, the merits of this position advanced by myself on behalf of Canada, as against the programme of renewal of a purely bilateral Treaty between Britain and Japan, was the subject matter of prolonged contention--a contention which in dominant measure engaged the entire Conference.

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Finally, we were all informed one fine day at Chequers (the country home of the British Prime Minister) of a most important development. All Conference members had been invited out to spend part of the day on this beautiful English estate. In addition, there were quite a number of other dignitaries there, including the U. S. Ambassador to Britain, Mr. Harvey, and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University.

Mr. Lloyd George announced that a suggestion had come from Washington that Britain and other countries importantly interested in the Pacific, and as well other members of the British Commonwealth likewise importantly interested there, should meet at an early date in Washington with a view to coming to terms mutually satisfactory to all for dealing with Pacific problems and for dealing as well with general disarmament problems especially bearing on the Pacific. This, of course, was definitely what the Canadian Government wanted. It meant that an opportunity had come to tie the United States in with Britain's Treaty arrangements with Japan and to end what had seemed to us an unfortunate bilateral contractual partnership which both sides had been seeking to renew. In this surmise the recent biography of Charles Evans Hughes by Pusey indicated that was mistaken. Personally I have still a conviction that the initiative which brought about this result was originally taken by the British Government itself. Of this I had no factual evidence, but the course of events from the commencement of the discussion to its close, and particularly a none too tactful observation later attributed to Lord Birkenhead by the Montreal Star to the effect that the British Empire situation had been saved from wreckage by the ingenuity of a British Minister, presumably himself, convinced me that Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues had finally decided that something of the nature of what I had urged was a proper solution and that the way to bring it about was to have a proposal come from the U. S. itself.

You know, of course, that in Washington, in the early Fall of 1921, there followed what has been usually called a Disarmament Conference. On arrival in Canada, other factors soon decided me that, whatever might be the result, a General Election late in '21 or early in '22 was plainly a necessity, and on this account I made an appeal to Sir Robert Borden to represent Canada at this Conference in Washington, promising him all the assistance and co-operation the Government of this country possibly could give.

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Reviewing with him the whole problem and impressing on him the advantage to this country that one of his experience, prestige and stature should assume this heavy responsibility, I urged him to undertake another great task. Sir Robert, though still far from having recovered his normal strength, yielded to what seemed to him a duty to his country and agreed to take on the burden.

The proceedings of this London Conference had been well and faithfully reported by Canadian pressmen in attendance in London. I knew of no attack worthy of attention on the course which I had pursued, and, neither on my return nor in the campaign which followed, was any such attack made by the Liberal leader or by any Opposition member. I, therefore, did not feel myself justified in bringing the proceedings of the Conference, or my success thereat, into the campaign. In the whole course of the election struggle I never so much as mentioned this achievement as something to Canada's credit. It seemed to me the external affairs of this Dominion, just as the external affairs of any other land under democratic institutions, should not unnecessarily be made a subject of Party polemics.

It is true the Montreal Star tried hard to picture me as one willing to wreck the Empire; was grateful to Providence for what it claimed was the skill of Lord Birkenhead, which found a way out of a very delicate and dangerous situation and rescued the British Empire from a peril into which, in the judgment of Lord Atholstan, my reckless self-confidence and inexperience had brought about. But the ebullitions of Lord Atholstand were not in themselves a justification for abandoning a very salutary principle of public life.

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THE WINNIPEG STRIKE

In May 1919 there developed in the City of Winnipeg, out of a strike, a situation of unprecedented seriousness and menace. Just what was the initial cause of the strike I cannot now recall, but very quickly the industrial schism presented alarming aspects. The police of Winnipeg joined the strikers, and, I believe, the firemen as well. What was called the Strike Committee was virtually in charge of the City of Winnipeg. For example, milk could not be delivered to feed the infants and children of the City except on a permit from this Committee. There had been under organization a Union of unparalleled dimensions in Canada known as One Big Union, and the fervour as well as dimensions of this strike were inspired by protagonists of this One Big Union.

At the time, Senator Gideon D. Robertson was Minister of Labour. Mr. Robertson was a man of long experience in labour ranks, having been, before becoming Minister, head of the Telegraphers' Union. He had sound sense and very good judgment. As I was at the time a Minister in the Union Government, representing the Province of Manitoba, I had special responsibility for the proper handling of this strike situation. Senator Robertson and I were asked to proceed to Winnipeg. We were met at Fort William by a delegation from the Manitoba capital, composed of leading citizens of both political parties--the majority I think being Liberal. They boarded Senator Robertson's car and spent hours with us in trying to impress upon us the crucial and dangerous lengths which at that time things had reached in the City. I knew practically all of them personally and knew that they were not citizens who would be easily victims of fear. Their apprehensions at this time, nevertheless, were very, very great. They were quite certain that what was about to take place in the Capital was nothing less than a revolution, and their job was to make us understand that fact. They insisted that only strong, resolute action could possibly avoid the most disastrous results, and they seemed to me to doubt that any conduct on our part could have sufficient strength and determination behind it to avoid a catastrophic culmination. They insisted that the first essential was to make certain that there be well-trained troops maintained at close enough range to be able, if necessity arose, to support the civil power, when, as they fully expected, such civil power would be challenged by the Unions and their adherents.

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When we reached the City we found that the conditions of affairs had been in no way exaggerated by the delegation. Business was practically at a stand-still. I remember especially that both newspapers were closed up. The only person I could find on a first visit to the Free Press office was Miss Cora Hind, who was sweeping the ground floor. Speaking from memory I think there was some small sheet published irregularly, but of that I am not certain. The whole City seemed to be stunned and jittery in the extreme.

Even Post Office officials had gone on strike--a "sympathetic" strike I think it was called. This was the first experience I had seen of the Federal Government Civil Service joining hands with strikers and paralysing the service.

A Government (Liberal) headed by Hon. T. C. Norris was in office. We consulted the Hon. T. J. Johnson, Attorney-General for the Province. This was in an endeavour to obtain the co-operation of Provincial authorities in meeting the trouble wisely and firmly. From the Provincial Government we could get no assistance whatever. There was no doubt in my mind but that Mr. Johnson's state of fear and apprehension was exactly the same as that of the delegation which met us at Fort William.

A long time has passed since this event, and I cannot recall just what occurrences there were which convinced me that some of the authors and managers of the strike were guilty of seditious conduct. The enforcement of the Criminal Code is, of course, a matter for the Province, but everybody seemed thoroughly convinced that the Province was incapable of dealing with so big an emergency, and nobody seemed more convinced of this than the Provincial Government itself. We studied the whole situation as thoroughly as we were capable of doing. Strong action had to be taken without a question. The only alternative was to stand idly by and witness the wreckage of law and order which was already under way. With the approval of Senator Robertson I first of all wired Ottawa recommending that notice be given all Post Office employees that those who had quit work must return before a certain hour--either two or three days subsequent--(two, I think) and that any who had not returned to work by that hour would be struck off the list of Civil Servants and would not be re-employed. At first, further questioning was addressed to us from Ottawa, but after satisfactory explanation, our recommendation was approved.

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We then had such notices sent out. These were immediately followed by the most intense and defiant efforts on the part of strikers and their friends--especially on the part of Mr. Woodsworth (afterwards Labour M. P.)--to see that none returned to work. Mr. Woodsworth stationed himself on a platform near the main Post Office and harangued employees almost without cessation up to the appointed final hour. Notwithstanding his efforts and the efforts of others, however, almost all the employees, realizing as they must have that we meant what we said, returned to their duties. The Post Office resumed its services in Winnipeg. The gain achieved by this single feature was very marked. (Parenthetically I should add that the then Government,as long as it remained in office, stood loyally by the terms of the notice which brought the strikers back. I did not then feel, and never have felt, that the special rights given to Labour combinations could possibly be extended to State civil servants. There the profit motive does not exist, and Government could easily be made impossible if the right to strike as it has been conceded in the case of those employed in private industries, should be tolerated among public servants.)

(Nevertheless, though the Government in office when the notice was given adhered faithfully to the terms of the notice, the succeeding Government made one recession after another until I think all who had been so deservedly dismissed were taken back. Thus, the meaning that would be attached to any similar notice in the future was very seriously, if not completely, destroyed.)

Having now been successful in one important sphere of the trouble, we addressed ourselves to an effort to see if general law and order could not be restored. We collected all the information we could get as to the conduct of the main strike leaders, and became quite convinced that these men were guilty, under the Criminal Code, of sedition. Seven arrests were made. The chief among those apprehended was a Scotch immigrant by the name of Gordon (?) The whole seven were charged with sedition. In due course they came to trial, and never were men more carefully accorded their full rights under the law than were these seven. The presiding Judge at the trial was Mr. Justice Thomas L. Metcalfe, who, by the way, though it is not particularly pertinent, had been an appointee of the Laurier Administration. He handled his duties fairly and ably--indeed, so resolutely did he apply himself to this task over a long period that the strain permanently affected his health. Six of those under trial

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were found guilty of sedition, including Gordon (?). The seventh--a man by the name of Bray--was found guilty only of being a common nuisance. I was informed that he resented the verdict more than any of the others--indeed, that he was ferociously indignant. The sentences imposed by the Judge the prisoners had to undergo. This broke the strike, or rather, it broke down the wall of defiance which the strike leaders had built up in contempt of law. In a relatively short time things were returning to normal in the City of Winnipeg, and so wholesome was the lesson taught that there was relative industrial peace there for quite a period of time. The effect on the rest of Canada was good as well. It should be emphasized at the same time, however, that no legitimate right of any kind was denied the strikers. There was no curtailment whatever of the privileges granted by law, but there was a lesson taught that license and usurpation of authority were not charter privileges of people just because they were on strike.

Subsequent to our action as outlined above--and probably encouraged by the success which had followed our determined stand--the Provincial Government proceeded, as it were, to join the procession. They made charges against two men--one by the name of Dixon, and the other, Mr. Woodsworth. I forget just what the charges were, but they might have been of sedition itself, and I am inclined to think they were; but if not, they were of some similar offence. The prosecutions were, however, in my judgment, rather indifferently pursued. Each of the two men defended himself and were found not guilty--or rather, one of them (Dixon I believe) was found not guilty, and after such finding by the jury the prosecution against Mr. Woodsworth was dropped.

All the above should be checked with the newspapers of the time and with the discussion of the subject in Parliament. I remember I made a speech outlining and justifying the course we took, and so far as I can remember there was no attack upon that course from any source in the House of Commons, nor indeed, was there any attack upon it in the Senate---or in the Country.

One boast, however, I cannot make: There was no valuable crop harvested in a political sense. Even those whose property we had saved, and around whose business activities we had thrown the shield of law, including some who were of the number of the delegation which met us at Fort William, became critical when the sun began to shine upon Government critics again.

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We got no help, but only criticism and attack, from newspapers whose doors we had re-opened, and we did not win in the ensuing election in 1921 a single Winnipeg seat. It seems little wonder that since that time the maintenance of law has not always been considered as a sacred duty of Government where large numbers of Labour votes were involved. It is, however, worthy of remembrance that in the thirty-three years which have elapsed since the Winnipeg convulsion, whose pattern was not unlike that set in Moscow only a few months before, nothing of similar revolutionary nature has been ventured in Canada.

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THE FRENCH LANGUAGE

After being chosen Leader in 1920, I determined to master, to the utmost of my power, the French language. Necessarily very little time was available then, and much did I lament having not performed this duty long years before. True, I had some education in French at the Collegiate Institute, and a little--but very little--in my first year at Toronto University. Also, on all available occasions I had encouraged conversational contacts with French-speaking people. There was much--very, very much--lacking, mainly sufficient association with French people, such as would compel conversation in their language. One's ear does not tune in readily to the spoken word in another tongue after he passes middle life. I had, however, done a fair amount of reading in French, and rarely had difficulty in getting the meaning. Further, my pronunciation of the language was at least better than the average of those who had so little practice in conversation. After a time I could write out short speeches in French, but usually when it was necessary to speak at any considerable length, I had my own French revised by French-speaking colleagues. The best I got to be able to do was to deliver short addresses in the language--most of them prepared in advance--but I could, when occasion demanded, speak briefly without preparation, taking care to keep in fairly well-known paths and taking no risk of getting swamped. Frequently I talked as long as ten minutes in this way. Other longer speeches were fully prepared in advance. On one occasion I spoke twenty-nine minutes without the use of my text, at a very large meeting at the Forum in Montreal. Admittedly this was more a feat of memory than it was a true measure of my command of the language. Whenever I had difficulty in proceeding, I was able to improvise until getting on the right track again.

On one occasion in debate in the Commons it became necessary to quote a paragraph from a text which was in French. I stated that it would be best for me to translate it. Immediately a large number across the floor, thinking that my pronunciation and accent would likely evoke derision, demanded that I read the original French. This was done, and to their credit more than to mine they applauded heartily.

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Realizing the handicap an English public man, or any Canadian of wide connection, is under in his Parliamentary or social life without being a master of French, my wife and I decided that our eldest son, Ted., should take his training in law entirely in that language. After graduating from R. M. C. in 1926, we accordingly sent him to a French University. He took his entire training at Laval in Quebec City and was, I believe, the only English-speaking student there. Happily the difficult task which confronted him did not for a moment discourage him. He set himself resolutely to surmount all barriers, took an excellent standing throughout his examinations and graduated with high credit indeed. I think he was second in his year. After graduation he was himself anxious to improve further his command of the French tongue, and to this end wished to spend a winter in Paris. There he proceeded, on in the latter half of 1929, and on his return some nine months after, it was everywhere conceded that the trip had been worthwhile. It is doubtful if anyone whose natural language is English speaks French more freely or speaks better French than he does. Unfortunately, he has had at no time an inclination for public life, but his French has been of great value in his practice of law in the Province of Quebec, where he has lived throughout and since his College days.

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THE ST. MARYS RECEPTION - 1920

You will find the speech I made on this occasion in UNREVISED AND UNREPENTED, page 101. The date was August 16, 1920.

This was a day that one could never forget. It was fine, Summer weather. The location of the reception was on what we called "the flats" in St. Marys, an area between the trout creek and the River Thames and maintained by the Town as a park and athletic field as long as I can remember.

The reception was entirely non-partisan, and every speech made was in harmony with such an event. There was a possible exception in that made by Mr. Herbert Mowat. Mr. Mowat had always been a Liberal but came over to the Union Government in 1917 and was elected as Liberal Unionist for Parkdale, I think it was. He was entirely loyal to the war programme and every other important policy of the Union Government, and felt so strongly (particularly on the subject of the war) that he was inclined to be critical of the conduct of the Liberal Party in respect thereof. To this he gave some very moderate expression in his speech. I heard a little criticism of him on that account, but very little.

Speeches were made by the Mayor, Mr. ; the Collegiate Institute Principal, Mr. S. K. Martin who had been Principal throughout practically all the years I was attending the Collegiate; by the Hon. Peter Smith, then Provincial Treasurer in the Drury Government and member for one of the Perths (I think it was South Perth) in the Ontario Legislature; also I think a speech was made by Mr. F. G. Sanderson, later Liberal M. P. for the riding and for a time Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons. The Reeve of Blanshard also made an address.

The St. Marys Journal of the week would give a much fuller account than I can offer from memory at the present time, but it certainly was a memorable day for me.

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TREATY OF SÈVRES - 1923

I think it was in the Session of 1923 that a rather extraordinary occurrence took place in the House of Commons. Just at 3 o'clock as I was entering the Chamber from the Opposition lobby immediately to the East of it, I was handed some press despatch by John Stevenson, a member of the Press Gallery. The origin of the despatch I cannot now remember, but it was from Britain--no doubt from a newspaper and certainly not from the British Government. The intimation of the despatch was something to the effect that Britain was consulting her Dominions with respect to their attitude toward the conduct of Turkey. I rose on the Orders of the Day and referred to the intimation which had just reached me and asked if the Government--or probably I asked the Prime Minister if he--would make a statement on the subject.

(In this connection I am just giving my recollection over a great number of years, because the incident was of some importance, but very certainly it would be necessary for you to look up the account in Hansard. You would probably get it under the heading of "Turkey" or under the heading of my name in the Index, at some point where I enquired respecting Turkey. The exact details are important in this case.)

Turkey, as you know, was opposed to Britain and her Allies in the First Great War. I can remember her conduct being very scathingly denounced by Mr. Lloyd George. It took longer to arrive at a Treaty with her than with any other important unit of the enemy, but finally the Treaty of Sevres was reached. As you know, Sir Robert Borden, representing Canada, had insisted on separate representation for the Dominion (other Dominion leaders followed his example) at the Conference of the Allies at Versailles, and separate representation in respect of assent to Treaties, the ratification of Treaties, etc. This was the first time the Dominions had so asserted their position--indeed, it was the first time they really had any right to do so.

When the Treaty of Sevres was reached, or certainly when the Treaty reached Canada for ratification by the Canadian Parliament, Mr. King was in office and Mr. King himself moved in Parliament the ratification of the Treaty. This would be one Session--possibly two--before the occurrence of the incident which I am relating here.

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When I brought the matter up on the Orders of the Day, as above set out, Mr. King appeared to resent it bitterly. In the course of his railing against me he took occasion, as he expressed it himself, to point out to the House that the British Government was communicating with the Leader of the Opposition over the head of the Government of Canada. This was an outrageous suggestion. I had never given him the slightest reason to think that I had any word from the British Government, and anyone with as much experience with that Government as he had had would know that there was no possibility of their doing such a thing as communicating with an Opposition Leader in any one of the Dominions.

At once I protested that Mr. King's allegation was not only false but utterly without base of any kind. The information I got was from a newspaper man at the door of the Chamber. However, he in no way retracted or modified his protest in the slightest. The communication which had come to the Dominion Government turned out to be an enquiry from the Dominions Office addressed to other Dominions as well as ourselves, and following other information which had been given the Dominions respecting violation of the Treaty of Sevres by Turkey, by seizure of certain territory and territorial rights denied her in the Treaty. The enquiry was as to whether, if it should be thought wise to make a show of force against Turkey, the Dominions would feel like being represented. So far as I can recall, Mr. King gave no information at all as to what representations or enquiries had been made of the Dominion, but of that I cannot be quite certain. Anyway, the enquiry brought back at the hands of Canada quite a brusque reply, and the press--that is to say, the Government press--throughout the country was rather hotly critical of the British Government for even suggesting that we should have anything to do with offering resistance to Turkey. The Government clearly was going to take the stand that we had no concern. We had been satisfied with rising to the dignity of an independent signatory of the Treaty, but if there was to be trouble in maintaining the integrity of the Treaty, that was for Britain only, not for us. I felt, on the contrary, that the enquiry was a justified enquiry and should be treated with dignity and consideration; that as we had asserted our position as an independent nation in respect of negotiation of the Treaty, by signature and ratification thereof, we had a right to treat seriously a violation of its terms and sit down with Britain in that spirit and, if necessary, with other parties to the Treaty, and make up our minds collectively what was the wise and proper reaction.

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A day or so afterwards I was addressing The Canadian Club in Toronto and outlined my position in the sense described above, and went on to say that when a call came in respect of a Treaty which we, along with other portions of the Empire, had signed, we should meet that call in the spirit described by Laurier some years before:--"Ready, ay, ready." But certainly I did not say that "ready, ay, ready" applied to an immediate application of force. Very clearly my words contemplated an attitude of readiness to accept our share of responsibility, after consultation and agreement, when violation of a Treaty to which we had been a party was under review.

The Government Party, true to their historic practice, jumped on this speech as a pronouncement by Mr. Meighen that he was "ready, ay, ready" to go to war against Turkey; and in my absence from the House at least, taunts along this line were thrown across the floor.

Later on in the House you will probably find that I had something to say on this subject again, and I can recall Dr. Morand, a French-Canadian Conservative member from Essex, giving very effective support and defence to my position. The words "Ready, ay, ready" were originally used by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in (I am sure) the Naval Debate on a Motion of Sir George Foster in 1909 (possibly 1910) when Sir Wilfrid Laurier applied the words far more widely than I did in 1923. This, Dr. Morand emphasized in his speech.

The practice of clamantly requesting, and indeed, demanding, rights in respect of foreign or external affairs, but indignantly repudiating the slightest obligation which flows from those rights, has been the historic policy and habit of Mackenzie King and all Mackenzie King Governments.

Just what finally resulted I will not venture to set out at the present time, but I think the Treaty of Sevres was importantly modified. Perhaps it was wisely modified, but from all that was ever given Parliament, I feel safe in adding that before Britain acted she was made clearly to understand from Canada that the burden of the situation was on her and in no sense on us--this at least was what was understood in Canada as the King Government's position.

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## AUSTRALIAN TRIP - 1934

In September 1934 the Prime Minister (Mr. Bennett) requested--indeed, urged--me to undertake a trip to Australia that I might represent Canada at the Centennial--the 100th Anniversary of the founding of the State of Victoria. He was anxious that Mrs. Meighen accompany me, and, on my own responsibility and at my own expense we took with us our daughter, Lillian. Lillian had planned to be married the following summer and it was thought an opportunity to give her a trip such as this would not come again. Accordingly we sailed early in October on the "Aorangi" from Vancouver. A great many of our friends at the Coast City were at the harbour to bid us farewell.

The boat stopped for a day at Honolulu, and this day we occupied very fully with sight-seeing extending over quite a radius from the City itself. I remember specially one place we visited--a high, rock-ribbed embankment where the descent to the waters of the Pacific was practically vertical over quite an extended cliff. It was at this point, we were informed, that two armies of tribesmen had fought an historic battle many, many years before and where one was driven over into the Pacific, all soldiers, officers and everyone concerned being destroyed--not even one escaping.

I remember well the reception, which presumably was a regular occurrence on the landing of all passenger ships: a large chorus of natives of the Islands greeted us with really delightful singing. The custom of hanging leis around one's shoulders was indulged in with much enthusiasm. One could not but note the apparently universal happiness which prevailed.

From Honolulu we sailed after this diversion, seeing no sight of land until we reached the Fiji Islands. We disembarked at Suva, the Capital. The inhabitants, of course, were all, or nearly all, natives. Their customs and their habits were distinctly Southern. Nobody seemed to have any interest in work. The hair of those natives stands out about three or four inches, thoroughly kinky, and in the case of women always, or nearly always, dyed. They seemed to think that dark hair was a sign of inferiority and in some way old-fashioned, and that the nearer they could get to the colour of red, the better impression they made.

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I heard that the Fiji Parliament was in session and got an old guide to show my wife and myself to the building which housed the assembly. There I found two tables, each perhaps fifty feet in length, reaching from both ends of a head table. At this head table those seated were apparently members of the Government. The Governor took the chair at the opening of the Session and in all ensuing proceedings it became clear to me that those seated at the long tables to the right of the head table were Government officials--all, or very nearly all, English--and that at the left table were what we would call mere Members of Parliament, including native Fijians, Japanese, Chinese and others. The native Fijians were in their bare feet, and certainly they had thoroughly developed feet. We remained for over an hour and heard debates as to the necessity of an extra bed in some hospital, and other equally formidable subjects. Proceedings were thoroughly well controlled by the Government, and adequate answers seemed to be given to every question asked. In the course of an hour and a half we felt we had a fair idea of the standard of this Colonial Parliament, and, indeed, were rather favourably impressed by the spirit prevailing and the lack of artificial animosities, the general efficiency of the form of Government and its suitability to perform its task. On the road home I asked our guide what was his opinion of the three native Fijians who sat as representatives. He told me they were "no good." I asked him if the reason was that they did not have the necessary education. "Oh," he said, "not at all; they are all Oxford men," and explained his description of them as "no good" by sticking his cane in the earth and saying that they were "just sticks,"-- "had been there seventeen years and never made a speech."

From Suva we went on to New Zealand and landed at Auckland. The journey between Vancouver and Honolulu occupied almost exactly a week, and that from Honolulu to Suva took the same time. Between Suva and Sydney, via Auckland, an equal time was consumed. We spent a day or practically a day around Auckland and got some idea of the Northern Island, but, of course, not much. The Canadian representative, Mr. Croft, met us at the boat and did everything in his power to have us see all that we wanted to see in the time at our disposal. From there we proceeded to Sydney, the largest City of Australia,

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The variegated colouring of the houses which rose along a slowly rising embankment, covering miles in length and extending very evenly upward for a depth of perhaps a mile was, I thought, a very beautiful sight. The tremendous bridge which gracefully spanned a portion of the harbour, instead of defacing the scene, seemed to me to add to its beauty. After landing at Sydney, however, we had no time to remain there before proceeding to Melbourne, if that City--the Capital of Victoria--was to be reached on schedule.

Our journey down impressed upon me the contrast between Australia and Canada. At that time anyway the Railway gauge was narrow and cars were small compared with those to which we had been accustomed in our Dominion. Further, the Railway gauge changed at times as we proceeded from one State to another. When we got to Melbourne we were motored to Menzies Hotel at which rooms had been reserved. We found this Hotel to be a place held in great pride and esteem by Australian people. It was, indeed, a very comfortable and likeable abode. Compared with hotels in Canada it was surprisingly small--five stories in height and served by one elevator, and this elevator was operated with a rope. But Menzies Hotel was famous and seemed to be the pride of Australian people. We enjoyed our stay there immensely. A famous horse race was soon to take place--the great Melbourne Cup event. I found that very many of those who learned of our having come from Canada presumed we were there to attend "the Melbourne Cup." This seemed to them a greater even than the Centennial. Parenthetically I may say, the race was seen by the two other members of our family, but not by myself. Not long afterwards I was in attendance at a meeting in a section of the Parliament Buildings at which the Rt. Hon. Malcolm Macdonald was present and at which he spoke. Some matters under consideration of the Commonwealth and the Dominion of Canada were under review. I spoke on the subject following Mr. Macdonald, but have no written record of either his speech or mine.

A huge ball was held a couple of days afterwards to signalise the Centennial and by way of welcome to guests from abroad. The chief guest of honour at this function, as indeed at all functions which we attended, was the Duke of Gloucester, third son of the then reigning Sovereign, George V.

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I did not think that arrangements for the ball and the conduct of the event were at all well thought out or executed. There was no provision for introduction of guests representing other Dominions to the guest of honour. The whole event was one ill-organized jam. Incidentally, I might remark that I was not impressed on the whole visit with the efficiency with which things connected with the celebration were carried on. There was not then, of course, that industrial development in the Commonwealth which has since taken place, or anything approaching what we had in Canada at the same time. I have no doubt at all that they now have many industrial units comparable with our own, but they certainly did not have such in 1934.

We attended every function which we were expected to attend as representing Canada, during our two weeks' visit to Melbourne. We met, of course, the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Mr. Lyons and members of his Government. Mr. Lyons was head of the Labour Party then in office. His treatment of us was cordial, and the impression we formed of him and of his wife, Dame Lyons, was entirely favourable. The Attorney-General, Sir John was very kind indeed to us, and one very happy and interesting evening we spent at his home. Shortly afterwards he became Chief Justice of Australia, and from this post retired only recently.

We visited the then Governor-General, Rt. Hon. Isaac Isaacs. I am inclined to think he had been raised to the Peerage and was Lord Isaacs, but of this I am not certain. A very strong impression we got from our conversations both in Melbourne and Sydney was that the adventure of having an Australian as Governor-General had been by no means a decided success.

Before leaving the South we took a trip along the Southern territory, visiting points on the road and staying some time at Geelong. Plants in Australia of the Ford Motor Company of Canada, in charge of a very capable man, Mr. French, were then situated at Geelong, and I believe are there still.

Returning from Melbourne to Sydney, we had been invited to visit the Capital at Canberra, and diverged from our journey to do so. In order not to delay us unnecessarily the Government had decided, quite in keeping with our wishes, that the reception take the form of a luncheon instead of a dinner. A very fine luncheon it was, presided over by the Prime Minister. I did not fail

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to note that among members of the Government present was my old friend, Right Hon. William Morris Hughes, who had been some time before, for many years, Prime Minister. Mr. Hughes was a remarkable character. I had sat with him at the War Cabinet of 1918 and again at the Imperial Conference of 1921, and, coming into conflict with him on both occasions, had the joy of listening to his incisive speaking and sharply-pointed wit. He and I had been opposed for many, many days on the question of renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and I feel sure he was anything but happy in his memory of debates on that subject in London and in his very vivid recollection of the result. I really was anxious to hear him again, and, sure, enough, he rose to the occasion and spoke after me at the luncheon. Never can I forget my amazement as he proceeded to extol my conduct in 1921 and to belaud with his own inimitable rhetoric the results attained. One who had not been present when the controversy over extension of the Japanese Alliance was at its height would have thought that the decision not to renew and to steer for a wider settlement of Pacific affairs was a joint product of Mr. Hughes and myself.

Many years later, on the occasion of a visit of the present Australian Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Robert Menzies, to Canada, I had the honour of a visit from him at my home in Toronto. He had been present at the luncheon given me at Canberra, and a very vivid recollection of that occasion he still possessed. The story he told me of Mr. Hughes' warnings before the event as to my being a dangerous man was interesting to the last degree, and not less interesting was the story of a contrast demonstrated by the same Mr. Hughes on his next talk with Mr. Menzies after the luncheon, at which time he seemed--insofar as his relations with myself were concerned--to have been entirely born again.

At this point, however, I would like to record that I had a real admiration for Hughes. His powers of expression were definitely unique. His methods of debate were peculiar to himself, but they were skilful and forceful. He had--if the stories told me were at all correct--risen from a mender of umbrellas, which was his occupation after arrival from Wales, to become a Labour leader, Leader of the Labour Party, and, as leader of a United Australian Party, Prime Minister of his country. He, indeed, was a waif of a man and I don't think at any time would weigh more than 115 pounds, but bound up in that emaciated frame was a character, fearless, resolute and masculine to the last degree.

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On our return to Sydney I became anxious to get back to my responsibilities in Canada, especially to those of a business nature centering in Toronto, and it was decided that I should leave earlier than my wife and daughter and proceed by way of Wellington, New Zealand, on to a second stop at Tahiti and thence to San Francisco and home. Before sailing from Sydney, however, I was requested to address the Millions Club of that City, and did so at a noon luncheon. Sir Joseph Cook, former Prime Minister, was in the Chair. Carelessly, as usual, I preserved no notes whatever--in fact, there were none to preserve--but I did make certainly the best speech I had made in Australia and I read a very laudatory account of it in a Sydney paper which was received by me after arrival home.

Having to stay at Wellington part of a day and night on the return journey, I became the guest of Mr. Hope, who represented the Ford Company of Canada in New Zealand, and had a delightful visit at his home, enlivened by a dinner party at which several other former Canadians were present. I remember particularly Mr. Patterson, grandson of the late Hon. William Patterson (of the Laurier Government) and his wife who had been Miss Harris (daughter of the late Lloyd Harris, M. P.)

My stay in Wellington was exceedingly interesting and worthwhile. There seemed to me quite a difference between the South Island and the North, particularly in their physical features.

The only stop before reaching San Francisco was at Tahiti, an Island made famous chiefly because of the residence there long before of Robert Louis Stevenson. I, of course, was alone and wandered off to see what could be seen in the hours before sailing. It certainly was a cosmopolitan population with which one came in contact wherever one went. The growing crop was mainly coccanuts and nearly anyone I talked with was ready to run up a tree and bring down a fresh one for my enjoyment. In the evening I noticed a large gathering in a building near the shore; the sounds of music were circumambient and apparently a dance was on. I got as far as the door and found almost every colour and nationality mingling together in the dance--Japanese, Chinese, native Tahitians, English, French, Italian, Negro--everyone apparently was welcome and everybody friendly. There were tables, many of them, around the dance floor, all well stocked with liquor, which seemed to flow in almost unmeasured abundance. Tahiti was, of course, and is still, an Island of the Republic of France, and while I did not see anything that was in any way repellant, there did not appear to be the restraints anywhere which such a variegated population would require if reasonably good standards of living

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were to prevail. I thought the evidences of efficient administration were more apparent in Suva than in Tahiti.

On the way home to San Francisco, I received a wireless message from The Canadian Club of Vancouver, inviting me to address a gathering there on the way back to Toronto, and asking me to state my subject in the return message. I immediately wired acceptance, and proposed as a subject "The Greatest Englishman of History." There seems to be a general impression that this address was prepared on the way home. This is incorrect. I prepared it on the boat en route to Australia. My thought was that some speeches would be necessary there and I would like to have one worthwhile, if possible. I gave considerable time--two or three afternoons--to the preparation of this address on Shakespeare.

It turned out that there was no volume of the poet's productions on the boat, but there was a treatise on his works, and this helped me quite a little. The speech was one of the few which I ever gave which had been verbally prepared, but I thought this special care was necessary in order that I might be satisfied with my effort to show a real and lifelong appreciation of the greatest dramatist the world has known. In actually making the speech I made no use of the manuscript--indeed, did not have it with me. It was not difficult to memorize.

No occasion had presented itself for giving this address in Australia. When I suggested it for one or two occasions, there was no enthusiasm at the prospect. Therefore, I seized an opportunity that fortuitously came to me from Vancouver.

On arriving at San Francisco, almost a day's delay was afforded me there and I saw quite a lot of the City. From there I took train for the North and was on hand on the appointed day at The Canadian Club.

The address on "The Greatest Englishman of History" was delivered in Vancouver, and, from time to time, in somewhat revised form, on four subsequent occasions--at Ottawa, at Montreal, at Toronto and at Pittsburg.

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## 1938 CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION

The Conservative Leader, Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, had in early months of 1938 very definitely notified his Party and the public of his intention to retire from Leadership. He called a Convention which met at Ottawa for the purpose of electing his successor. This Convention met on July 5th. The previous day Mr. Bennett had asked to see me, and when I entered his office, requested me to be ready to address the Convention at its opening or as soon as speeches started, on the subject of the King Government's refusal to permit training of British airmen in Canada. There was very real apprehension at that time of another war with Germany, and certainly most-evident advantages in air-training could be obtained in this country because of its extensive range, its geographical location far from Germany, and for other reasons. Manifestly, training by a British organization was essential, because air-training naturally and necessarily had advanced farther in Great Britain than it had in this country, and secondly, because the men when trained would be fighting as British officers and under British officers and within Britain's own organization. I urged Mr. Bennett that as he would be making the principal speech he should cover this subject. We both agreed that it was the outstanding question just then. However, he felt otherwise as to who should make the speech, and I yielded to his request. You will find fuller details in UNREVISED AND UNREPENTED, page 306, which, indeed, is a report of the speech itself.

(In this connection, also look up "U & U" - "Canada's War Effort," page 360, and especially a considerable list of questions asked by myself in the Senate, and answers received to same--this recital commencing on page 372.)

The speech itself was well received--remarkably so, but there was as well evidence that certain French-Canadian delegates at the Convention did not like any reference to any subject having to do with possible war being made at all.

The principal candidates for the Leadership were Hon. Dr. R. J. Manion; Mr. Murdoch A. MacPherson, K. C., of Regina; Joseph Harris, M. P., of Toronto, and Hon. J. Earl Lawson, K. C., also from Toronto.

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I went to the Convention intending definitely to vote for Dr. Manion--this because of my certain knowledge that he had been for a long time not only a supporter in Parliament and a close associate in public affairs, but as well a thoroughly loyal member of at least two Governments of which I had been the head. On the other hand, I well knew that Mr. MacPherson was a man of high character and ability, and it was with very sincere reluctance that I contemplated voting against him. However, after listening to the speech Dr. Manion made, which seemed to me far more directly and definitely constructed to insure his elevation to Leadership than to really serve the true interests of Canada, I just could not vote for him and did not. I supported Murdoch MacPherson.

Mr. Bennett spoke later, and spoke well. He gave no intimation of any change of his own intentions. Later on, though, just before the Convention was finally to decide on its choice, I was approached by two of his friends--one from Nova Scotia and one from Ontario. These persons informed me that Mr. Bennett was prepared to reconsider and to accept a call to continue as Leader. They wished me to help him. I told them I would accede to their wishes to the extent of seeing him and discussing the situation with him, but stated that it seemed to me too late an hour for reconsideration. We were then a matter of less than thirty minutes from the time set for decision. I did call Mr. Bennett and on request went immediately to his room. There is no doubt in my mind that the two parties who approached me were right in their analysis of his change of mind, though he did not in so many words say so. My own definite conviction then was, first, that a change at that time was unfair to other candidates; and, second, that it would be deemed to be unfair to other candidates by the Convention generally. By reason of these considerations I very definitely feared that Mr. Bennett would be defeated. His defeat, if it did occur, would be not only humiliating to himself but would result in a serious cleavage in the Conservative Party. Therefore, my influence, whatever it amounted to, was against this change of front on his part. He agreed, and the Convention voted on the candidates already in nomination.

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RUN-IN WITH "REGINA LEADER-POST"

I think it was in February, 1941, that the following occurred:

A telephone message came to me saying that some speaker could not turn up at a Dinner being given by the Committee in charge of the Federated Charities campaign of that year, and wishing me to come over and take his place on the programme. This I did.

It was not very long previous that Mr. Bevin, of the Labour Government of Britain, had published a book. In this book he had come out definitely in favour of "Socialism in our time" as for some years advocated by his Party. At the time, of course, the Second Great War was on and a Coalition Government was in power headed by Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill.

Canada had enacted, some time before, certain measures, included in which was a heavy Corporations Tax and heavier Income Taxes. I, of course, was in the Senate at that time and remained there until about the end of 1941.

There was obviously no time to prepare a speech on any special subject, so I spoke along lines with which I felt my experience had made me thoroughly familiar. I offered no objection whatever to Income Taxes or Profits Taxes or Corporation Taxes, but emphasized the necessity of preserving our free society, and, to that end, emphatically proclaimed that it was a grave mistake for anyone to consider that profits in business could be eliminated by legislation. Perhaps the general run of my argument would be more accurately described as follows:

My contention was that to maintain the vast, vitally essential production necessary for world sustenance and indispensable conditions of health and warmth, there must be either: (1) A reward for enterprise, industry and efficiency in the form of wages and attainable profits; or (2) The application of compulsion--or, to put it plainly--force, at the hands of the State. I challenged my audience to conceive of any other means by which the tremendous aggregate of toil essential for the world's needs could be insured or guaranteed.

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We, therefore, had to face these two alternatives and no others: (1) The free State with the incentive of earnings and profit--earnings in definite form and adequate for labour, and profits in attainable form and measure and, therefore, an incentive which would give assurance of a vast total of diversified enterprise entailing risk: (2) Force applied by the State.

Not long after this meeting, reports came from Western Canada of a bitter attack upon me in the Sifton press--notably in the Regina Leader-Post. These papers made a quotation from the report of my speech. I took no exception to the quotation as a fair statement of what I had said. I did, however, take definite exception to an unwarranted inference drawn by the Leader-Post, etc., and wholly unjustified by the language quoted, that I had attacked the principle of a Profits Tax or was against Profits Taxes. I wasn't objecting to the extent to which taxes had gone, but I was pointing out that there was a limit beyond which taxes could not go--that either we had to maintain the incentive of possible profits, or, as a State, resort to force. You will be sent a file containing my letters to the Leader-Post and copies of their articles. You will note that my last letter was not published.

In this same connection, some words of mine in the Senate were taken up by the Toronto Star and I was severely rebuked. (Editorial attached). In a speech I made, I called attention to the fact that the indiscriminate absorption by the State of the rewards of toil or the rewards of enterprise could not do other than reduce the aggregate of toil and subtract from the spirit--and, consequently, the harvest--of enterprise. What I said was that I had talked with several who had emphasized that these results were inevitable and that they were themselves the victims of them and the exemplars. I enclose a letter on the subject which happens to be on my files here and which I wrote to the Toronto Star, and also their comment thereon. This was written at a time when the area of Profits Tax against a Company commenced at the average of profits for a year, two years--I think it was three years--immediately before the war and the profits for the year in which taxation was applied. This, I emphasized in the House and in my letter, meant that certain companies which were having a hard time and making little or no profits before the war were those that in most onerous form paid the tax; that those which were in other fields prosperous before the war, not being

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able to add greatly to their earnings, paid very little tax. Anyway, the point I was trying to hammer home was this:--That there had to be in all taxation, whether on earnings or on wages or salaries or whatever it might be, a sufficient incentive left to insure that the job was undertaken and done. Some time afterwards I found that representatives of Labour were admitting that the accelerating incidence of taxation on wages was such that the labourer was not ready to work overtime because the tax on the last increments of earnings was so heavy as to not make it worth their while. Eugene Forsey told me that he pointed out to certain Members of the House that their contention on this line was exactly the same contention as I had made back in 1941 in respect of Profits Taxes, and that one man to whom he pointed this out replied that anyway it was common sense and that I was quite right in what I said at the time.

This is a rather rambling summary, but I think after you have read the letters and editorials referred to, you will have a pretty clear understanding of my contention throughout.

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In the early Fall of 1941 the Conservative Party was very manifestly dissatisfied with its leadership and organisation. Dr. R. J. Manion had been chosen Leader at the Convention of 1938 to succeed Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett. He acted as such through the ensuing Sessions of 1939, which included, in addition to the regular Session, a special, short Session in the Fall mainly for declaration of War, and War legislation. Mr. King made a definite promise, however, at this Session, or otherwise publicly, that there would be another Session before an election would be held. This promise he flagrantly broke. True, he called a Session which met early in 1940, but all that was heard was a speech from the Throne in which the Governor-General, with very evident manifestation of shame, merely announced that the time had come for a General Election. You will find this treated pretty fully in a speech I made at the succeeding Session, which appears in "U. and U." page 360. There was no excuse whatever for the 1940 election; no difference of viewpoint as to the propriety of entering the War or as to the necessity for its vigorous prosecution. There was dissatisfaction as to the energy displayed in war preparation, and a Resolution was passed in the Ontario House, supported by both Parties, calling for more vigorous prosecution. Mr. King took this as his excuse for breaking his promise. His promise was given specifically to the Conservative Party, as well as to the whole people of Canada, and, of course, it was nothing but preposterous that one of his own Party, the Hon. Mitchell Hepburn, could by any action on his part relieve the Federal Premier of a pledge given his opponents.

An election in war time, of course, gives a tremendous advantage to the Government and that is what Mr. King wanted. Dr. Manion was not a very effective critic, and the verdict was overwhelmingly pro-Government.

Dr. Manion was defeated himself in his own Riding (Port Arthur or Fort William) and the Conservative elected members chose the Hon. R. B. Hanson of New Brunswick as House Leader.

Before accepting, Mr. Hanson came to see me to ask if I would take the position if a seat were provided. I, of course, declined. Personally I did not think it probable that a better selection could have been made, but I was not an actual participant in the House of Commons debates and was not in a good position to judge. Hanson's success was fair

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but by no means extraordinary.

This tide of events brought about the measure of dissatisfaction which existed and the calling of a Conference at the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa later in the Fall. I had nothing to do with the calling of this Conference. Mr. Hanson himself was the principal figure in making the call, and those assembled included all Conservative Members of Parliament and all Conservative Senators, and as well, all defeated candidates in the preceding election. I think Associations, Provincial and otherwise, were also included, but of the entire scheme of representation I am not certain from memory, especially as I had no part. Some time before the Conference was to be held, being very apprehensive myself that I might get into a position where the Conference would call on me to take the Leadership, I looked around to see if this could not be avoided by procuring some thoroughly competent man with advantages which I did not have, to be available for the post.

The name of John Bracken was mentioned by those who knew him well or should have known him well. I did not have the advantage of anything like an intimate acquaintance with Mr. Bracken. In truth, I had only seen him personally once before. I knew, however, that he had a wonderful record in Manitoba as Leader of a Farmers' Government, having succeeded in four General Elections, the outcome of which went pretty far to exterminate his opponents. I knew he was not noted as a good speaker, but I could not but feel that any man with his experience must have developed powers of Parliamentary presentation which would stand him in good stead at Ottawa. As well, it was my firm conviction that there would be very considerable advantage, both to the Conservative Party and to the country, in having a Leader who was so closely and prominently associated with Agriculture as was Mr. Bracken. To my mind at that time, as now, the appeal of the Conservative Party should be more and more directed toward Canadian farmers and primary producers generally. Their true and indeed obvious interests were in line with Conservative traditions and were definitely out of harmony with radical and socialistic thinking. After a great deal of reflection, and entirely on my own responsibility, I determined to go West and have a talk with Mr. Bracken. Frankly, what moved me most was a dread of being placed in a corner myself. Long years of absence from the House of Commons had

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extinguished any urge whatever for a return to that Chamber. I can hardly emphasize too strongly my utter dread of being called upon to take leadership again. I was then sixty-seven years of age; both my sons were in the Army, and my job was emphatically to look after family affairs pending their return. Further, the result of the 1926 campaign had not done much to strengthen my confidence in the judgment of the mass of voters in Canada.

I wrote Mr. Bracken a personal letter telling him I wished to see him on an important matter and asking for a suggestion as to an early date that would be convenient for me to visit his office in Winnipeg. In his reply a suitable date was suggested and I was present at the Legislative Buildings in the Manitoba Capital for my first conversation with the Premier of that Province. Needless to say, Mr. Bracken was greatly surprised at the object of my mission. He did not, however, give my proposal an immediate rebuff. At the same time he gave me no encouragement, or so little that it was far from inspiring. He emphasized what he felt was his incapacity for leadership in Dominion politics, principally because he was not a good public speaker and he felt on that account he would be a disappointment in the Federal arena. After an hour or two of very interesting conversation, during which my judgment of the man as a man continuously improved, it was decided that the interview would be resumed the following day. Mr. Bracken had explained to me that, should the very unlikely event occur of his leaving the Manitoba field, his successor would be Mr. Garson who then was a member of his Cabinet.

The following day Mr. Bracken suggested calling Mr. Garson in to take part in our conversation. The meeting with him which followed was the first time I had met the present Minister of Justice of Canada.

It may be that the intervention of his Cabinet colleague was decided on by Mr. Bracken in order that he also would be able to come to a conclusion as to the bonafides of my proposal and its practicability in so far as the possibility of my being able to persuade the Conservative Party to accept my recommendation of the man who should lead them. In the course of our talks, Mr. Bracken questioned me as to the progressive outlook of the then Conservative Party. I assured him that there certainly was no reason for hesitation on his part on the ground of lack of a progressive spirit in our ranks. Whether he was convinced or not I could not, of course, be sure, but at all events there is no question that I thoroughly persuaded the two Manitoba Ministers of my own complete sincerity on the subject of my mission to Winnipeg. We parted on the understanding that each of us would give further thought to the matter, discuss it with such

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others as we chose, but avoid publicity until Mr. Bracken could see the future more clearly and determine his own position. I then returned to Toronto.

In the time intervening between this visit and the meeting of the Conference, I felt the situation out among our own Members and followers. When the Conference met I was immediately asked to address them. By this time the movement I had feared was thoroughly under way and I was both uncomfortable and unhappy. In my speech to the gathering which was of considerable dimensions and thoroughly representative, I was pressed by men who intervened during my remarks to state my own position. This was done, and done without the slightest equivocation or possibility of misunderstanding. I told them I was not a candidate for leadership, and further, would not accept leadership, and gave them my reasons. First it was explained that my long absence from Party work of every kind had got me out of touch with Party workers and had in no small measure purged me of the enthusiasm for politics which I once had, and as well had made me more or less a stranger to the ranks. After two or three questionings, all of which were answered in the most positive and unmistakable terms, I was asked by Mr. T. A. Thompson, former member for Lanark, whether if the Conference were unanimous I would accept. My answer was that in the event of a unanimous request by the Conference my position would be exactly as I had previously defined.

On leaving the hall, my intense desire to avoid return to political leadership was as firm and resolute as ever. I dreaded the very thought of being asked. However, by this time I had made up my mind that it would be quite impossible to propose the name of Mr. Bracken at this Conference with any hope of success, and called Mr. Bracken on long-distance so to advise him. I felt that he received the news with a sense of relief, and told me on no account to permit his name to be proposed.

Meantime, I was getting in contact with such of the men as I could who were enthusiastic for me--notably General Clark of Vancouver, Mr. T. A. Thompson of Lanark, Hon. Dr. Bruce and others--and tried to stop to the utmost of my power the movement which quite clearly was going on to force me into the responsibility. Not one of them had the slightest reason from me to think that I would accept under any conditions; they had quite the contrary. This done, I went early to catch the afternoon train for Toronto, hoping that no bad news would come before the train left. However, a troop of members of

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the Conference reached the station several minutes before my departure, and informed me that I had been chosen, and chosen unanimously. They were militantly determined that I would not put them in a very embarrassing position by refusal. They impressed upon me also that it would be a serious unjury to the Conservative Party to be exposed as searching in vain for a leader. I had no reason whatever to think that there was any opposition at all at the Conference. I knew there had been some who were of opinion that a definite choice should not be made then, and among these were certain of my very good friends, among them Mr. H. R. Milner of Edmonton; and I had used this argument in my speech as entire justification for my refusal. When, on the report given me, all had agreed, I never for a moment questioned its correctness. Technically it was correct, but in reality there were a small number headed by a very excellent man (J. M. Macdonnell of Toronto) who resisted to the last naming any leader at the time. However, they agreed finally to a unanimity report, and such was the report which reached me. I told the men at the station that I felt just the same exactly as I did when speaking to them and was exceedingly embarrassed by the fact that they ignored my urgent appeal. I told them I would have nothing further to say for some days, and boarded the train for Toronto.

The succeeding three or four days were decidedly unhappy for me. No one could be more convinced than I was that, in the stressful times we were in, a virile but fairly-conducted Opposition was of immense importance to the country. It was also glaringly manifest that with the delegates on their way home to the ends of the Dominion a blank refusal to act would be looked upon as infidelity to Party affiliations and especially to friends, and further, as evidence of a selfish attachment to my own business interests at a time when the country was at war. After three days of travail, my wife who had been strongly opposed to my re-entering public life--that is, in a capacity taking all my time--had at once convinced herself that under the circumstances I had no alternative but to step in for a time at least and hold the situation until the horizon cleared. My telephone was steadily busy throughout those days and a good part of the nights with all manner of importunities urging me to take on the task. These came from Liberals as well as Conservatives, but, of course, mainly from Conservatives. The consideration which really forced my decision was an incapacity to face a charge of ingratitude and infidelity to past associations and past loyalties. I decided that I had to accept and handle the situation until the affairs of the Conservative Party were on a more favourable footing and until a younger and better man became available.

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Meantime, the Committee appointed by the Conference to advise me of the result were waiting in Ottawa for fulfilment of a promise I had made them to fix a date when they might take train for Toronto to get my decision. I decided that rather than bring the whole of them down to me, it would be more convenient and appropriate that I should go back to Ottawa and meet them there. I went via Montreal, saw a couple of friends whom I had to consult in that City. On the train between Montreal and Ottawa I wrote out a sort of manifesto to be published after my acceptance. This duly appeared in the press the following day, and, of course, is available for your perusal. It set out the posture of political affairs at the time, emphasized the functions of an Opposition, the line which in my judgment such Opposition should take, and ended with a dedication of myself to the duties of its leadership.

This brought me to the first immediate task of a newly-arrived Opposition Leader--that is, to obtain a seat in the House. Historically in Canada, both in Provincial and Federal affairs, no opposition had been offered to a Leader newly come to his task and seeking a seat in a constituency where a vacancy had been created by resignation of one of his own Party. I, therefore, did not anticipate difficulty in obtaining election. Mr. King further had made a public pronouncement that the Government would offer no opposition in the constituency in which I should choose to run. The above practice of offering no opposition had been, of course, historically based on the obvious presumption that it was for the good of the country that a Party Leader should have a seat in Parliament--at least a Party Leader who should occupy the post of either Prime Minister or Opposition Chief. No other presumption would justify failure to set up a contest against him. If in my own case Mr. King's decision was not based on that presumption, then it had no foundation of reality whatever. The Government would have no excuse at all for failure to put up a candidate against me unless on the assumption that my presence in the House because of my Leadership post was in the interests of Canada.

A number of seats were offered. The seat chosen was South York in Ontario. It had been for a long time a Conservative riding and had been carried in the previous election by Colonel Allan Cockeram, by a large majority. Colonel Cockeram was one of those who tendered his seat and was accepted. No seat which could be described as safer was offered.

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No sooner was the constituency open than the C. C. F. Party held a Convention and nominated a candidate (Mr. J. W. Noseworthy) to oppose me. If that had been the end as far as the Liberal Party was concerned, I would have no reason to complain. The C. C. F. were of course, so far as precedents were concerned, free to assume that an Opposition Leader could do justice to his duties without having a seat in Parliament. It was an irrational and unprecedented assumption, but they had made no promise that they would dootherwise than they did. If the Liberal Party had stood true in spirit to the statement made by their Leader, Mr. King, there would have been no difficulty in my securing election. It did not stand true to Mr. King's pronouncement and Mr. King did not stand true to it himself. At the time he made the pronouncement there is no doubt he had knowledge of the intention of the C. C. F., though, of course, I have no personal knowledge of any privity of arrangement between himself and that Party.

As soon as I was nominated, a number of prominent Liberals came forward and offered to form a Liberal Committee to work for me to insure my election; this, of course, based upon Mr. King's previous pronouncement as to offering no opposition. The Committee was composed of about eight members, some of whom I knew and all of whom were represented to me as good, dependable persons. No sooner was this done than there appeared evidence right from Ottawa of a determination to get behind the C. C. F. candidate and ensure my defeat. So manifest was this determination that members of the Liberal Committee were sent for from Ottawa and were harangued by Cabinet Ministers there and urged to repudiate their pledge to me and to range the whole Liberal vote against me. Of this I have positive evidence. One man whom I remember well, and whose firm had contracts with the Government, was sent for and was harangued at Ottawa by the Hon. Ian Mackenzie, a member of Mr. King's Government. He returned, and on the train coming back disclosed to a friend of mine (a member of the Ontario Legislature) that he was not going to be able to continue as member of the Liberal Committee. He told of the pressure brought upon him, of the contracts which he had, and declared that he could take no other course than to do as he had been told and get out and oppose me. This he did. He wrote a letter declaring that he had withdrawn from the Committee, and put it on the ground that I was criticizing the Government in my campaign. Just how he expected the Leader of an Opposition to do other than criticise the Government, he never made clear, nor did he ever intimate that any of my criticism was unfair in the least degree. Other

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evidences of activity emanating from Ottawa became apparent right away. The fact is the Liberal Party in large measure took charge of the campaign, rallied their forces against me, and without any question in the world did so in answer to the known wishes of the Government Leader, Mr. Mackenzie King.

As the contest proceeded, evidence of the turn of events became exceedingly clear. The C. C. F. were then perhaps at the height of their power anyway, but with the accession of the might of the Liberal machine, their strength was extraordinarily enhanced. I found it most difficult--indeed impossible--to get even reasonably good attendance at meetings. There was a thorough campaign in hand to keep the people at home. The C. C. F. agencies were exceedingly active. The Communist Party was violently active; its paper was scurrilous in its opposition to the last degree. The Toronto Star, the Liberal organ, was virulently opposed to me, misrepresented my speeches and refused to accept corrections. In fact, I have never seen the Liberal machine more energetic than it was in South York in that campaign. The Globe and Mail supported me vigorously and so did the Telegram, but there was no such thing as beating the combined forces of the Liberal Party, the C. C. F. and the Communists.

I want it understood very clearly that there was no effort spared on my part. I spoke day and night at meetings and over the radio. I made individual contacts wherever it was thought I could do the slightest good; obtained all the help procurable, and, in a word, was out to win by the expenditure of every effort in my power. I was defeated by something over four thousand majority.

It is important that you look at the record in Hansard as the news reached Ottawa on the night of the election. I do not think everything that actually occurred is in Hansard. Mr. King chortled and chuckled over my defeat; congratulated Mr. Noseworthy; congratulated the C. C. F. He further congratulated South York, and ended by congratulating the Conservative Party. His delight over my defeat was simply boundless, and this he was unable to suppress. One could excuse such exuberance had it not been that he himself, seeking to maintain an elevation of conduct consistent with the past history of Parties in Canada, had announced his adhesion to the practice of not opposing an Opposition or Government Leader in a by-election and thus inescapably binding himself to the doctrine that it was in the national interest that such Leader of the Opposition should be in the House of Commons.

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His conduct on the floor of Parliament on the night of my defeat was, in my opinion, the worst in his long career.

None were quite so active in South York as those who had Government contracts of various kinds, and of these there were not a few. Money was abundant. In fact, there was a plethora of everything of sinister character in elections. Never was there a more undivided concentration of every known means to defeat a single candidate.

. . . . .

There is a matter which had to do with the Conference covered in the earlier part of this memorandum, which should have been mentioned under that heading. As soon as the news of my selection got out, Mr. Bruce Hutchison, who at that time represented, I feel sure, the Winnipeg Free Press, sent a long despatch to his paper which I think was one of the most scurrilous of which a correspondent was ever guilty. Unfortunately the despatch is not now within my reach, but it was designed to scatter wide the impression that I was the nominee of a lot of plutocrats. He had a story of some millionaires from Toronto coming down to put me over, against the wishes of other members of the Conference. The idea, of course, was to tie me up, if possible, with monied interests and lay the groundwork for the old campaign of class appeal. Never was a more shamelessly false despatch sent out from Ottawa. I do not think there was a single wealthy man there from Toronto at all or from anywhere else. To intimate that such were brought down by me and to help me achieve an object that I was determined to do everything honourable to avoid was something pretty hard to have to take. Of course, any child knows that that kind of propaganda is electionwise very effective, and thus by Hutchison's despatch the Liberal Party started the campaign to insure by hook or crook my defeat. The truth is that the last man to submit in order to enable the Committee to report my selection as unanimous, was Mr. J. M. Macdonnell, lately President of National Trust Company and thus more closely associated with finance than probably any other delegate. This, of course, is not to intimate that even he was a millionaire. Personally I think he was far from it. I do not know of anyone from any part of Canada, then entitled to that appellation, who was at the Conference.

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While on the subject, I should perhaps mention--though you will probably decide not to use the information--that among those who were urging me in those few days prior to my decision to take on the responsibility was Mr. John Bayne Maclean, who was the founder of Maclean's Magazine, The Financial Post and other publications. No sooner had I accepted,and published my manifesto than The Financial Post came out with an utterly outrageous intimation that I was allied with high finance. What it said was something to the effect that I had to throw off the shackles of financial control, and I think from memory it used the name of Donald Hogarth as indicating the men whom I must disavow. Having in mind the pressure brought on me by Mr. Maclean, I resented this cowardly insinuation with unmeasured scorn, and wrote a letter to The Post repudiating it in the strongest terms. I also wrote Colonel Maclean reminding him of his more than urgent appeal to me and telling him that I had every right to expect he would see that at least no injustice was done me by the papers that had been entirely controlled by him and that were no doubt even then sensitive to any reasonable desire which he expressed. A copy of this letter, which reflects the indignation I felt at that time, is available for you at this office. I do not for a moment suspect that Colonel Maclean was behind The Financial Post article, but certainly in not making known to these papers his attitude toward my return to public life he did me a grave injustice.

I should add that a little later The Post printed a letter from some man in Calgary whose name I cannot remember, attacking my selection as Leader on somewhat similar grounds. This stuff was used against me most effectively in the ensuing by-election.

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Renewed Nov. 7/53.

Original dated 149376
Feb. 17, 1953.
Sent to Dr. Forsey - Aug 1/53



I have looked up the two Acts you asked about, viz., The Military Voters' Act, 1917, and The War Time Elections Act, 1917. I was under the impression that there was only one Act that year--that is, one Elections Act--but this is wrong.

The Military Voters' Act defines a military voter; that is to say, defines who, because of military enlistment or military service, has a right to vote irrespective of whether he is qualified on other grounds. It also tells where he must vote--i. e., in what Riding--and how that Riding is selected. If he cannot declare that he was resident in any Riding for the whole or part of the previous three months, before election day, and still is qualified otherwise, he can select what Riding he chooses, in which his vote is to be applied. There are, of course, very many sections, but the above was the main purpose and accomplishment of the Act.

The War Time Elections Act was passed in the same year and defined generally who were qualified to vote in Canada. Its main provision was the addition of mothers, wives and sisters of military voters, and these if of proper age were declared qualified to vote in the Riding in which they could have voted had they been men. At that time there was no general women's franchise.

Both these Acts appear in Dominion Statutes, 1917, and were assented to and became law on 20th September of that year. They applied only for the duration of the War and for the period after until demobilization was complete. As a matter of reality, they applied only to the 1917 election.

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WHEAT MARKETING

Now, as regards the wheat marketing provision, 1919, I cannot recall all the special conditions of that time, but I do know that there was difficulty in connection with the financing of the sale of Canadian wheat abroad. It meant that in some way the Government had to come in to such financing. A reference to debates on the subject after the system decided upon had been put in effect will bring out much more fully the reasons for the action we took, or better say the reason why we had to take any special action. I worked out and made a proposal to the Cabinet of what in my judgment we ought to do. My plan was to have a Committee, composed, I think, of three, but one of whose members was to be chairman and the effective officer of the Committee. This Committee or Board was to purchase the entire wheat offered for sale in Western Canada of the crop of 1919. It was to pay down in cashon delivery a certain amount per bushel for No. 1 Hard; a certain less amount per bushel for No. 1 Northern; a certain still less amount for No. 2 Northern, and so on. This amount in each case was to be fixed by the Governor-in-Council--that is, the Cabinet. The Committee or Board was charged with the duty of selling on world markets the wheat so purchased. At the time of purchase and payment of the amounts fixed respectively as set out above, the Board gave to the party who delivered the wheat "a participation certificate" for the number of bushels of each grade delivered. There was one uniform certificate for No. 1 Hard, another for No. 1 Northern, another for No. 2 Northern, and so on. After the wheat was sold, the amount secured for each grade of same, over and above the down payment, would be known and the participation certificates were then to be redeemed by the Committee or Board at such figure as made up the difference between the down payment and the amount ultimately received.

There was considerable outcry against the plan but it got nowhere. The plan proved popular. I had to go out to the West, though, and make explanation at various points, and particularly in my own riding of Portage la Prairie. The whole scheme was, of course, decried by the Opposition, and such was the effect of this outcry on some timid people that they sacrificed their participation certificates and in certain cases, I believe, threw them away. They had been told they were all a fake and were good for nothing. Certain cases were brought to my notice where the farmer had attached them as wallpaper to his house. However, no doubt most of the farmers kept their certificates, and ultimately fifty some cents was paid for each--that is, fifty plus cents per bushel over and above the amount paid down was secured by every man who delivered wheat to the Board. The whole undertaking was carried out in

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excellent form, and with entire fidelity. The Chairman of the Board and the man entitled to the credit for the good job he did was James Stewart. He had been a wheat dealer for some years, although he came out from Scotland and first worked as a policeman. Stewart did well for his country as Chaiman of that Wheat Committee, but unfortunately he afterwards took on the Presidency of the Maple Leaf Milling Company and was far from successful; in fact, his speculative activities in that position practically ended him as a business figure in the country.

The conditions under which this Wheat Board was established did not prevail subsequently. There was no difficulty in financing the crop and the Wheat Board was discontinued. This, I have no doubt at all, was the right thing to do. Wheat should have, and, indeed, in all common sense must have, a world market. The West has suffered more than it knows from failure to maintain the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. I do not know how many Royal Commissions were appointed under different Governments to look into the conduct of our Grain Exchanges, and not one made an adverse report. Every one reported that it was a necessary feature and instrument of wheat marketing and should be maintained. Nevertheless, demagogic agitation turned Western farmers against these Exchanges and there has been no wheat market at their service ever since. I do not know how public opinion is on the subject now, but I do know that intelligent public opinion favours return of the Grain Exchange, regulated, of course, as is essential for all such institutions and as was the practice while the wheat market subsisted.

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UNION GOVERNMENT

You ask as to how Union Government affected the permanent interests of the Conservative Party. The answer is: very, very harmfully. Quite naturally a number of leading Liberals, who felt Union Government was essential and who were strongly convinced that compulsory military service was imperative, made commitments to their constituents, and, indeed, to Canada as a whole, that their adhesion to the ranks of their lifelong opponents was merely temporary and for the purpose of steering the country through an emergency which threatened its honour if not its existence, and that thereafter they would return. Some felt at the time that this pledge would be impossible of fulfilment, but most made up their minds they were going to honour the pledge no matter what the consequences. Well, the consequences were to enfeeble and more or less destroy the whole organisation of the Conservative Party. The Conservative Party was felt by many to have ceased to exist. What we had was a Union Party taking its place--a Union Party regarded by many as a stop gap. This would have been well and good if the Union Party had been created on a permanent basis, as was undoubtedly the intention of its founders; but when those who had left the Liberal ranks to adhere to the Union later on pronounced themselves as only temporarily estranged and pledged their return, it is not hard to realize the blow thus delivered at the very heart of the Union Party. The old Conservative allegiance of long and honoured validity was gone. The defection of the Liberal Unionists, though accompanied as it was by the continued adherence of stalwart and loyal Liberal Unionists, resulted in a new name being chosen for the Party. It had, without any orthodox or other christening, been called for a short time the Union Party, but after the defections, it was felt something of a fatuity for us to longer proclaim ourselves as such. I strongly favoured going back to the name "Liberal-Conservative" and urged that with all the power I had. Certain of the Liberals who had remained with us did not like this going back to the old title, and some compromise was adopted by assuming the title of "Liberal and Conservative Party." This was a hybrid and uninspiring title. We should have gone back to the name "Liberal-Conservative"--the name given us by Sir John Macdonald. It was after these mistakes had been made and this blow had been dealt us that I succeeded to Leadership in July, 1920.

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It has always been hard for me to witness Liberals, who joined us in dark and perilous days in order to maintain our ranks on the fields of Flanders by the only means by which there was the slightest possibility of maintaining them, viz., by compulsory service--to see those same Liberals join with those whose one hope--indeed, certainty--of immediate victory was the violent antipathy to compulsory service on the part of all French Canada. Conscription had been applied faithfully and fairly. All this talk about bad judgment in Quebec is just consummate mendacity. It was impossible to be fairer to Quebec than were the two Governments of Sir Robert Borden--that is, his original Government and as well the Union Government of 1917. Had there not been a Liberal Unionist in this later Administration, Borden would have been just as fair to Quebec. That was the nature of the man. As a matter of fact, the physical opposition to conscription in Quebec amounted to very little and was easily kept in hand. Certainly the Lapointes, the Cannons, the Archambaults, the Bourassas did everything in their power to rouse the people to extreme antagonism, but they did not have much success. The demonstrations were not in the least frightening. There never would have been any at all but for years of over-heated party appeals. You can understand how we felt when those who had joined with us in every phase of the enforcement of conscription were found soon in the ranks of the enemy, reaping the harvest of long years of anti-conscription propaganda.

Between the election of 1921 and the election of 1925, we made tremendous advance. Not in our history had such progress been made in a similar length of time by any Party; in fact, never had the Conservative Party or any Party received such a vote outside the Province of Quebec as we received in 1925.

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Original sent to Dr. Shaw

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As stated in notes heretofore dictated, there never seemed to me to be anything particularly interesting or worth calling to public attention about my youth. School was the subject always emphasized by my parents; and, next to that, such reasonable work on the farm as the younger generation could be expected to do. I well recall that my first rather considerable job was weeding by hand a quite sizeable little field of mangels. For this I was promised, and received, three cents per row. How long the rows were would be difficult to say, but they certainly were between ten and twenty rods. I stuck to the job until finished, and in some measure established a reputation in the household for persistence. As years went on, pay, of course, was out of the question--one had to hold up his end to be worthy of further schooling and University advantages. I was always slight--very slight--but of good constitution, and from fifteen or sixteen on, able for an ordinary man's work.

I can remember at about the age of eleven or twelve taking up an offer of a farm newspaper to canvass the neighbourhood for further subscribers, and, if a fixed number were obtained and paid for, I was to get a ten-dollar watch. This entailed travelling by foot over quite an extended area. It brought rebuffs, but also brought some successes, andI got the number of subscribers required and received the watch. The only further thing that can be recalled is that the watch was no good, or very little good.

We walked, in those days--that is, up to the time I was approaching my twelfth year--between three and four miles to Sunday School and, of course, the same distance back.

Have never for a moment regretted any of these experiences or considered them hardships.

Our family Doctor was Dr. Irving, who had an office and residence in Kirkton, about five miles from our home. He wasn't out to see us very often as we were above the average in good health, but I used to sit and wonder at his dissertations on medical subjects. He was succeeded by a very fine young man--Dr. Ferguson--and, though living then in St. Marys I got to know this Doctor and his wife quite well, and sometimes drove out with him in his practice. This was when I was working in a grocery store at Woodham, about a mile and a half from Kirkton. Dr. Ferguson sold his practice to Dr. Chris. Campbell about the year 1900. Young Campbell had

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been at the University with me, and long years later would drive me around to the old neighbours when I would be in the St. Marys and Kirkton area. Hearing that his health was precarious by reason of heart trouble, I joined a friend of mine (who also had known him practically all his life) in a visit last 18th of June when he was in bed suffering an affliction and destined not to rise again. He died about two weeks after.

Mention was made above of my having some experience in a general store at Woodham. After graduation from University in May, 1896, I had quite an inclination to adopt a business career, and, at the suggestion of a relative, got a little experience that Summer. There did not seem to me, though, to be very much to learn in the modest enterprise with which I was employed, and after a very few weeks I decided I had got all there was to get and would return home where I could be more useful. No opening in business turned up, so there was nothing for it but to attend the School of Pedagogy and qualify as a mathematical specialist in a High School or Collegiate Institute. Later on, of course, the inclination to business again asserted itself--that is, after my retirement from the Leadership in 1926. I declined several excellent opportunities to enter Law, being animated mostly by a conviction that I could succeed in a financial or other enterprise, and by an ambition to make a success of still another occupation besides law and politics.

It should be noted here that my father, for whom I always had a very high regard, never discouraged me from venturing into any sphere; in fact, as stated elsewhere, at the crucial juncture of my life in the early Summer of 1898, he not only did not stand in my way but came cheerfully to my assistance at a time when he was little able to do so, and when perhaps he might have been justified in finding fault with my hasty abandonment of the teaching profession. He was himself a man of force, character, ~~and~~ a leader among his fellows in his own occupation, and I am inclined to think had more confidence in me than had anyone else.

After striking out West on a very unpromising undertaking, in August 1898, I did not return until after my marriage on June 1, 1904. On that visit East, my bride and myself not only spent some days at the Meighen farmhouse

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on the outskirts of St. Marys, but also visited the Cox and Booth families in Granby where my wife was born. We returned again for a visit in Ontario at the end of 1907. Was on the way to the St. Marys station with my father (on my return to Portage la Prairie) when I first told him of having been offered and having accepted nomination as Conservative candidate for Portage la Prairie. He uttered not one word of opposition or even of caution, and I think was rather pleased that I had taken the plunge, even though I told him-- as certainly was my conviction--that election on the first try was far from probable.

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I will now at last make a start in the hope of giving you as good an answer as I can to yours of November 16th. You would like an account of what transpired during the brief lifetime of the Meighen Government of 1926. Over 27 years have passed, but I will do my best.

Quite necessarily I occupied both offices--that in the House of Commons allotted to the Prime Minister (usually Leader of the House) and that in the East Block always occupied by the Prime Minister. When the House was sitting, unless it proved most convenient to be in the East Block to meet delegations or something of the sort, I was in the House of Commons' room with secretary, assistant, etc. Obviously it would be necessary for me to be as available as possible, especially for members of our Party in the House who wanted to see me. Certainly they consulted me whenever they deemed necessary and they always were given access. I do not think I took any place in the Commons' gallery at any time. I remember being on hand at the door of the House lobby toward the end of the voting, on the last day. I also recall looking down from the back of one side of the gallery--that is, the back opposite the Opposition. I heard one of King's declamations (or part of it anyway) in which he sought to display himself as a friend of the Governor General, and, in matters other than Constitutional matters, an admirer. This pose incensed me, of course, because I knew the Governor General was vastly better informed on just such questions than was King. The truth is King's "orations" on Constitutional subjects and, for that matter on most subjects, riled me. He was not well informed by any means and always sought to atone for this by artificial and never-ending emphasis, pronounced in a voice that could have been heard well beyond the walls of Parliament if the doors were open.

One cannot in a situation such as then existed keep close enough to his followers, for the reason that he has no way of telling who will be the one to rise. Frequently this isn't known until the time to start speaking commences, and no one knows when that will be because it only commences when the opposing speaker ends. There wasn't a time that I can think of when I was the least fearful of our side going wrong. This is not to say that they did not go wrong. They went very wrong, for

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example, when one after another rose to a challenge of Mr. King to stand and say whether he was sworn and what he swore to. No member of the House, be he leader of a side or whatever he be, has a right to put another member under cross-examination, and King should have been told that at the very beginning by Sir Henry Drayton, and told there would be no answering such questions unless they were put on the Order Paper. Failure to take this stand resolutely and immovably was right on the first question. What was witnessed was a lack of leadership ability. It must be remembered, of course, in this connection that the man who had the experience could not be there. Mr. Bennett, who I am confident would never have fallen for this trap, was absent in Alberta. On practically all subjects that came up, the position taken by the Government supporters under the leadership of Sir Henry Drayton was the right position. Hon. Hugh Guthrie, in presenting the arguments falling to the Minister of Justice, acquitted himself well. He could have been more forceful, but he was a Member of experience and dignity and was no man to lower the tone or the measure of respect in which the House should be held. You will be able to judge of the merits of the speeches on both sides in this almost entirely extempore debate--partaking of that character much more necessarily on the part of a Government than of those conserting the attack. Of course, the whole exhibition resulted from the pusillanimous and pitiful failure of the Progressive Party to live up to the promise officially and authoritatively given by their leader. In this betrayal of his Party's pledge, the most guilty man by far was the leader himself--Robert Forke. This poor old Party henchman, who was always boasting with some justification that he was more of a Liberal than the Liberals, disowned the promise he had made the Governor General and stood beside his Liberal mentors and voted without variation on their side--all under the cloak of what Grattan O'Leary described as a sanctimonious "bedside manner."

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In the early Fall of 1941 the Conservative Party was very manifestly dissatisfied with its leadership and organization. Dr. R. J. Manion had been chosen Leader at the Convention of 1938 to succeed Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett. He acted as ~~Leader~~ such through the ensuing Sessions of 1939, which included, in addition to the regular Session, a special, short Session in the Fall mainly for declaration of War and War legislation. Mr. King made a definite promise, however, at this Session, or otherwise publicly, that there would be another Session before an election would be held. This promise he flagrantly broke. True, he called a Session which met early in 1940, but all that was heard was a speech from the Throne in which the Governor-General, with very evident manifestation of shame, merely announced that the time had come for a General Election. You will find this treated pretty fully in a speech I made at the succeeding Session, which appears in "U. and U." page 360. There was no excuse whatever for the 1940 election; no difference of viewpoint as to the propriety of entering the War or as to the necessity for its vigorous prosecution. There was dissatisfaction as to the energy displayed in war preparation, and a Resolution was passed in the Ontario House, supported by both Parties, calling for more vigorous prosecution. Mr. King took this as his excuse for breaking his promise. His promise was given specifically to the Conservative Party, as well as to the whole people of Canada, and, of course, it was nothing but preposterous that one of his own Party, the Hon. Mitchell Hepburn, could by any action on his part relieve the Federal Premier of a pledge given his opponents.

An election in war time, of course, gives a tremendous advantage to the Government and that is what Mr. King wanted. Dr. Manion was not a very effective critic, and the verdict was overwhelmingly pro-Government.

Dr. Manion was defeated himself in his own Riding (Port Arthur ~~and~~ or Fort William) and the Conservative elected members chose the Hon. R. B. Hanson of New Brunswick as House Leader.

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Before accepting, Mr. Hanson came to see me to ask if I would take the position if a seat were provided. I, of course, declined. Personally I did not think it probable that a better selection could have been made, but I was not an actual participant in the House of Commons debates and was not in a good position to judge. Hanson's success was fair, but by no means extraordinary.

This tide of events brought about the measure of dissatisfaction which existed and the calling of a Conference at the Parliament Buildings in Ottawa later in the Fall. I had nothing to do with the calling of this Conference. Mr. Hanson himself was the principal figure in making the call, and those assembled included all Conservative Members of Parliament and all Conservative Senators, and as well, all defeated candidates in the preceding election. I think Associations, Provincial and otherwise, were also included, but of the entire ~~principle~~ scheme of representation I am not certain from memory, especially as I had no part. Some time before the Conference was to be held, being very apprehensive myself that I might get into a position where the Conference would call on me to take the Leadership, I looked around to see if this could not be avoided by procuring some thoroughly competent man with advantages which I did not have, to be available for the post.

The name of John Bracken was mentioned by those who knew him well or should have known him well. I did not have the advantage of anything like an intimate acquaintance with Mr. Bracken. In truth, I had only seen him personally once before. I knew, however, that he had a wonderful record in Manitoba as Leader of a Farmers' Government, having succeeded in four General Elections, the outcome of which went pretty ~~well~~ far to exterminate his opponents. I knew he was not noted as a good speaker, but I could not but feel that any man with his experience must have developed powers of Parliamentary presentation which would stand him in good stead at Ottawa. As well, it was my firm conviction that there would be very considerable advantage, both to the Conservative Party and to the country, in having a Leader who was so closely and prominently associated with Agriculture as was Mr. Bracken. To my mind at that time, as now, the appeal of the Conservative Party should be more and more directed toward Canadian farmers and primary producers generally. Their true and indeed obvious interests were in line with Conservative traditions and were definitely out of harmony with radical and

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socialistic thinking. After a great deal of ~~thought~~ reflection, and entirely on my own responsibility, I determined to go West and have a talk with Mr. Bracken. Frankly, what moved me most was a dread of being placed in a corner myself. Long years of absence from the House of Commons had ~~permitted~~ extinguished any urge whatever for a return to that Chamber, ~~to disappear~~. I can hardly emphasize too strongly my utter dread of being called upon to take leadership again. I was then 67 years of age; both my sons were in the Army, and my job was emphatically to look after family affairs pending their return. Further, the result of the 1926 campaign had not done much to strengthen my confidence in the judgment of the mass of voters in Canada.

I wrote Mr. Bracken a personal letter telling him I wished to see him on an important matter and asking for a suggestion as to an early date that would be convenient for me to visit his office in Winnipeg. In his reply, a suitable date was suggested and I was present at the Legislative Buildings in the Manitoba Capital for my first conversation with the Premier of that Province. Needless to say, Mr. Bracken was greatly surprised at the object of my mission. He did not, however, give my proposal an immediate rebuff. At the same time he gave me no encouragement, or so little that it was far from inspiring. He emphasized what he felt was his incapacity for leadership in Dominion politics, principally because he was not a good public speaker and he felt on that account he would be a disappointment in the Federal arena. After an hour or two of very interesting conversation, during which my judgment of the man as a man continuously improved, it was decided that the interview would be resumed the following day. Mr. Bracken had explained to me that, should the very unlikely event occur of his leaving the Manitoba field, his successor would be Mr. Garson who then was a member of his Cabinet.

The following day Mr. Bracken suggested calling Mr. Garson in to take part in our conversation. The meeting with him which followed was the first time I had met the present Minister of Justice of Canada.

It may be that the intervention of his Cabinet colleague was decided on by Mr. Bracken in order that he also would be able to come to a conclusion as to the bonafides of my proposal and its practicability insofar as the possibility of my being able to persuade the Conservative Party to accept my recommendation of the man who should lead them.

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In the course of our talks, Mr. Bracken questioned me as to the progressive outlook of the then Conservative Party. I assured him that there certainly was no reason for hesitation on his part on the ground of lack of a progressive spirit in our ranks. Whether he was convinced or not I could not, of course, be sure, but at all events there is no question that I thoroughly persuaded the two Manitoba Ministers of my own complete sincerity on the subject of my mission to Winnipeg. We parted on the understanding that each of us would give further thought to the ~~subject~~ matter, discuss it with such others as we chose, but avoid publicity until Mr. Bracken could see the future more clearly and determine his own position. I then returned to Toronto.

In the time intervening between this visit and the meeting of the Conference, I felt the situation out among our own Members and ~~following~~ followers. When the Conference met I was immediately asked to address them. By this time the movement I had feared was thoroughly under way and I was both uncomfortable and unhappy. In my speech to the gathering which was of considerable dimensions and thoroughly representative, I was pressed by men who intervened during ~~the speech~~ my remarks to state my own position. This was done, and done without the slightest equivocation or possibility of misunderstanding. I told them I was not a candidate for leadership, and further, would not accept leadership, and gave them my reasons. First it was explained that my long absence from Party work of every kind had got me out of touch with Party workers and had in no small measure purged me of the enthusiasm for politics which I once had, and as well had made me more or less a stranger to the ranks. After two or three questionings, all of which were answered in the most positive and unmistakable terms, I was asked by Mr. T. A. Thompson, former member for Lanark, whether if the Conference were unanimous I would accept. My answer was that in the event of a unanimous request by the Conference my position would be exactly as I had previously defined.

On leaving the hall my intense desire to avoid return to political leadership was as firm and resolute as ever. I dreaded the very thought of being asked. However, by this time I had made up my mind that it would be quite impossible to propose the name of Mr. Bracken at this Conference with any hope of success, and called Mr. Bracken on long distance to so advise him. I felt that he received the news with a sense of relief, and told me on no account to permit his name to be proposed.

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Meantime, I was getting in contact with such of the men as I could who were enthusiastic for me--notably General Clark of Vancouver, Mr. T. A. Thompson of Lanark, Hon. Dr. Bruce and others--and tried to stop to the utmost of my power the movement which quite clearly was going on to force me into the responsibility. Not one of them had the slightest reason from me to think that I would accept under any conditions; they had quite the contrary. This done, I went early to catch the afternoon train for Toronto, hoping that no bad news would come before the train left. However, a troop of members of the Conference reached the station several minutes before my departure, and informed me that I had been chosen, and chosen unanimously. They were militantly determined that I would not put them in a very embarrassing position by refusal. They impressed upon me also that it would be a serious injury to the Conservative Party to be exposed as searching in vain for a leader. I had no reason whatever to think that there was any opposition at all at the Conference. I knew there had been some who were of opinion that a definite choice should not be made then, and among these were certain of my very good friends; and I had used this argument in my speech as entire justification for my refusal. When, on the report given me, all had agreed, I never for a moment questioned its correctness. Technically it was correct, but in reality there were a small number headed by a very excellent man (J. M. Macdonnell of Toronto) who resisted to the last naming any leader at the time. However, they agreed ~~at the last~~ finally to a unanimity report, and such was the report which reached me. I told the men at the station that I felt just the same exactly as I did when speaking to them and was exceedingly embarrassed by the fact that they ignored my urgent appeal. I told them I would have nothing further to say for some days, and boarded the train for Toronto.

Among them H.R. McIntyre of Edmonton

The succeeding three or four days were decidedly unhappy for me. No one could be more convinced than I was that, in the stressful times we were in, a virile but fairly-conducted Opposition was of immense importance to the country. It was also glaringly manifest that with the delegates on their way home to the ends of the Dominion a blank refusal to act would be looked upon as infidelity to Party affiliations and especially to friends, and further, as evidence of a selfish attachment to my own business interests at a time when the country was at war. After three days of travail ~~My~~ wife who had been strongly opposed to my re-entering public life--that is, in a capacity taking all my time--had at once convinced herself that under the circumstances I had no alternative but to step in for a

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time at least and hold the situation until the horizon cleared. My telephone was steadily busy throughout ~~the~~ these days and a good part of the nights with all manner of importunities ~~reaching~~ urging me to take on the task. These came from Liberals as well as Conservatives, but, of course, mainly from Conservatives. The consideration which really forced my decision was an incapacity to ~~place~~ face a charge of ingratitude and infidelity to past associations and past loyalties. I decided that I had to accept and handle the situation until the affairs of the Conservative Party were on a more favourable footing and until a younger and better man became available.

Meantime, the Committee appointed by the Conference to advise me of the result were waiting in Ottawa for fulfilment of ~~the~~ promise I had made them to fix a date when they might take train for Toronto to get my decision. I decided that rather than bring the whole of them down to me, it would be more convenient and appropriate that I should go back to Ottawa and meet them there. I went via Montreal, saw a couple of friends whom I had to consult in that City. On the ~~next~~ train between Montreal and Ottawa I wrote out a sort of manifesto to be published after my acceptance. This duly appeared in the press the following day, and, of course, is available for your perusal. It set out the posture of political affairs at the time, emphasized the functions of an Opposition, the line which in my judgment such Opposition should take, and ended with a dedication of myself to the duties of its leadership.

This brought me to the first immediate task of a newly-arrived Opposition Leader--that is, to obtain~~ing~~ a seat in the House. Historically in Canada, both in Provincial and Federal affairs, no opposition had been offered to a Leader newly come to his task and seeking a seat in a constituency where a vacancy had been created by resignation of one of his own Party. I, therefore, did not anticipate difficulty in obtaining election. Mr. King further had made a public pronouncement that the Government would offer no opposition in the constituency in which I should choose to run. The above practice of offering no opposition had been, of course, historically based on the obvious presumption that it was for the good of the country that a Party Leader should have a seat in Parliament--at least a Party Leader who should occupy the post of either Prime Minister or Opposition Chief. No other presumption would justify

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failure to set up a contest against him. If in my own case Mr. King's decision was not based on that presumption, then it had no foundation of reality whatever. The Government would have no excuse at all for failure to put up a candidate against me unless on the assumption that my presence in the House because of my Leadership post was in the interests of Canada.

A number of seats were offered. The seat chosen was South York in Ontario. It had been for a long time a Conservative riding and had been carried in the previous election by Colonel Allan Cockeram by a large majority. Colonel Cockeram was one of those who tendered his seat and it was accepted. No seat which could be described as safer was offerred

No sooner was the constituency open than the C. C. F. Party held a Convention and nominated a candidate (Mr. J.W.Noseworthy) to oppose me. If that had been the end as far as the Liberal Party was concerned, I would have no reason to complain. The C. C. F. were, so far as precedents were concerned, of course, free to assume that an Opposition Leader could do justice to his duties without having a seat in Parliament. It was an irrational and unprecedented assumption, but they had made no promise that they would do otherwise than they did. If the Liberal Party had stood true in spirit to the statement made by their Leader, Mr. King, there would have been no difficulty in my securing election. It did not stand true to Mr. King's pronouncement and Mr. King did not stand true to it himself. At the time he made the pronouncement there is no doubt he had knowledge of the intention of the C. C. F., though, of course, I have no personal knowledge of any privity of arrangement between himself and that party.

As soon as I was nominated, a number of prominent Liberals came forward and offered to form a Liberal Committee to work for me to insure my election; this, of course, based upon Mr. King's previous pronouncement as to offering no opposition. The Committee was composed of about eight members, some of whom I knew and all of whom were represented to me as good, dependable persons. No sooner was this done than there appeared evidence right from Ottawa of a determination to get behind the C. C. F. candidate and ensure my defeat. So manifest was this determination that members of the Liberal Committee were sent for from Ottawa and were harangued by Cabinet Ministers there and urged to repudiate their pledge to me and to range the whole Liberal vote against me. Of this I have positive evidence. One man whom I remember well, and whose firm had contracts with the Government,

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was sent for and was harangued at Ottawa by the Hon. Ian Mackenzie, a member of Mr. King's Government. He returned, and on the train coming back disclosed to a friend of mine (a member of the Ontario Legislature) that he was not going to be able to continue as member of the Liberal Committee. He told of the pressure brought upon him, of the contracts which he had, and declared that he could take no other course than to do as he had been told and get out and oppose me. This he did. He wrote a letter declaring that he had withdrawn from the Committee, and put it on the ground that I was criticizing the Government in my campaign. Just how he expected the Leader of ~~the~~ an Oppesition to do other than criticise the Government, he never made clear, nor did he ever intimate that any of my criticism was unfair in the least degree. Other evidences of activity emanating from Ottawa became apparent right away. The fact is the Liberal Party in large measure took charge of the campaign, rallied their forces against me, and without any question in the world did so in answer to the known wishes of the Government Leader, Mr. Mackenzie King.

As the contest proceeded, evidence of the turn of events became exceedingly clear. The C. C. F. were then perhaps at the height of their power anyway, but with the accession of the ~~power~~ might of the Liberal machine, their strength was extraordinarily enhanced. I found it most difficult--indeed impossible--to get even reasonably good attendance at meetings. There was a thorough campaign in hand to keep the people at home. The C. C. F. agencies were exceedingly active; The Communist Party was violently active; its paper was scurrilous in its opposition to the last degree. The Toronto Star, the Liberal organ, was virulently opposed to me, misrepresented my speeches and refused to accept corrections. In fact, I have never seen the Liberal machine more energetic than it was in South York in that campaign. The Globe and Mail supported me vigorously and so did the Telegram, but there was no such thing as beating the combined forces of the Liberal Party, the C. C. F. and the Communists.

I want it understood very clearly that there was no effort spared on my part. I spoke day and night at meetings and over the radio. I made individual contacts wherever it was thought I could do the slightest good; obtained all the help procurable, and, in a word, was out to win by the expenditure of every effort in my power. I was defeated by something over four thousand majority.

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It is important that you look at the record in Hansard as the news reached Ottawa on the night of the election. I do not think everything that actually occurred is in Hansard. Mr. King chortled and chuckled over my defeat; congratulated Mr. Noseworthy; congratulated the C. C. F. He further congratulated South York and ended by congratulating the Conservative Party. His delight over my defeat was simply boundless and this he was unable to suppress. One could excuse such exuberance had it not been that he himself, seeking to maintain an elevation of conduct consistent with the past history of Parties in Canada, had announced his adhesion to the practice of not opposing an Opposition or Government Leader in a by-election and thus inescapably binding himself to the doctrine that it was in the national interest that such Leader of the Opposition should be in the House of Commons. His conduct on the floor of Parliament on the night of my defeat was, in my opinion, the worst in his long career.

None were quite so active in South York as those who had Government contracts of various kinds, and of these there were not a few. Money was abundant. In fact, there was a plethora of everything of sinister character in elections. Never was there a more undivided concentration of every known means to defeat a single candidate.

Add

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# MY READING HABITS, RECREATION HABITS AND HOME TEACHINGS THEREON

No person could have been more generously and, I think, wisely encouraged than was I to do good reading. You are quite right that the fields of history, biography and the classics of English literature were not only those recommended to me by my parents but were those I naturally preferred myself. My father devoted himself, in such time as he could spare, mostly to farm periodicals and of these he read widely but as well he was definitely interested in public affairs. He believed in the fundamental and historic principles of the Conservative Party, its appreciation of British traditions and in the British connection as of distinct value to Canada. He was convinced of the wisdom of a protective tariff policy and thought same essential to this country in the earlier years of its development. Especially did he view a protective policy as indispensable while United States, our gigantic neighbour, persisted in maintaining an all but insurmountable tariff around that country. He read also in other fields which he thought worthwhile and was a fairly competent judge of good literature.

My mother was, however, a much wider reader than he, or rather she became so when after her middle forties more time was at her disposal. Anything of the nature of fiction had to be unchallengable from a moral standpoint and as well had to be excellent in composition before she would consider it worthy of her time. She read poetry widely but she loved as well the English prose classics. Carlysle was her favourite and she knew the works of this man much more thoroughly than I have come to know them. The better regarded poets appealed very much to her. Some years after her death in 1931 I happened to be looking through her bank deposit book and found that she had written out there of all places the entire poem by Wolfe on "The Burial of Sir John Moore".

Neither of my parents ever begrudged me the time which I occupied in good reading though some of it might have been on work days, and many a Sunday afternoon I spent under an orchard tree undisturbed reading Shakespeare, Byron, Wordsworth, Macaulay, Sir Walter Scott, Green's History, or a Life of Pitt, or perhaps some volume of ancient history. Any thought of taking time that could be employed in farm work, for any other form of recreation, would have been instantly smothered with disapproval.

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As years have passed accompanied as they have been by a release from intense pressure of politics or business, I have read more persistently than ever before. For decades back scientific works have had a greater and greater appeal. Some of these, of course, are beyond me but for the most part I can read with intense enjoyment volumes of scientific lore and as a matter of fact if there is a new one in that field available I find it hard to be interested in other books until such one has been carefully perused.

You ask me to give some instances of favourite authors. I have liked exceedingly Mr. MacNeil Dixon, and have read, I think, all his productions. In astronomy I have read all the writings of Sir James Jean and have just finished two works of Velekofsky, "Worlds in Collision", and "Ages in Chaos". It is impossible for me now to remember any work which I enjoyed more, or prized more highly than that huge book by Julian Huxley, H. G. Wells, and the latter's son on "The Science of Life". This work seemed to me to be almost entirely the product of Huxley and the son of Wells, both of whom are advanced scientists. H. G. Wells himself was not a scientist. Needless to add Winston Churchill's productions one and all - a massive collection - have been eagerly devoured.

As probably everyone knows, the writings of Macaulay have always had an intense attraction for me. At times, of course, it has been impossible to agree with this great historian's judgment, but of all British writers he has impressed himself on me as the greatest master of clarity and of emphasis. Clear writing is, I think, the first mission of an author. I soaked myself in Macaulay throughout most of my life and perhaps his style of presentation became in a measure part of the texture of my mind. Buckle's history I admired greatly forty years ago - and indeed do still.

Of poets Shakespeare has stood first and greatest ever since my early teens. While still a youth Byron had an appeal and I can even now recite pages from his poems, chiefly "Childe Harold", until listeners will disappear. As years progressed however his writings receded in my estimate of values behind those of many others. Wordsworth and Gray and Keats were confidently advanced ahead of him. I could not pretend at all to be a judge of ancient authors but of these I liked best Horace and Virgil. It is a long time since I have read them otherwise than in translations.

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Inevitably I have indulged myself a great deal in United States' history and United States' authors. In the sphere of special addresses I put Lincoln's first inaugural and Lincoln's second inaugural at the very front and ahead of his Gettysburg speech. The latter has flaws and the two former have none. Beveridge's four volumes "Life of John Marshall" has many of the values of a memorable literary achievement. I have read all biographies, so far as I know, of American Presidents and place Lincoln and Cleveland at the top. For the past 40 years have been intensely interested in the career of Charles Evans Hughes, and while by no means wanting in admiration for some features of Wilson's life and work, have always considered it a misfortune that Hughes was not successful in the Presidential election of 1916. In fact, though it seems bold to say so, I am inclined to the view that this great jurist and statesman, in that combination of intellectual endowment, elevation of character, and monumental achievement which decides a man's place in history, stands first on the roll of Americans.

Now about other things such as sports. There is unfortunately no room for anything else but "modesty" on this subject even though you ask me to supress that instinct. Quite true, like every other lad and most men, I always liked sports but was quite incapable of playing any game whatsoever it might be even tolerably well. Have often considered this was a fortunate thing for me because otherwise I probably would have spent more time and thought on them than would have been wise. The game I liked best was baseball and once I became a sort of spare man on a spare team in Portage La Prairie. Golf I started to play a little in 1916 - never took any lessons and never became even or near an average golfer. Do not think it is true that I played a "good deal", if the grand total were calculated. In 1934 I quit altogether mainly because I did not like doing anything quite so badly as I played golf. My main enjoyment was the company it brought me. Frequently Sir Robert Borden was my partner or opponent, or it might be Sir Thomas White, or Sir Henry Drayton, or D. C. Coleman, or Wallace Nesbitt, or one or both of two great friends of mine in Ottawa the late John L. Garland and the late W. E. Matthews. The company of these men was good enough to compensate for the humiliation suffered because of the type of golf I played. Since 1934 have never had a club in my

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hand except for nine holes about once a year when visiting Col. Hugh Clark, at Kincardine. It did more harm to my temper than good to my physique.

Yes, I have played bridge quite a little since leaving Ottawa. While my duties were heavy at the capital it was not sensible to occupy time at this game. My own opinion is that I play a very good game of bridge although ~~very~~ few others seem to think so.

Finally you inquire as to other types of entertainment from which I derive particular pleasure. There are none. Am not at all proud of the fact, but nevertheless it is true that moving pictures are an abomination and I never succeeeded in sitting one out yet.

The same is true of radio and television. Rather than listen it always has seemed to me more satisfying to read afterwards a text when something I may be interested in has been treated over the radio. It can be done in much less time. Indulgence in radio has unquestionably lowered the standard of public speaking. Immediate contact between a speaker and his audience is vital to a proper working of our democratic institutions. Further, it is my conviction that our present system of Government control of radio (for such it is however skilfully contrived to appear otherwise) is basically wrong. It adds and adds dangerously to the powers of Government already far too great.

My wife and I go to a ball game perhaps once a year. At Portage La Prairie where we knew the players we attended more frequently. Truth to tell although it is nothing to be proud of, the fact is that unless I am in a game myself it has little interest for me.

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THE MORNING CHRONICLE

QUEBEC, P. Q.,
November 10, 1921.

. . . .

MR. MEIGHEN'S MASTERY

There is and could well be but one opinion as to the impression created by Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen on his first political appearance in the city of Quebec. Liberals and Conservatives alike--we do not speak now of those ultra-partisans on either side who praise or censure without judgment and without reason--freely recognize him as one of the ablest men, if not the ablest man now in Canadian public life; Liberals and Conservatives alike are warm in praise of his daring courage; Liberals and Conservatives alike express their open admiration for the swift sword-play and intellectual power of his oratory.

Mr. Meighen speaks with evident feeling in tones that every ear can follow and in language of irreproachable culture, but he makes no pretense at eloquence nor does he appeal to sentiment or passions. His reliance is upon the irresistible force of reason, upon arguments at once logically and lucidly presented with an absolute conviction that knows nothing of hesitation or of doubt. In his contact with an unsympathetic audience, as with individual hecklers, he neither asks for nor gives quarter; expecting only that the controversy shall be governed by fair play and good faith.

At the Armouries on Tuesday evening the Prime Minister faced a large audience, the majority of whose members belong to an opposing camp and who had been taught to regard his policies and his personality with distrust and even with aversion. There were political camp-followers in that assemblage ready and eager for any opening by which they might compass the undoing of a dangerous enemy; men whom no appeals could reach and whose antagonism was ever ready to find forcible expression. In such an adverse situation only a great man could hold his own and only a very great man gain mastery. Suffice it to say that Mr. Meighen achieved an incontestable personal triumph.

We do not mean to say that the heckler was converted because reduced to silence or that local sentiment has been changed to sympathy from distrust. In a country and a community where partisan feeling runs so high and is so blind it would be childish to expect miracles even from the Prime Minister. But we do suggest with considerable confidence that a seed of respect and admiration has been sown which may well bear an astounding harvest within the next decade and those who live so long may then recall this prophecy.

Here is the report of L'Evenement, a paper which no longer owns allegiance to the Conservative cause:--

> "In the opinion of all his hearers, Liberals and Conservatives, in the opinion even of his interrupters--for there were interruptions--the Prime Minister of Canada accomplished the greatest tour de force ever witnessed from a public man in a political meeting. Mr. Meighen spoke for a little more than an hour and a half. He took an audience, the great majority of which was visibly hostile to him and transformed it into an extremely sympathetic throng which acclaimed him; interrupted from the end of the first period of his speech, he invited his interrupters to continue to assail him with their queries, with their suggestions; he replied to everyone, he conquered everyone and his able, vigorous pleading, delivered in a ringing voice, was underlined by an enthusiastic ovation."

Even more striking is the testimony of L'Action Catholique, a paper considerably more inclined to be critical of the Prime Minister than L'Evenement, whose report reads in part as follows:

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("L'Evenement")

"When Mr. Meighen rose to speak he was greeted with courtesy from every section of the hall while the group of his friends applauded vigorously. This courtesy was to prevail for the whole duration of his address for, if it was broken with interruptions, the greater part of these were no more than questions politely put to the speaker who gave no evidence of impatience or any ill-humour at them, and who, plainly was even glad of them, for it was due to these interruptions--and he was conscious of the fact--that three quarters of the success of his discourse was obtained.

"Mr. Meighen is not what one might call a popular speaker. He is a dialectitian of great mental force who handles argument and even sophistry with consummate mastery; endowed with a powerful voice which has some of the sonorities of that of Mr. Henri Bourassa, but with more mellow and deeper notes, he speaks very simply, drives home his words and never runs to periphrases and flowers of rhetoric. He says clearly and soberly what he wishes to say, emphasizing his words with a somewhat sharp gesture which accentuates their energy.

"As we have said above his phrasing is simple and his pronunciation clear, qualities which are always appreciated by a crowd; but if his speech is English, its spirit is Celtic and of the most pure. This quality asserted itself above all in his manner of replying to interrupters and disposing of them; and that is how the questioners contributed to his success. The question was hardly put when the answer came, plain, concise, apparently excessively plausible, sometimes cutting but always courteous. The speaker was not slow to note the effect produced by his replies, and of the lively current of sympathy that they earned for him. Conscious of his power he even ended by provoking questions. Mr. Meighen owes it above all to these interruptions that he made an animated speech, full of improvisations to which his hearers listened, not only without fatigue but even with growing pleasure. If his address had been allowed to open peacefully, its effect would have been much less. Mr. Meighen also owes his success to another cause, what might be called his 'bearing under fire'. In fact, if he does not court danger, he gives the impression of doing nothing to avoid it. He awaits the adversary with a firm foot, looks him full in the face and thrusts at him immediately. That is the second and perhaps the principal reason of his success of yesterday, and of the veritable ovation which marked the close of his discourse. If he was before an audience four fifths of whom had political ideas contrary to his own, and of whom he could convince only a part, he spoke before French Canadians in whose veins flows the blood of the rugged fighters of Fontenoy, and who never fail to do homage to courage and boldness.

"Mr. Meighen in short will leave an excellent memory at Quebec and gained everything here for his party that he could have gained. In spite of his frail physique and his apparent youth, he has given a very accentuated impression of being a man of intellect and a leader."

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Ottawa, November 12, 1941.

John R. MacNicol,
General the Hon. A. D. McRae,
Hon. Herbert A. Bruce.

Dear Sirs:

A conference of members of Parliament, Senators, defeated candidates and many others representing the Conservative Party in Canada, which conference met last week at Ottawa, has tendered me through you a unanimous request that I assume the leadership of that party.

The proffer of this honor was made after my own decision not to accept it had been plainly and unequivocally announced.

The situation thus brought about must be faced. I feel in duty bound to come to a conclusion by taking into account those factors which are at this hour of importance, and no other factors. This means I must have regard for the present and for the future.

That a wise and vigorous leadership of the Conservative Party can be of great value to our country in these heavy and perilous times no good citizen will doubt. I have held and freely expressed the view that there are able, honorable and aspiring men, much younger than I, thoroughly capable of performing such service, and to this view I still adhere.

It is apparent, though, that in the circumstances surrounding us now there would be difficulties grave indeed in the way of any one of these men taking on himself this onerous and tremendously responsible task. I have, therefore, decided to accept the situation as I find it. Quite impossible it will be to fulfil the expectations of many, but I shall answer this call in the affirmative and do my best.

There are preliminary steps of a personal nature which have to be taken, and which will not be delayed. The date of my taking over can be arranged between the Hon. Mr. Hanson and myself.

Vicissitudes unparalleled in their immensity emphasize the desirability of frankness and make it fitting that I should state at once my position on subjects of major and immediate consequence.

A Government on a strictly party basis is in office and exercising despotic powers. This state of affairs in a war of life and death is anomalous. Such a Government cannot in the nature of things exercise such powers fairly or efficiently even where their employment is necessary. It cannot bring the whole nation to its maximum endeavor. Anything less than a maximum endeavor means our ruin.

If a strong Ministry on a wider basis can be formed, party control can no longer be justified and should not be tolerated.

Despotic prerogatives granted by Parliament have been and are being exploited and abused. For the enlistment of universal support and the resultant better conduct of this herculean struggle, it is vital that the essentials of representative Government be restored.

This nation is in the throes of a crisis: it has been for many months. It is a terrible crisis, and it constantly becomes more intense and overwhelming. We must meet this crisis as men or perish. That Britain is doing its mightiest few will dispute; that Russia is doing its mightiest few will dispute. Who will dare to say that Canada is even in sight of a total war? We are a strong nation, lying right in the line of peril, and we, too, must do our mightiest or we are through.

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We cannot do so as at present organized, and by the system now employed. Manpower is vital and manpower is lacking. We struggle month after month at unheard-of expense to make good this crying need--and we fail. We struggle by unmanly and unworthy methods, by cajolery, by subterfuge, by the social thumbscrew--and still we fail. We fail to get men for the field of conflict, where with inexorable certainty our fate will be decided.

This is Canada's battle, and if Canada cannot unite to win this battle our boast of being a nation is hollow and preposterous.

At the call of the Government of our country young men from every Province and of every race gathered on our shores and went overseas to defeat Hitler. They need help and need it now. The enemy grows and gains month by month. We must grow and gain, and we cannot wait. We must support our troops and see them through to victory. We cannot leave this duty to individual caprice. No plea can absolve us. We are bound by every honorable instinct, by every obligation of conscience, by grim mortal necessity, to get behind our men to sustain and strengthen them to the end.

Our present methods are illogical, cruelly unjust and tragically inefficient. I shall, therefore, urge with all the power I can bring to bear compulsory selective service over the whole field of war.

We cannot in these days be guided by a mere spirit of opposition. Nor can we accomplish anything if guided by a mere spirit of subservient support. We can have one great object, and one only--to reinspire and reinvigorate the war effort of our country in every sphere and phase, to light into flaming life the war spirit of our people, the resolve to do or die.

Yours faithfully,

Arthur Meighen.

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| 1859 | " " died | 1 |
| 1871 | Joseph Meighen m. Mary Jane Bell | 2 |
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| 1886 | Joseph Meighen moved to larger farm | 3 |
| 1892 | A. M. entered Toronto University | 3 |
| 1896 | " " graduated in mathematics | 4 |
| 1896-7 | " attended School of Pedagogy | 4 |
| 1898 | Taught at Caledonia | |
| " (March) | Resigned | 4 |
| | | 5 |
| 1898 (aug.) | Arrived in Winnipeg | 5 |
| 1900 (Jan. 1) | Commenced study of law | 5 |
| " " 2 | Articled with E. L. Taylor | 6 |
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| 1903 (Spring) | Graduated as Barrister & Solic. | 7 |
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| 1904 | Marriage | 11 |
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| | Bill re Sir Lyman Duff. | (p. ~~45~~ 56) (p. ~~14~~ 20) |
| | Sequalchan unbalanced in Senate | (p. ~~14~~ 20 |
| 1932 | Death of W.W. Evans. | p. ~~51~~ |
| | ~~Senatorship~~ | ~~p. 41~~ |
| | A-M's fortunes. | 56 |
| 1934 | Satchford-Smith Commission. | p. 46. also p. |
| | Ontario Hydro vs. Ont. Power | " " " |
| | Australian Trip | " 2. |
| | Ontario Election Campaign. | p. 60 |
| 1938 | Conservative Convention | p. 7 |
| 1941 | Protest re lack of work in Senate | p. ~~10~~ 22 |
| 1941 | Regina - Leader Post, re Excess Pr. Tax | p. 79 |
| 1941 | Conservative Conference | p. 108 |
| 1942 | South York by-election. | (p. ~~20~~ 34) |
| | (ref. by Ian Mackenzie) | ~~p. 68~~ |
| | apology " Hepburn | p. 68 |

Miscellaneous:

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| Reputation as Debater | — | (p. 41) |
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| Sask. Drought Grants. | — | (p. 20) |
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Grahamdale, Man
May 13/37

149411

Hon Arthur Meighen
Toronto

Dear Sir
I guess you will remember me and the work I done for you in 1923-3/1924
Well I was wondering if you could help me
I was asked by Postal Deptt to resume my office as Postmaster in June 1930 And they did not give me any reason: and I was still P M when the Bennett Government came in to power but they put the change through just the same this seems very hard on me since I was Postmaster for 19 years and never lost letter or one cent
I wish you would take this up with Somerville Bennett and try and have investigation and perhaps I could get in again there

Hoping you will be able to help me
Yours Truly
Sam F Graham

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149412

May 18, 1931.

Mr. Sam F. Graham,
Grahamdale, Man.

Dear Mr. Graham:

I have your letter of 13th. As you doubtless know, I have been out of politics for many years, and when one leaves the scene, the reason for his influence entirely passes.

What you should do is write to your own Member. He is the only one who would have a right to be heard on the subject, and I am sure he would be heard especially if he is a Member supporting the Government.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149413

C.D. IX

# CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS

DIRECT CONNECTION WITH
POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE CO.
COMMERCIAL CABLES - - IMPERIAL CABLES

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*This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless otherwise indicated by signal in the check or in the address.*

| TELEGRAM | | CABLEGRAM | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FULL RATE | | FULL RATE | |
| DAY LETTER | DL | CODE | CDE |
| NIGHT LETTER | NL | DEFERRED | LC |
| NIGHT TELEGRAM | NM | NIGHT CABLE LETTER | NLT |

W. D. NEIL, General Manager of Communications, Montreal.

STANDARD TIME

B2RA CS 35 NL

WINNIPEG MAN JAN 17

RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN 6464

PARLIAMENT BLDG ~~MXXX~~ OTTAWA

COULD YOU POSSIBLY REACH MR BENNETT AND ASK HIM TO GIVE ME A CHANCE TO PRESENT NEEDS OF UNITED COLLEGE WINNIPEG TO HIM BEFORE HIS DEPARTURE WILL APPRECIATE DEEPLY ANY HELP YOU CAN GIVE ME

W C GRAHAM

1225A

PHONED Inc. 9.26
By ..... Time .....

COPY ALSO TO HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Form 6107, replacing Form N.L. 2-T.W.

149414

# NIGHT LETTER

# CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

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Money Transferred by Telegraph

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

W. G. BARBER, GENERAL MANAGER

| RECEIVER'S NO | TIME FILED | CHECK |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

Send the following Night Letter, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Toronto, February 13, 1928.

W. M. Graham,
Regina, Sask.

Dr Bannerman Winnipeg friend of my partner Evans very anxious go north with agent Taylor who for purpose requires two months leave absence STOP Understand matter left with you STOP On Mr. Evans account would appreciate your sympathetic consideration

ARTHUR MEIGHEN

Charge Canadian General Securities

In answer to wire sent by Mr Evans from Bannerman dated Feb. 11.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149415

February 16, 1928.

Mr. W. M. Graham,
c/o Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Graham:

I sent you the following wire to Regina, but have just learned that you are in Ottawa:

> "Dr. Bannerman Winnipeg friend of my partner Evans very anxious go North with agent Taylor who for purpose requires two months leave absence. Understand matter left with you. On Mr. Evans account would appreciate your sympathetic consideration."

In explanation of the wire, I desire only to add that my associate here, Mr. W. W. Evans, is a friend of Dr. Bannerman, and is very anxious to do Dr. Bannerman a favour if he can. You will realise how I feel as regards meeting Mr. Evans' request if it is possible to do so.

I presume the agent referred to is our old friend Ezekiel Taylor who was appointed in my time on your recommendation, and I have always heard him well spoken of by you. Would indeed like it if he can get the leave of absence. I understand Dr. Bannerman is a collector of Indian relics, etc., and is very keen on making this trip.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

W

| CLASS OF SERVICE | SYMBOL |
|---|---|
| Day Message | |
| Day Letter | Blue |
| Night Message | Nite |
| Night Letter | N L |

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

FORM 6124

149416

# CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT.

W. G. BARBER, General Manager

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

1928 FEB 16 AM 12 18

GA5 37 NL WINNIPEG MAN 15

W W EVANS

3469 CARE CANADIAN GENERAL SECURITIES TORONTO ONT

COMMISSIONER GRAHAM IN OTTAWA STOP IF POSSIBLE REPEAT REQUEST TO HIM AT OTTAWA AND ADVISE HIM ALSO THAT REQUEST FROM TAYLOR FOR LEAVE HAS BEEN MAILED TO HIM TO REGINA STOP VERY URGENT STOP AM WRITING YOU

LES BANNERMAN.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149417

March 26, 1931.

W. M. Graham, Esq.,
Regina, Sask.

Dear Mr. Graham:

Ernest B. Switzer of R. R. #2, Wetaskiwin, Alta., is I understand an applicant for the Indian Agency at Hobema Indian Reserve.

I have known Mr. Switzer for many years; in fact his family come from beside us in the County of Perth. Have seen much of him also since he moved to Wetaskiwin. If he is as good a man as he was five years ago, when I saw and knew of him last, he would be a good appointment. I have no reason to think he has gone back in any way. Of course, I understand appointment lies with the Civil Service Commission.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149418

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CANADA

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
No.....
ALSO TO DATE OF THIS LETTER

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
REGINA, SASK., March 31,1931.

Dear Mr. Meighen;

I have your letter of March 26 regarding one of the applicants for the Indian Agency at Hobbema. I may say that about fifty men have applied for this position and as the one you mention is not a returned soldier I think his chances of appointment by the Civil Service Commission will be slim.

Yours very truly,

Wm Graham

W. M. Graham
Indian Commissioner.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen
National Building
Toronto, Ont.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149419

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
September 1, 1936.

Dear Dr. Graham:

I am awfully sorry I was not in when you called and still more sorry that you got me on the very busiest day for months. The reason has been that I am leaving this evening for Nova Scotia and have been crowded with meetings all day.

I am very grateful to you indeed for presenting me with a copy of your book "Culture and Conscience". I read the last one with pleasure and will be pleased indeed to read this one.

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Wm. Creighton Graham,
Roches' Point,
Lake Simcoe, Ont.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149420

UNITED COLLEGE
WINNIPEG
MANITOBA

Office of The Principal

Roche's Point, Ont
6.24.52

Right Honorable Arthur Meighen
50 King St. W.
Toronto, Ont.
Canada

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Roger tells me you would like to know Rollitt's initials. He is John B. Rollitt. He is Assistant to the President and Director of the School of Commerce. When I saw him on Quebec a few days ago he was on his way to Camp Borden for some military training. He is the O.C. of our C.O.T.C. with rank of Lieut. Colonel.

I was sorry not to see more of you at the Convocation. I had to leave right after the ceremonies for another appointment down town. But I was glad that John Rollitt looked after you so well and that you were able to see your nieces graduate.

I am hoping to see you during the summer and hear your views on a number of things. Just now I am going to rest awhile as I was somewhat done out at the close of this past session.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely yours

W. E. Graham

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149421

WILLIAM C. GRAHAM

Roche's Point, Ont.
8.27.52

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
50 King St. E.
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Roger has been kind enough to let me read his copy of your letter to Stanley McLean regarding McIvor's book. His wife has promised to make a copy of this for me.

If there were any doubt that your powers of analysis and argument are as great, or even greater than ever, this letter would completely banish it. When you have finished with Mr. McIvor on the so-called "welfare" state the superficiality of his thought on this matter cannot be escaped.

As I see it the bed-rock principle on which your position rests is stated on p.6 where you give the truly democratic definition of the function of government as being not that of providing but of affording opportunity to provide.

Hardly anyone is in a better position than I am, as head of a private academic foundation, to know how the "welfare state" idea withers away the "opportunity to provide", destroying, at the same time, the joy of providing.

In the tradition in which I was raised we always thought of government as our servant. There is no other valid reason why heads of its departments should be known as "Ministers". As "ministers of the Crown" they are ministers to the people of whose corporate personality the sovereign is, or should be, the most adequate manifestation. The whole course which

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149422

the evolution of the kingship has followed in our British societies indicates the fundamentality of keeping the government within bounds. It is a most serious thing that this is being so insidiously undermined by the technique of bribing the electorate.

I wish that Stanley McLean, with your consent of course, could see his way clear to having your letter printed and widely circulated. There must be some way in which we can awaken the people of this country to what is going on before it is too late.

In the last number of the United Church Observer there is an article by N. G. Forster on "The Church and Labour". The underlying assumption of it is that the people can't be trusted to learn how to take care of themselves and so must be cared for by some superior few. I do not think that this is either a christian or a democratic point of view. If our Lord's life means anything it means that the people are worthy to be free and can grow up to the enjoyment of freedom. To one also the idea that one must trust the people is basic in any democratic form of society.

I must not ramble on like this but I did want to congratulate you on that letter. As one reads it one is convinced of its "rightness", knows that here is the truth. I wish you could feel able to gather about you a group to study the insidious ways in which our society is being perverted to what are really primitive forms and to work out a campaign to fight it before it is too late.

Sincerely yours

Will.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149423

September 24, 1952.

Dr. W. C. Graham,
United College,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Dr. Graham:

I received in due course your address of December 28th last, and though some delay was necessary due to press of work, have been able to read it with care. Needless to say I agree entirely not only with your point of view but your exposition of the subject. My only comment is that under the British Constitutional system, while it is quite true that the people acting as electors are the ultimate and decisive authority, it is also true that ours is a representative system, and it is the duty of Parliament and of every Member of Parliament to exercise its and his own judgment (after debate) as to what is sound and proper legislation, and to seek by persuasion to lead the people to its and his point of view. It is not the duty of Parliament or of Members of Parliament merely to make the best estimate of what at the moment public opinion wants.

This function of leadership is what has been recently neglected and indeed abandoned.

I have no doubt your own conception on this subject is just the same as my own, but I would have liked to have seen more emphasis on the responsibility to lead.

Very sincerely yours,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149424

May 18, 1955.

Dr. W. C. Graham,
United College,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Will:

I have been struggling to get a copy of an article which I am told appeared in the June 1954 issue of "POLITICAL STUDIES" (vol. 2 No. 2). Cannot get it at the Toronto University Library or the Main Public Library and do not know where now to turn. It seems to me very strange, but the thought, if correct, that it has been to the utmost suppressed, makes me all the more desirous of getting it. It is a review, by Mr. H. S. Ferns, of Bruce Hutchison's book "The Incredible Canadian."

Have been advised that the Manitoba University Library would be the most likely place to locate it. Could you let me know whether it is there, or where else to look.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149425

UNITED COLLEGE
WINNIPEG
MANITOBA

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL

May 19, 1955.

The Right Honorable Arthur Meighen,
Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
Bank of Montreal Building,
Toronto, Ontario.

My dear Mr. Meighen:

Yours of the 18th received about half an hour ago and I am happy to be able to send you the issue of "Political Studies" which contains the review you mention. This comes from the periodical collection of our own library and when you are through with it, I would appreciate it very much if you would send it back so that our set of this journal may be kept complete.

I have been getting a marvelous send-off here which has been going on for over a month at various functions. The climax came yesterday when the University of Manitoba conferred the Doctor of Letters on me and I had the honor of giving the Convocation Address.

I am hoping to see you during the summer. I have been most interested in Roger's two articles which seemed to me to be pretty good stuff. I have heard several very favourable comments on them in this part of the world.

Sincerely yours,

Will

Wm. C. Graham,
Principal.

WCG/LC
c.c. Prof. W. R. Graham

P.S. It may interest you to know that H. S. Ferns was Assistant Professor of History at United College before he left to go over to England. I understand that he and a colleague hope to bring out a new "Life of McKenzie King" in the near future. Roger, I believe, has had some conversation with Mr. Fern's colleague and may be able to give you some idea of the nature of this forthcoming publication.

W.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

148426

May 20, 1955.

Dr. W. C. Graham,
United College,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Dr. Will:

I am indeed indebted to you for the promptness with which you secured and sent me the June 1954 issue of "Political Studies".

Mr. Ferns' article is excellent and it seems very strange that it never got into circulation in Canada at all.

Am having a few copies typed and will return the booklet to you as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

AM/E.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149427

May 26, 1955.

Personal

Dr. W. C. Graham,
United College,
Winnipeg, Man.

My dear Dr. Will:

Just received yours of 19th this afternoon. The envelope in which it was contained has two postmarks--one which is very plain upon it in black ink is May 25th, 6 p. m. The other in red ink is May 2- '55. The figure that was in the second place in the latter postal stamping is probably "0". Anyway, the letter must have been lying in the Post Office for some days. Am sending the envelope for your inspection.

Am delighted at the send-off you are getting in Winnipeg; you certainly deserve it.

Would like to follow all the facts up to now, and after now, in respect of the book being gotten out by Prof. Ferns and Prof. Ostry. When one reads the monstrous liberties which are being taken with the co-called diaries of Mr. King, one wonders what the world is coming to. Anything you learn on this subject that you think can be relied upon, please let me know.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.
Encl.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149428

UNITED COLLEGE
WINNIPEG
MANITOBA

OFFICE OF THE PRINCIPAL

May 30, 1955.

Right Honorable Sir Arthur Meighen,
Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
Bank of Montreal Building,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Thank you for yours of May the 26th. My letter to you went out somewhat after the copy of the magazine. I am afraid I am responsible myself for the delay of the letter. I am glad that you got the magazine promptly.

Our college does keep itself up to date in periodicals. Moreover I have just handed over to the college myself a large portion of my own library on my own field which will make it one of the best furnished libraries in that field in Canada.

I am sure that Roger will be able to tell you somethingabout Professor Ostry. The Professor called on Roger in Regina some time last year and I think Roger has some general ideas at least about the nature of the life of McKenzie King which Ferns and Ostry are doing. I expect to see Roger in a few days on his way East and I will ask him to tell you what he knows about this.

You certainly are entirely right in describing as "monstrous" the liberties which are now being taken with the diaries of Mr. King. Evidently, the latter did not intend that these should be made public for at least half a century. How these people can assuage their consciences is more than I can tell.

From what I hear, I shall be writing you again in the not too distant future. So far I have heard only some rumors about what some of my friends have done but when I get the facts I certainly shall lose no time in acknowledging my deep sense of indebtedness for an action which has relieved me from a difficult situation for which I myself was in no way to blame.

With kindest regards and hoping to see you before too long.

Sincerely yours,

Will

Wm. C. Graham,
Principal.

WCG/LC

P.S. Thanks for sending back the journal so promptly W.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Phil W. Grandjean
Apartado 12145
México 1, D. F.

149429

March 27th/59.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

Several times have seen your photo in the Globe, including the one enclosed and desired to write you to say how happy I was to see you so hale and hearty. May the good Lord continue His bounties to you.

Maybe the last victory of the Conservatives also played a part for although a long period of time has intervened nevertheless the valiant efforts you put forth years ago had their share in the change.

With very kind regards,

Sincerely,

P. W. Grandjean

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149430

Granite Club
LIMITED
Toronto

January 28, 1929.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
57 Castle Frank Cres.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find statement of your account which is now in arrears.

Would very much appreciate receiving your cheque for same.

Thanking you, we are.

Yours very truly,

GRANITE CLUB Limited.

S. J. Omgelly

MANAGER & SECRETARY.

Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

148431

November 13, 1929.

Secretary,
The Granite Club,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:

As intimated to you over the telephone I beg to submit herewith my resignation as a member of the Granite Club. You were good enough to advise me that strictly speaking the resignation should have been in before October 31st. Am sorry not to have been aware of this and would only express the hope that the Committee will see their way to overlook the short delay and to consider the resignation favourably.

I will send in the stock certificates whenever asked for.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

P.S.--Enclosed is cheque $6.85, covering I. O. U's for the month of October.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149432

Granite Club
LIMITED
Toronto

November 14, 1929.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.
Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
National Building,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of resignation received which will be placed before the Board at their next meeting.

Yours truly,

GRANITE CLUB Limited.

H. L. McCee
MANAGER & SECRETARY.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149433

Granite Club
LIMITED
Toronto November 27, 1929.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
National Building,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors your letter of resignation was read.

I have been instructed to inform you that same has been accepted as well as that of the following members of your family:-

Mrs. Isabel Meighen
Miss Lillian Meighen

Trusting that you may again see your way to apply for membership at some later date, I am.

Yours truly,

GRANITE CLUB Limited.

MANAGER & SECRETARY.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149434

December 20, 1929.

REGISTER

Secretary,
The Granite Club,
St. Clair Ave. West,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to my letter of November 13th regarding my resignation from membership in the Granite Club, I am enclosing herewith the following certificates for shares in the Club:

No. 2768, in the name of Arthur Meighen, 20 shares
No. 2769, " " " " Isabel Meighen, 10 shares.

Will be glad to have the value remitted to me as soon as convenient for you.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149435

File

August 16th - 1928

My dear Arthur: -

I hope you are well and happy and prosperous. I am the first two - and hope to be the 3rd very soon.

I am enclosing the copies of two letters - to you and an extra copy of the letter to Mowing - that I wish you would send to "Roxy" King.

I am writing this in the office of the Cabinet Secretary of Post Offices and Telegraphs. But were I to address it to Ottawa - it is possible it might never reach that Capital City.

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149436

I am hoping to be in St. Marys before very long - and also from one end to the other of Canada - if my plans be not abruptly put to an end - which is not likely as soon as it is known that the letters of which I enclose you copies have gone to their destinations.

With my kindest thoughts and warmest regards for you Arthur,

I am yours faithfully

Dick Grant

Lista de Correos.
Havana,
Cuba.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

COPY

149437

Havana, Cuba.
Aug. 14, 1928.

Hon. T. J. Morris,
British Minister to Cuba,
San Pedro 4,
Havana, Cuba.

My dear Mr. Morris:

I was appointed by President Menocal on the advice of Theodore Roosevelt, and with reference letters from Hon. Mackenzie King and Hon. Arthur Meighen in 1916, July 15, as Professor of Physical Culture and Director of Athletics in the National University of Havana.

It has just been called to my notice that a decree was signed by President Machado and published in Official "Gaceta" Sept. 28, 1925, which I find is malignantly slanderous and defaming of my character.

I demand that this be expunged from the Constitution of Cuba, of which Constitution it now is. I ask for an apology and a payment of $250,000.00 damages. W. L. Mackenzie King has been notified of this whole affair, for my life has been threatened several times if I follow this affair to an issue.

The Commission of Athletics in the University, the Rector Fernandez Abreu, and Fernandez Mascaro, the then Secretary of Education, drew up this decree, then lied to President Machado and deceived him, and so induced him to sign this illegal and unconstitutional decree.

To vindicate myself and the confidence placed in me by President Theodore Roosevelt, Mackenzie King and Arthur Meighen, it absolutely behooves me to push this to an issue, even at the cost of life itself, which I hope no red-blooded Britisher shall ever hold more precious than honor. So you understand why I apprize you of this at this time, while I have the opportunity of doing so.

I am yours truly,

Dick Grant.

Dr. Dick Grant,
General Delivery,
Havana, Cuba.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

file

COPY

Havana, Cuba,
Aug. 14, 1928.

149438

Hon. T. J. Morris,
British Minister to Cuba,
San Pedro 4,
Havana, Cuba.

My dear Mr. Morris:

I was appointed by President Menocal on the advice of Theodore Roosevelt, and with reference letters from Hon. Mackenzie King and Hon. Arthur Meighen in 1916, July 15, as Professor of Physical Culture and Director of Athletics in the National University of Havana.

It has just been called to my notice that a decree was signed by President Machado and published in Official "Gaceta" Sept. 28, 1925, which I find is malignantly slanderous and defaming of my character.

I demand that this be expunged from the Constitution of Cuba, a part of which Constitution it now is. I ask for an apology and a payment of $250,000.00 damages. W. L. Mackenzie King has been notified of this whole affair, for my life has been threatened several times if I follow this affair to an issue.

The Commission of Athletics in the University, the Rector, Fernandez Abreu, and Fernandez Mascaro, the than Secretary of Education, drew up this decree, then lied to President Machado and deceived him, and so induced him to sign this illegal and unconstitutional decree.

To vindicate myself and the confidence placed in me by President Theodore Roosevelt, Mackenzie King and Arthur Meighen, it absolutely behooves me to push this to an issue even at the cost of life itself, which I hope no red-blooded Britisher shall ever hold more precious than honor. So you understand why I apprize you of this at this time, while I have the opportunity of doing so.

I am yours truly,

Dick Grant

Dr. Dick Grant,
General Delivery,
Havana, Cuba.

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CANADA

COPY

149439

Havana, Cuba,
Aug. 14, 1928.

File

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa, Ontario,
Canada.

My dear Mackenzie King:

Pardon me for this letter, but as my life has been threatened several times if I try to clean up my department in the University, which I intend doing at once since I know that over half a million dollars has been pilfered from its funds since I came here; now the men who are guilty have by stealth caused the President General Machado to do an unconstitutional act by misrepresenting many things to him, so that he removed me by Presidential decree from my position, the authority for which he does not possess since he has to change the Constitution in order to do so, and the Congress, Senate and President only can change the Constitution.

Nevertheless, Machado signed the decree removing me because my personality was very prejudicial to the good interests of the University. I hold this to be a malignant slander and defamation of character, for which I shall demand an apology and a cash payment of $250,000.00, as well as that it be stricken from the Cuban Constitution, a part of which it now is. Legally I still hold my University position, and if Machado upholds me in this, then he has done no unconstitutional act.

I probably shall send a copy of this letter to the Colonial Secretary or shall give him one if he touches Havana on his present trip. I also shall give the British Minister here, Mr. Morris, a copy. I was appointed July 15, 1916, and Machado's decree was September 28, 1925. I knew nothing of it until a few days ago.

You may imagine my feelings when I was advised of it last week and read how I had been written into the Cuban Constitution for whose freedom I gave up my work in Harvard and enlisted in the first regiment called to the Colors in the Spanish-American War.

I send you this letter so that in case of foul play I know that Canadian justice will be thoroughly vindicated.

I am yours always,

Sincerely,

Dick Grant

P.S. I have very many staunch friends among Cubans.

I remember with gratitude that you and Arthur Meighen wrote wonderful letters to Pres. Menocal, recommending me as a fit and proper person to fill the position I now hold, on the advice of Pres. Theodore Roosevelt.

I must prove to the world that the confidence in me of three of the greatest men of this age was not misplaced.

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149440

Linwell Hall,
St. Catharines, Ontario,
Canada.

May 19th,
1955.

My dear Sir Arthur:

This is Julia's 87th anniversary of her Birth. And just 67 years ago tonight, I believe I ran the fastest that I ever ran in my life; for I was chased by six 38 caliber revolver bullets, that sang past each of my ears, and close over the center of my head. my feet almost ran away from my body, before I got it tilted over to the right angle ahead of my feet. I had run a trial mile two days before, in a torrential down pour, in 4 minutes and 13 seconds. But that was an easy loitering, compared with my fleeting from bullets.

Why I write to You now is to tell you as I am sure that You felt the same kind of rejuvenation last night, in the secondRadio talk on My Father's Cousin; Sir John A.. Dont You remember we were in the Gallery of the Theatre, on a clear, cold day; when Sir John came in and sat down in a fine arm chair that had a Sacred future. I wish I had been a Prophet, to have introduced from that Gallery, Canada's most eloquen Orator of all time; Sir Arthur Meighen. But last night we were reminded that every family in Canada would have to pay $15.oo more taxes, if Sir John were not elected. Then we saw the mosta_bsolute embarrassment, when everyone in that multitude held that multitude's breath, until Sir John had helped little Jessie Sharp to pin a yellow rose on his lapel, and he kissed her, and the Multitude exploded! John Clark turned purple. Sir John noticed his embarrassment, tugged his coat tail and explained the cause, and the crowd gave him an extraglad hand . Wasn't Sir John sweetly Refined that day? The last time I ever saw my 3rd Cousin.

I am very happy to hear the Don Wright Choir again, with a sort of Propriatoryjoy. They sure are swell!

I hope You are over_coming Your handicap; and that Billy and Mabel are well and happy, as all of Your Family. Of course you were sad when You heard of Tommy Burns passing. He was a Gem for the supreme Diadem. My last letter from him was

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only long enough before he died , for me to answer itin time that he might read it. But now that does not matter, for now he can be with me constantly.

He gave me permission to include impressions I had from him, in our poem, "In Korean Fields", which is improving from time to time. Some day it may be considered worth while.

I am yours affectionally,

Dick Grant.

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149442

347 Bay St., Toronto,
August 17, 1933.

Dear Mrs. Grant:

I have just seen the Ottawa Citizen of 12th August and have learned from this paper that you reached the wonderful age of one hundred years on the fourteenth of this month.

Please permit me the liberty of writing to congratulate you. It is a matter of pride to everyone to see oneof our race attain the centenarian stage, and especially is it gratifying when one knows that you have all your faculties, take an interest in everything and enjoy life. I sincerely wish you many more years of happiness.

Yours very truly,

Mrs. Donald M. Grant,
201 Holmwood Ave.,
Ottawa, Ont.

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149443

GRANT, DONNELLY & ROBINSON
BARRISTERS-SOLICITORS
NOTARIES

F. W. GRANT
A. J. DONNELLY
W. A. ROBINSON

MIDLAND, ONTARIO

July 14th.1934.

The Honourable, Arthur Meighen, K.C.
347 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Senator Meighen;-

With further reference to Andrew McPhail of 440 Albert Street, Ottawa, I have spoken to the General Manager of the Company who states that at present there is no vacancy. If however, the Company is successful in getting some additional work and requires to put on further clerical staff Mr. McPhail will have every possible consideration.

We will hope that something can be done to place him.

Yours very truly,

F. W. Grant

NMc

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149444

347 Bay Street,
Toronto, October 9, 1929.

My dear Dr. Grant:

It was good of you to send me the account of the death and funeral of Rev. John Griffin. I feel sure I remember Mr. Griffin and am satisfied I saw him not long before his first visit as a Missionary to China.

Just one or two Sunday's ago the Minister in our Church spoke of his death, and it occurred to me then he was the man of whom I had so clear a recollection.

I am sorry it has been so many years since I have seen you personally, and hope the next time you are in Toronto you will call and see me.

Yours very sincerely,

Arthur Meighen.

Rev. Dr. Harvey Grant,
Honan Mission
United Church of Canada,
Weihwei, Honan,
China.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

Printed in Canada

FORM T.D. 1

# TELEGRAM

149445

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

STANDARD TIME

WNB6 47 NL BD

1929 MAY 31 AM 10 47

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TISDALE SASK 30/31

ARTHUR MEIGHEN

TORONTO ONT

WOULD YOU SEND ME A SLANT ON CONDITION WHICH YOU FOUND EXISTING IN SASKATCHEWAN I BELIEVE IT WAS AT YORKTON SOME TIME AGO WHEN YOU WERE THERE I MEAN GOVERNMENT PROTECTION THIS WILL BE USED WITH DISCRETION BELIEVE GARDINER MACHINE IS DOOMED HOPE YOU ARE ALL WELL

K B GRANT

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149446

May 31, 1929.

K. B. Grant, Esq.,
Tisdale, Sask.

Dear Mr. Grant:

I just received from you the following telegram:

"Would you send me a slant on condition which you found existing in Saskatchewan I believe it was at Yorkton some time ago when you were there I mean Government protection This will be used with discretion. Believe Gardiner Machine is doomed. Hope you are all well."

Am inclined to think this telegram has not been properly transmitted as it does not make its meaning clear.

In any event I could not from this distance give an opinion as to the Province of Saskatchewan and the possible political outcome there which would be of the least value. Last summer and this spring when in the Province, I noted a very great change of opinion, and when one notes a changed so marked, there is no telling what may be the result. There are usually greater results in the election outcome than one anticipates.

Am sorry I cannot send you a more favourable reply.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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149447

PERSONAL

Keno City. Yukon Territory.
May 25th. 1931

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, Esq
Toronto, Ont

Dear Sir:-

I hope that you will pardon my presumption in writing this short letter, but writing as an old sourdough who faced the trail of " 98" , I desire to offer my sincere thanks not only for myself but on behalf of the the entire community of this farthest ~~Nth~~ North mining region of the Yukon Territoryto you for the magnificent address which you delivered before the members of the Daily Newspaper Publishers of the Dominion on the 29th. April, last, and you certainoy hit the nail on the head when you told the members of the Assembly that the debasement of Silver was one of the main causes of the severe depression which is existing over the world.

Your contention that theradio of 20 to 1 should be effected in the price of Silver is what is required and if this rate is concurred in. it surely will enable the Oriental countries to purchase Canada's large surplus of cereals and also practically everything that is grown or manufactured in our progressive Dominion, and we feel confident that the stabilising as mentioned will be immediately felt by a wave of great optimism throughout the Dominion from one end to the other.

This mining district which under present conditions employs only some 100 minerswould be at once a place where 5000 miners would be hard at work enriching the new wealth of Canada in a great measure and also what a benefit it would mean to both British Columbia and Northern Ontario.

The City of Vancouver B C is our natural purchasing depot for all supplies and what an impetusit would make to that City if this Camp was producing as it surely will, when Silver is on a working basis and I can safely state that we have in the Mayo mining district the largest and richest deposits of Silver and Lead in the entire world.

I have shewn this letter to the head of the Guggenheim Company who resides here and he informs me that in his opinion it would mean an employment of 10.000 miners instead of the 5000 as I have mentioned.

We feel the utmost confidence that with your powerful influence assisted by the knowledge and influence of our popular member of this constituency the Hon. George Black, that you will

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be able to advance this neccessary question of Silver before the coming Imperial Conference at Ottawa in August and Mr. Meighen you can hardly credit what a relief has spread over this place since we have seen by your address that we have your full support in bringing Silver where it should be . we all realise that the Money Barons overseas do not relish the idea of stabilising Silver but if they fail to do so it simply means that the Boshelvist menace will be strenghtened.

We again thank you for your masterful address.

Yours very sincerely

From. Victor G Grant.
Keno City.
Yukon Territory.

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149449

June 29, 1931.

Mr. Victor G. Grant,
Keno City,
YukonTerritory.

Dear Mr. Grant:

I have your letter of 25th and appreciate very much your good words.

Yours very truly,

AH/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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149450

H H Stevens

THE DEPARTMENT OF

TRADE AND COMMERCE
CANADA

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER

OTTAWA January 16, 1932.

Private

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
Vice President and General Counsel,
Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
National Building,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

In further reference to your letter of the 30th ultimo, I beg to advise that I have received word from Mr. Stevens to the effect that he will arrive in Ottawa on Sunday next, the 24th.

I, of course, have no engagements yet arranged for him on his return, but I am confident that he will want to see you should you be in the city subsequent to his arrival.

Yours faithfully,

W. H. Grant
Acting Private Secretary.

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149451

PRINCIPAL
W. L. GRANT, M.A., LL.D.
BURSAR
L. V. WRIGHT

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE,
TORONTO, 5

February 16, 1929.

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
National Building,
Bay Street,
Toronto, 2.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

As I told you yesterday, I have arranged for our Senior boys, who are leaving school either in June of this year or next year, a series of addresses on various careers. We have had Principal Hutton on "The Academic Life", Mr. R. A. Daly on "Stocks and Bonds", Mr. Gordon Ramsay on "Insurance", and Sir William Clark on "Diplomacy and Civil Service".

Could you not come and give them the address on "Law", not only as a great career in itself, but as opening the way to other walks of life?

I would be especially grateful if you would do this, because there is no finer part of a boy's education than to have the opportunity of seeing and hearing men who, like yourself, have known "Cities of men,

And manners, climates, councils, governments."

Our usual arrangement is for the speaker to give Mrs. Grant and myself the pleasure of his company at lunch at

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149452

PRINCIPAL
W. L. GRANT, M.A., LL.D.
BURSAR
L. V. WRIGHT

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE,
TORONTO, 5

one o'clock, and then at about two o'clock to speak to the boys for approximately half an hour, after which they are allowed to ask questions, if they wish, for a few minutes.

Any week day (except Saturday) between now and March 15th will suit us, and we shall be honoured to have you, even if you can only give me one or two days' notice.

I know how overwhelmed with requests of this kind you must be, but I venture again to plead that as boys of this age are more malleable than grown-ups, you will see your way to giving them the opportunity of hearing a man, whom I regard as Canada's finest speaker.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

W. L. Grant

WLG:LH

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149453

February 18, 1929.

Dr. W. L. Grant,
Upper Canada College,
Toronto 5, Ont.

My dear Dr. Grant:

I have your letter of 16th.

While conscious that I am making a mistake and adding to embarrassments that are now aplenty, I really cannot bring myself to the point of declining the kind request you proffered personally and advanced again in your letter of 16th. Please, however, do not look for anything involving preparation because my time between now and April is going to be excessively absorbed.

Suppose we count on Friday, March 15th. If anything should happen that this date becomes impossible for me, I will advise you in time.

Very sincerely yours,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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149454

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE,
TORONTO, 5

February 20, 1929.

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
National Building,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Many thanks for your kind letter of February 18th. I have put you down to lunch with my wife and myself at one o'clock on Friday, March 15th, and to speak to the Senior boys afterwards. I very much hope that nothing will happen to make this date inconvenient to you.

With renewed thanks,

Yours sincerely,

W. L. Grant

WLG:LH

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149455

C.O P Y

Re Stevens' Investigation

Mr. Max Nicholson,
Editor, "Planning",
16 Queen Annes Gate,
London, S. W. 1. Eng.

July 12, 1934.

Dear Mr. Nicholson,

Your favor of the 16th ult. duly arrived with thanks and I was glad to note the situation mentioned. You are fortunate in not having to contend with the deplorable situation obtaining here, as evidenced by the enclosed.

At the same time, in spite of your more ethical practices and respect for price maintenance (which naturally ensures wage maintenance, purchasing power and business) it will be just as well to keep an eye open for the vicious type of mechanized merchandising, in which latter event the membership of the Incorporated Association of Retail Distributors might become split or confined to individual Retailers as opposed to Department stores, Corporation Chain stores, One-Price stores, Co-operative stores, Bazaars, etc.

Fortunately for British tradition, the extreme nature of retail competition here, or rather competition destruction, will not likely be duplicated with you because of the above mentioned distinction regarding price maintenance, lack of extreme quantity discount dictation, sweat shop wages and a keen desire to destroy any and all competitors in a mad race for volume and supremacy -- regardless.

Some months ago, when returning from giving evidence before the Stevens' Investigation Committee at Ottawa, I met on the train a wholesaler from the Old Country, and he stated that the Premium and Gift schemes ahd been more than a nuisance, and the Co-operatives were quite a thorn in the flesh.

Regarding your Mamufacturers protecting themselves by means of the good will of their own brands, the very reverse often obtains here, as the more prominent the brand the more desirable it is as a "loss leader" with which the Department store can bribe the public and give the impression that all their lines are similar value. However, some of the Manufacturers have backbone enough to cut off their supplies and make them toe the mark, especially of late, but you can easily understand that when the break is made, the effect is very bad, especially on instalment accounts sold at the regular figure.

Can you imagine anything more villainous than to do things of this kind, thereby putting retailers out of business, and often manufacturers too, after sniping at the prominent brands and regular prices kindly established (for them) by the ethical retailer ?

However, let us all hope that you and Mr. Spicer will have no great reason to be similarly apprehensive, especially as we are now due for a clean-up thanks to some of the good work of the N. R. A. in the U. S. A. and a real Minister of Trade and Commerce in Canada like the Honorable H. H. Stevens.

Yours very truly,

AEG/AI

A. E. GRASSBY

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149456

Mr. E.C. Scythes,
11 Adelaide St. E.,
Toronto, 2, Ontario.

July 7th 1934.

Dear Ted,

I was pleased indeed to see the prompt and gratifying results achieved by you and your colleagues in connection with the Tobacco prices and congratulate you on your good work.

Many different factors or rather evils and forces led to the historical Stevens' investigation and I have no doubt that the Tobacco scandal of two years ago had a lot to do with the Growers' grievance finally coming to a boil.

This tobacco adjustment and victory will help a great deal to justify the whole enquiry and the obvious recommendations for necessary legislation, as well as the long needed Marketing Act.

We are still marking time in the West and there is now talk of some public works money being spent "this Fall" after three years ruinous delay in preventing the criminal depreciation of our natural and human resources, which obvious course would have not only done untold good in every way, but would have cost only a fraction of the demoralizing relief or rather pauperising measures.

I shall be glad to have all the news at your leisure and hope you are finding things better there than they are in the West.

With kind regards,

Yours very truly,

AEG/C

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Division 5 149457

Mr. T. C. Barringer,
Asst. Deputy Ad., N.R.A.,
Washington, D. C., U.S.A.

June 26th, 1934.

Dear Mr. Barringer,

Many thanks for yours of the 14th inst. and I notice the situation regarding minimum prices as explained. I enclose a press extract referring to the dissatisfaction of many of the code adherents with the suggested elimination of price fixing. I notice more anti N.R.A. reports in this mornings press regarding the Harriman Hosiery Mills being closed on account of losing the Blue Eagle in April. Our morning paper dotes on matter of this kind.

I am a great believer in maintaining prices in my and many other lines and definite minimum prices in others; I am therefore not surprised at the objections made to eliminating fixed prices in some of the codes.

What a valuable lesson and asset the Victor Company could demonstrate in their history of price maintenance with its stability, ethics, price complex, buying confidence, fair return, wage standard, purchasing power, standard of living, grade of merchandiser and staff, pride of ownership, intrinsic value, economic stability, etc. as thoroughly appreciated for many years also in Great Britain.

You will see by the additional memoranda enclosed that we in Canada also have sweat shop and purchasing power problems to solve and I hope to soon see a species of N.R.A. codes etc. here. The difference between your procedure and ours seems to be that you applied the N.R.A. remedy for an evil considered obvious to all while we are going through the process of first proving the disease and need of a remedy.

As your N.R.A. constitutes more reform than recovery, I can well understand the friction of and opposition to such comprehensive adjustments without the adequate lubrication and balm of the new and frictionless purchasing power of your deplorably delayed public works disbursements. Yet our leaders do not seem to have observed the example and lesson so conveniently provided for us.

One cannot help remarking the enormity of the Presidents conception and program which amply indicate the unprecedented conditions he encountered. Undoubtedly we have much to hope for from his aggresive methods and plan of national development.

I am plad to see General Johnson's articles in that Republican Journal, Saturday Evening Post, as the opposite side of the picture has already received much attention there.

With kind regards,

AEG/C

Yours very truly,

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149458

Mr. Paul H. Schmidt,
c/o Steinway & Sons,
109 W. 57th Street,
New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

July 10th 1934.

Dear Mr. Schmidt,

I have just received yours of the 6th inst., also some more literature from Mr. W.R. Steinway at Hamburg, for which many thanks. You are good enough to invite my further views and while it may appear that I am more or less venturing " where angels fear to tread ", I cannot resist the temptation of giving you my impressions regarding the different points raised by you, as from the outside looking in, though admittedly not smarting under the apparently delayed correction of a temporary and minor handicap inevitable in a huge readjustment program.

I also received today a letter from a relative of mine near Boston, an experienced but idle commercial artist, in which he makes the statement that Roosevelt is certainly "doing", whereas his predecessors contented themselves mostly with "talking" ; he also tells me incidentally and pertinently that his son has just graduated and has gone off to start work on a big road building project.

In view of this and the present unfortunate condition of many thousands of sons who have graduated here, and the alarming situation that confronted Roosevelt's inauguration, one wonders whether he has received ample credit for his accomplishments to date.

As you admit, he has eliminated the demoralizing sweatshop and child labor, a great accomplishment in itself and one which must achieve a great change for the better in many ways. The increased purchasing power created by this measure alone will go a long way, and must help everyone by its inescapable circulation, like a recurring decimal.

Undoubtedly the tremendous dislocation of sixteen months ago will require time to adjust and it seems to me that we should allow for this a period more nearly approximating the number of years that it took to go so thoroughly haywire. More employment, ethics, purchasing power and improved primary product prices will rehabilitate the economic structure and gradually increase sales even of the slowly moving, more expensive art products. This however cannot be expected in a day or a month or a year.

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149459

-2- July 10th 1934.

Mr. Paul H. Schmidt,

As regards the U.S.A. financial situation, I consider you unduly pessimistic as your national debt compares more than favorably with ours and after all, any increase in same will be more than balanced by increased national assets, employment, standard of living, prosperity and peace of mind. I firmly believe your improved conditions there as indicated by reliable economic and financial statistics are directly due to your Presidents epochal action and not in spite of it. But for this, what would or could have happened in March 1933 ?

Referring to the codes, I am inclined to think that a certain amount of price fixing will yet be found necessary and I notice that when it was reported that General Johnson was fed up with the price fixing troubles of the Cleaners' and Dyers' code, he received thirty five hundred telegrams protesting any change or cancellation.

As you infer, increased wages must result eventually in increased prices, but it was probably wise to delay increasing prices in order to give the new plan every chance. N.R.A. is bound to undergo alterations and improvements on account of its size and importance and I notice in the Press that the genial General and his colleagues are supposed to be revamping things so as to ensure more self Government by business itself, which I suppose was the original desire and endeavour.

I am a poor politician if any, still less a party politician and I firmly believe that your President is more addicted to economics and sociology than to politics. His success in these directions must necessarily improve rather than hurt sales and circulation so why not let us all go "sociological".

I believe he will make good his promises or threat to ensure a more contented population by means of a more sensible and satisfactory distribution of the U.S.A's. ample wealth and resources. Even the thoughtless but vocal minority will benefit in the long run and should seriously consider the benefits of a broader view and co-operation. I say this all very calmly and glibly at a safe distance, free from any grievance of the minority ~~due to~~ the unfavorably affected in a great change of this kind, and yet, wishing that we here had as enlightened a conception of condition and cure.

Hoping that this outside view may be suggestive as well as very frank and with kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

AEG/C

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## COMMUNICATIONS

June 28th, 1934.

The Editor,
Community Papers.

In connection with the enclosed article in the community newspapers, dealing with heavy mark-up of the mechanized merchandiser, the department store, I thought you would be interested in a letter received by me this morning from a prominent M.P. and student dealing with this very point.

He says "I do feel however, that there is a great opportunity now confronting the individual retailer and I say this apart altogether from the enquiry and because I am able to see and I think the evidence fully discloses it, that these distributing concerns are uneconomic and have been forced to raise their mark-up about ten points in the last three or four years, and even at that are scarcely getting by, and in many branches of their operations making definite losses. Therefore I believe that the efficient up-and-going retailer has a great opportunity to recover much of his losses, and it is to try and stimulate them into taking advantage of this that I have written to a number of them in just the same term as I wrote you, but it will require hard work and concentration to their own individual business."

Personally, I think the clay feet of the idol are not only exposed, but, liable, pardon me, to decompose with sad effects on the said idol.

With kind regards,

Yours very truly,
A Retailer.

### DUTCH PAINTINGS AT THE AUDITORIUM ART GALLERY

A painting which bears the signature of two artists is somewhat unusual and so (No. 21) "Landscape in Holland," by E. Verboeckhoven and M. A. Kock-Kock is proving somewhat puzzling to many visitors to the Exhibition of Paintings in the Auditorium. This Dutch painting is characteristic of the school and the explanation is that the landscape was painted by the first-named artist, the animals and figures being added by Kock-Kock. Both the landscape and the figures are painted with minuteness and care in drawing as well as color.

Other examples of Dutch painters in this exhibition are (18) "Changing Pastures," by W. Steelink, a flock of sheep crowding over a narrow bridge; "The Mid-day Meal," (30) by De Hoog, a cottage home as also is (45) by Joseph Israels. The latter artists is seen also in (44) a fine sea picture and De Haas in (9) "The Watering Place" shows cattle gathering at a river.

Two artists working on the same picture is not unique though rare. There are several instances of such and one recalls how Sir John Millais and Holman Hunt in the pre-Raphaelite days frequently painted on each others canvases. Millais painted a part of "The Hireling Shepherd," but so much in the spirit of Hunt's work that the portion is completely assimilated and defies detection.

The exhibition is attracting large numbers of visitors, who are unanimous in praising it for its high standard and varied appeal. In addition to the paintings the fine showing of English wood engravings shares appreciation. The exhibition remains on display during July, being open afternoons and Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, admission free.

### Sensational Case Recalled

A sensational case of wrongful imprisonment is recalled by the recent death at Gateshead at the age of 77 of Peter Murphy.

Murphy and his brother-in-law, Michael Brannagan were tried in 1879 on charges of burglary and feloniously shooting at the vicar of Edlingham, Northumberland—the Rev. M. G. H. Buckle—and his daughter.

They were arrested at Alnwick and appeared at the Northumberland Assizes at Newcastle. Vainly they protested their innocence.

Sentencing them to penal servitude for life, the judge, said it was almost a miracle they were not being condemned to death.

After nearly ten years had passed two other men confessed to the crime. These men were tried and sentenced to five years penal servitude, and Murphy and Brannagan were released and received £800 each as compensation.

### Harmless Arsenic in Fish

The unemployed blind passed a resolution at their last general meeting held on June 28th, expressing regret and indignation at the blank refusal of the Federated Budget of Greater Winnipeg to receive a deputation of unemployed blind persons in view of the fact that the Federated Budget each year has used the condition of the blind as an argument and an appealing story on which to arouse increased generosity from public spirited citizens who support each year the Federated Budget.

## Reply to Ottawa Journal

The recent article locally reproduced from the Ottawa Journal regarding the retail prices and huge profits quoted at the Stevens' Investigation would seem to be propaganda for mechanized merchandising or to indicate a mysterious dearth of editorial brains in the capital city.

The publication of figures and gross profits mentioned is neither misleading nor unfair. They are definitely correct and useful in that they prove the heavy mark-up necessary with the heavy overhead expense of mechanized merchandising. The larger this system grows, the greater its inefficiency and overhead expense become.

They prove that if the consumer is bribed, and delusively bribed with the apparent bargain of an article sold at cost or less, this lack of profit has to be made up by larger profits and higher prices on other goods.

They prove that many thousands of good community conscious citizen retailers have been eliminated by the immoral methods now completely exposed to the light of day and public opinion. And the consumer, producer and worker have not benefited—far from it.

Surely the evidence plainly shows that the large profits, salaries and bonuses with accompanying low wages, morals, purchasing power and citizenship benefit only a very small and selfish minority.

What individual retailer could or would dream of marking up his goods, let alone the less prominent brands of the D/s, 150%, 122%, etc., i.e. selling goods at $7.50, that cost $3.00 delivered, $11.00 that cost $5.00, $12,00 that cost $6.00, etc. ?

You will find it conclusively shown before long that the individual retailers' efficience, overhead and mark-up compare more than favorably with those of his unprincipled competitors or rather competition destroyers—to say nothing of his place and work in the community.

Yes the Stevens' Investigation is alright, it is showing up at last that there is no more excuse or place for the extreme mechanized merchandisers in Canada than in Germany where they are being abolished. They cannot possibly compete with the individual retailer but for scandalously hidden and dictated price concessions and the fruits of the sweat shop with all its evils.

The Ottawa Journal comment to or rather piffle on one of the notorious overcoat advertisements is grotesque in its apparent estimate of public gullibility. To attempt to condone or minimize this type of advertising is incomprehensible. To intimate that seven good decoy overcoats in a sale of four hundred, the exaggeration of the quality of the seven plastered all over the ad, nothing said of the quality of the three hundred and ninety-three, the fictitious value placed on even the seven and the intimation that many of the four hundred were superior quality coats—is legitimate, is either rank stupidity or deceit. Even the seven good coats, usually ear-marked for friends, might never be seen by the general public.

As to withholding public condemnation as intimated in the newspaper quoted, that is impossible now that the clay feet of the mechanized destributing idol are fully and surprisingly exposed, and the individual retailer definitely stamped as libeled and despoiled. Unfortunately a great number of such, wiped out by unprincipled methods in every village and city in Canada cannot now be brought back, but we can at least make things fair for those remaining and the rising generation who at one time used to and may again aspire to go into business themselves, as well as for the producer, the worker and consumer who are tired of being victims of a powerful and deceitful minority.

### LOCAL YOUTH CONGRESS AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM

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MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

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Henry," said Mrs. Mouse, when Mr. Mouse had finished reading. "But do you think they ever would do it?"

"Why not?" said Mr. Mouse.

And indeed, after all etc., etc., as Mr. Mouse might have said—Why not? All over Animal Town the next day, after everybody had read the Gazette, animal people were asking themselves and each other that same question, Why not?

"I had never thought of it in just that way before," said Mayor John Bear to Mrs. Bear, "But Mouse is right. He puts his paw on it. We garden in a spirit of unseemly rivalry—my asparagus to beat Raccoon's asparagus and Mrs. Racoon's tea roses to beat your tea roses. I shall bring the matter up at the Tuesday meeting of the Board of Select-animals. I shall suggest calling a Town Meeting, at which, I will read Mouse's letter—"

"Everybody will have read it already," said Mrs. Bear.

"I shall read it again," said Mayor Bear. "I shall make an eloquent speech. I shall nominate Henry Drake for head community gardener."

"Why Henry Drake?" asked Mrs. Bear.

"Why not?" said Mr. Bear. "I shall nominate Henry Drake, for one thing, because he has no family and could give all his time to the garden. And, for another, because it would make him feel more at home in Animal Town and more like one of us. He's rather a lonely chap, is Drake, and he tells me that where he came from the animals are quite different. There's a cow, for example, and a pig—very queer animals as he has described them to me. He says he traveled a long time before he came to Animal Town, and of course you remember how we hardly knew what to make of him."

"We didn't know whether he was an animal or bird" said Mr. Bear, "what with those funny wings he has that he doesn't fly with. And we don't yet."

**At the Town Meeting**

Mr. Drake had come from Beyond the Woods, a country that was known to be there but was left blank on the maps in the Animal Town geography books because it had not yet been explored. But after he had settled down and they had got used to his odd appearance, everybody in Animal Town liked Henry Drake. And there was no doubt at all, as Mayor Bear pointed out at the Town Meeting, that Henry Drake knew more about gardening than anybody else in town.

Mr. Mouse also made a speech although only those nearest the platform could hear him, and said that last summer nobody else in town had such fine cabbages and beets and so forth and so forth and such beautiful roses and geraniums and so forth and so forth as Henry Drake.

And then everybody cheered for Head Gardener Drake, and Mr. Drake made a speech in which he said he was deeply touched and would do his best to deserve such an honor and sat down smiling and wiping his eyes with the tip of his wing.

As things turned out, it was fortunate they had appointed Mr. Drake, for, although of course nobody in Animal Town knew it, two queer creatures from Beyond the Woods had strayed from home, and got lost, and kept going, and were coming nearer and nearer Animal Town.

Now and then these queer creatures stopped and scratched up the ground.

"What I'd like to see," said one of them, "is a real garden."

"So would I," said the other. "That would be something worth while scratching up."

"With seeds planted in the ground," said one.

"And vegetables just coming up," said the other.

And then one day they walked into Animal Town.

Now by this time the Animal Town Community Garden was pretty well along, but there is always plenty to do in a garden even when it is. John Owl, the poet, was looking on and making up a poem in his head, and saying to himself,

A seed is such a little thing
When planted in the ground in spring
You'd hardy think that it was able
To grow into a vegetable.

Mayor John Bear was hoeing the onion bed, and Mrs. John Bear was showing daughter Dorothy, who had been allowed a real boy suit to garden in, the best way to plant late string beans. All the Mayor Bear family were gardening, for it was their day to work in the Community Garden, Mayor John humming contentedly as he hoed onions, and son Theodore whistling a merry tune as he planted potatoes.

Head Gardener Drake was here, there, and everywhere, raking here, hoeing there, watering somewhere else, sending Mrs. Felix Fox to the Old Oak Store for another bag of fertilizer, sending Mr. Mouse, with Willie riding in the cart, for another bag of canary bird seed because the canary birds didn't seem to be coming up, advising Bill Rabbit about his chickweed patch, petting a young turnip in one place and encouraging a young cabbage in another.

It was a Policeman Crow, sitting on a roof where he could overlook the Garden and fly down to straighten things out if the gardeners got too much in each other's way, who first saw the queer creatures from Beyond the Woods. When he saw them they had just seen the Animal Town Community Garden and were hurrying there as fast as their legs could carry them.

"Roosters!" shouted Head Gardener Drake. "Shoo! Shoo! Shoo!"

When he shouted that, and ran toward them with his rake, the queer creatures just turned and looked at him, and then they ran out of the Animal Town Community Garden as fast as they had run in.

"It's a good thing, I knew what to do about roosters," said Head Gardener Drake to the Bears as they parted that afternoon at the gateway to Mayor Bear's home.

"But aren't you afraid they may come back after dark, Mr. Drake?" asked Mrs. Bear.

"Not those roosters," said Mr. Drake, expanding his chest a little. "Not after the way I shooed 'em off."

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## SO MANY KITTENS!

"Mamma, Mamma! Mrs. Stubbs has five kittens! What is she going to do with them?"asked Ellen. Ellen's heart was big enough to take in all the baby kittens and baby puppies and regular human babies in the neighborhood.

"Why, dearie, I suppose that she will have to give them away, because no one wants so many kittens," Mother had to say.

"And Mary Lunn has three," said Ellen, thoughtfully. "What can we do about it, Mother? I am sure I could take care of a lot of kittens if I could have a little of old Molly's milk every morning and night when Sam milks her. I could have the froth on the top anyway, couldn't I?"

"Yes, dear, but you know our own old Dinah has four kittens, which is all she can take care of. What would you do with all these kittens?" asked Mother.

"Our barn is so big, you know, and the second floor is nearly empty. Could I use it?"

"Yes, dear. I have no objection," said Mother (Mother nearly always agreed to Ellen's plans). "But what will you do with so many kittens "

"I will teach them to ride in my doll carriage, the way Big Kitty does. And when they grow up, I will find each one a nice home," hopefully Ellen planned. "They will have such a good time playing together."

Ellen busily prepared the room for the kittens. With an old broom she swept out the room. She made soft hay beds in boxes alongside the walls and put a low pan for water by the window. Then she decided that the best way to get the kittens was to advertise so on a piece of cardboard, with a big black pencil she printed, "Please Bring Your Kittens to Me. I Will Take Care of Them. Ellen

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Furniture Limited
Main Street
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good furniture. Furnishing Winnipeg
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Better at Wilson's
352 Main Street

# STEVENS' INVESTIGATION

Extracts from Hansard showing the operations of Company "H" manufacturing ladies' medium priced shoes in Quebec. The company's largest customer among departmental stores was a Western distributor.

The payrolls were analyzed for three consecutive weeks in May, 1933 and 1934.

| Summary of Averages | Number Employed | 1934 Period. Average Weekly Wage | Average Hourly Wage |
|---|---|---|---|
| All female worker | 48 | $6.83 | 13.8c |
| All male workers | 71 | 4.71 | |

Mr. Heaps: "Did they fix a minimum of $2.50 for boys?"

Mr. Chairman: "There is no law for boys at all."

Mr. Sommerville: "Assuming that the piecework rate would be uniform for the same operation, whether six months or eighteen months, yet the pieceworker is entitled to be paid under the Minimum Wage law a higher rate for each six months they work after the first six months."

The Witness (Government Auditor): "Yes. The average weekly rate of the experienced worker in 1934 was $9.80 against $7.75 in the previous year—and the majority of the employees who were classed as inexperienced pieceworkers, increased from an average weekly wage of $3.31 in 1933 to $6.01 in 1934."

Mr. Sommerville: "That is 35 of the 48 females in this case got $6.01 a week." A. "Yes."

Q. "Approximately $1.00 a day?" A. "Yes. The male workers increased from 48 in 1933 to 71 in 1934. The average weekly rate paid all male workers in 1933 was $6.00 per week, which was reduced to an average of $4.71 in 1934."

The Chairman: (Mr. Stevens). "Let us get this clear. Of the 71 male workers in this factory in 1934, for the period of which you are speaking the average weekly wage was $4.71." A. "Yes." The Chairman. "This is terrible."

Mr. Kennedy (Peace River): "Are there any married men?"

The Chairman: "Of the 71.3 got $15.68 a week and all the rest averaged below $6.00."

Mr. Heaps: "What were the average hours worked?"

Mr. Sommerville: "48."

The Chairman: "Here is one experienced timeworker who got five cents an hour $2.43 a week. Then, three experienced pieceworkers got $15.68 a week. In the inexperienced timeworkers, there were 15 who got $4.67 a week or 11.3c per hour. There were 26 inexperienced pieceworkers who got $5.91 a week and the hours are not indicated. Boy timeworkers of which there were 24 got $2.32 a week or 4.2c an hour."

Mr. Young: "The average weekly wage for male workers is considerably less than it was in 1933."

The Chairman: "Yes."

Mr. Young: "You find in some industries wages have been going up in the last year. Is there any explanation for that?"

The Chairman: "The female wages did go up a little, although they are scandalously low. The number of boy timeworkers has increased from 6 in 1933 to 24 in 1934 and with that increase, the average paid to these boy timeworkers was reduced from $2.97 a week or five cents an hour, to $2.32 a week or 4 cents a hour."

Mr. Heaps: "From your information Mr. Glassco, is the introduction of boys into these factories a new innovation?" A. "I believe that the proportion of boys has increased since the minimum wage schedules have raised the rates paid to girls. That is what we notice generally."

Q. "It is a method of evading the minimum wage law?" A "Boys are not subject to it."

Q. "I notice one thing here in regard to the hours worked. After they have worked 55 hours a week it was necessary for the employees to obtain a permit from one of the government departments for the girls to be allowed to work more than 55 hours." A. "Yes."

Q. "Do you know whether this is strictly observed in the factories."

A. "The only places where we have seen the schedules for overtime work is where the whole factory has been put on an extra schedule running over 55 hours where individual workers may, in the ordinary week, work up to 70 hours. No permit is usually obtained in those cases in the places we have examined."

**Note: Watch the Associated Community Newspapers for further authentic extracts from Hansard as to the intolerable cond[illegible] Canadian industry. No other papers are publishing the compl[illegible] for Winnipeg readers.**

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July 28, at City Park, and members are requested to send in the names of children who will be present not later than July 15. This information to be submitted to the office in room 6, Army and Navy building, Young street. Phone 73 393. Members are also notified that the association will take part in the Warriors' Day parade on August 4.

## WAUGH SHIELD COMPETITION

The Waugh Shield Children's Garden Committee have arranged a basket picnic to be held at the new St. Vital Fair grounds on St. Anne's Road, on Saturday, July 14, commencing at 2 p.m.

A programme of sports has been arranged for the afternoon and community singing for the evening. A band will be in attendance to provide an interesting programme of music at intervals.

Tea, coffee and milk will be provided free by the committee.

All former Waugh Shield children are invited to attend and a good time is assured.

The picnic will be held rain or shine, a large building being available on the grounds.

Sports: Three prizes will be offered in each of the following events: 8 years, mixed, 75 yards flat; 9 years mixed, wheelbarrow race; girls, 10 years, egg and spoon race; boys, 10 years, sack race; girls, 11 years, soap race; boys, 11 years, bun race; 12 years, mixed, needle and thread race girls, 13 and 14 years, balloon and fan races, fifty yards; boys, 13 and 14 years, old clothes race; married fifty yards. (Open to mothers of 1934 competitors.)

Equipment necessary for these races will be provided by the committee.

A merry-go-round, with ponies, will no doubt be in great demand.

Transportation is being arranged for.

Various other items are being planned for the evening's entertainment.

## WATER COLORS IN ART GALLERY

Twenty water colors are included in the Winnipeg Loan Exhibition showing this month in the Civic

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## THE BREATHE-RITE CO. OPENS NEW WINNIPEG OFFICES

The Breathe-Rite Co. of Canada have opened attractive offices at 601 Great West Permanent building, 356 Main street. This company are the manufacturers and sole distributers of the new Breathe-Rite Health Bag, a scientifically designed apparatus making use of one of the simple laws of nature to benefit the sick and keep the healthy well. During the past two years The Breathe-Rite Co. have carried on extensive research activities with this new device and the results obtained have been phenomenal. The principal of Breathe-Rite is to tone up the delicate muscle tissue of the blood vessels and act upon the involuntary muscles by its action on the nerve centres which in turn control these involuntary muscles.

It is definitely claimed for Breathe-Rite, that it will by its action purify the blood and promote increased blood circulation. This wonderful new invention carries out a principle used in all leading hospitals, and the Breathe-Rite Co. of Canada are now making it available to the public at a price everyone can afford. The new offices of the Breathe-Rite Co. are now prepared to demonstrate this new health device and are offering a free demonstration and treatment to all those interested in the matter of improving their health.

## Children's Corner

### PORGIE AND THE CREAM BUN

His real name was George, but everyone called him Porgie, because he was always eating.

"Georgie Porgie pudding and pie,"

the children used to sing when they saw him digging his fingers into a paper bag and stuffin his mouth with the contents. "Here comes Peorgie, eating as usual!"

One Saturday afternoon Porgie's mother sent him out to buy a few things at the shops for her. Porgie had a penny of his own in his pocket in case he saw anything he would like to buy for himself, and he would came to the pastry cook's window he stopped to look at all the good things arranged so temptingly on the trays.

In the middle of the window were some lovely big cream buns. They were the biggest buns Porgie had ever seen. Their tops were covered with a powdering of fine sugar, and delicious looking cream oozed out from their hides.

Now Porgie was not hungry. He had only just finished his lunch, but the cream buns looked so inviting that he felt he must have one. So he went in and paid his penny, and was given the bun in a paper bag. He remembered a tool shed at the back of the school buildings where he could eat his bun in peace, and, finding the door standing invitingly open he went in and sat down on a large, turned-up flower pot.

It was, indeed, a splendid bun. [illegible]te it carefully so as not to [illegible]f the cream, which had a [illegible]rushing out unexpectedly. [illegible] was full of bun and cream

## *Winter Into Summer*

Some years ago in Labrador in late July, I was interested to see within the space of a few yards all stages of the seasons from mid-winter to mid-summer. In the shelter of a rugged cliff was a snow-drift as white and devoid of life as winter itself. At its edge, for the space of a few inches, the ground was bare and brown; grasses and procumbent willows showed no evidence of life. A little further away the first signs of spring were visible in the swelling buds of the willows; a few feet further and one came on the baked-apple and Labrador tea in bud; still further removed in space from grim winter, they were as much in blossom as mid-summer, while at a distance of three or four yards more, the ripening berries of autumn could be found. Here was no need of long journeys to pass from winter to summer, nor of long tarrying in one place for the seasons to pass. The melting snow drift, the brief spring and the short arctic summer condensed all the seasons in space and time. . . .

It was with great eagerness therefore that I explored the country on my arrival at Esquimaux Point in Southern Labrador, on May 24th for signs of spring, fearing that I might be too late, and that the summer had already come. Fortunately it was a tardy season and all was still wintry. Cartwright in his Labrador journal of May 21, 1771, one hundred and thirty-eight years and three days before, made this record: "The first green leaf appeared today, which was a currant" I found some wild currant bushes but they were only in bud and the leaves did not appear until a few days later. The alders still kept their buds closed, but they had already began to hang out their "golden curls," and the yellow pollen floated on the pools of water that came from the dwindling snowbanks. Snowbanks were everywhere, the largest often on the warmest or southern slopes, a paradox that could be explained by the fact that in the southern lees, the snow, driven by the prevailing northerly gales of the winter, had accumulated to great depths, and although exposed to more sunlight, took longer to melt than did the smaller banks on the wind-swept northern exposures. The larch and the canoe birch, the mountain ash and the red osier were all bare and wintry, but on the ground an occasional fresh grass blade, or the bud of the coy parsnip,—Cartwright's "alexanders,"—could be found.

The presence of such arctic birds as snow-buntings, making the green spruces look like Christmas trees when they perched on their branches added to the wintry aspect of the scene, and although the hardier summer birds like the robin, fox sparrow, Lincoln's sparrow, white-throated and white-crowned sparrows had arrived and were in full song, most of the summer residents were still tarrying farther south, and had been passed during our more rapid railroad migration to the north. I breathed a sigh of relief at the result of this hasty survey of the situation, for I had arrived in time, and in the next four weeks I was to be present at the rapid change from winter to summer

## COMMUNICATIONS

The Editor, Community Papers,

Dear Sir:

There must be something thrilling about writing copy for 50,000 Winnipeg families which you cover with your eight associated weekly papers. Through the kindness of one of your advertisers I have been getting the complete set of eight papers for the past few weeks and wish to compliment you on the frank and fearless way that you have presented the case of the independent merchant and exposed the shameful practices of large merchandising and manufacturing institutions in Canada.

In this important matter you have made a wonderful start, but why not follow up with some further attacks on other evils in our social system. Last year a number of your papers carried an excellent article on the horse races setting out the material and moral losses occasioned by this orgy of unrestricted gambling. To my utter amazement I noticed a statement in Saturday's paper to the effect that total wagers on the two tracks for the spring meeting exceeded a cool million dollars. What tragic testimony to "man's inhumanity to man." Ten thousand families in this great city living on the dole in misery and despair while their friends and neighbors pour a million dollars into the pari-mutuel machines. Had this money been devoted to the sacred cause of charity it would have meant a hundred dollars for each family. It would have placed three thousand of these families on the land where they would have, for the most part, ceased forever to have been public charges. It would have made every person donating money better off because it would have helped to life from the backs of the taxpayers the crushing burden of relief. Canadians with billions in the banks cannot find a leader who will inspire the people to save the "submerged tenth" with only a small part of their idle wealth. It makes a charitable, God fearing person ashamed of his fellow-countrymen.

I suppose I have said too much now to ever see my letter in print but I cannot close this doleful epistle without adding a note of hope. I am not a party man and have never polled a vote in support of any government—they all seem so inadequate. But the legislation passed during the current session of the Federal House is in my belief the biggest advance ever made in Canada towards taking away from those who have for the purpose of giving to those who have not. The Stevens' investigation deserves first place as it has already resulted in additional thousands of dollars being paid to working men every week. The Public Works programme financed by an issue of currency is a step, even if a hesitant one in the right direction. The Farm Debt adjustment bill will

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

149464

A.E. GRASSBY, PRESIDENT.

W.A. SMITH, VICE PRES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WINNIPEG PIANO CO. LTD.

333 PORTAGE AVE.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa, Ontario.

September 16, 1936.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

In these days of anxiety and economic study and the tendency of Senates in the latter direction, as strikingly illustrated by our own Senate in connection with the increased tourist trade activity, Quebec and the Irish Free State Senate developments, I find myself wondering whether our Senate could not add considerably to its laurels and our country's prosperity by increased economic interest.

We are going through an interesting and critical period and many realise that economic matters have not received the attention to which they are entitled. We sorely need more economic interest and courage with less political red tape and delay in applying urgent remedies.

With such a large proportion of our citizens enduring a lowered standard of living and losing hope, it is high time that we realise our responsibilities and danger, utilise our opportunities and banish for all time the most tragic and avoidable depression in history.

Surely we can correct our economic mistakes and cast aside disastrous laissez faire sufficiently to utilise the standard of living available with our natural resources, power, machinery and eight-eighths of our employables instead of less than seven-eighths, developing and producing. Needless to say, everything is controlled by our national production.

By the same rule, if eleven million Canadians can produce and service for each other as now (and a great deal better), which is all that business and prosperity ever comprise, why not twenty millions ?

It seems to me that an economic council or our Senate, free from political ties and ruts, could well sponsor greater study of such important and timely factors as: wage scales, separate home prices, cost of living levels, decentralization, community building, town planning, adjusting the length of work day to ensure maximum distribution of

BIGGEST, BEST AND BUSIEST MUSIC HOUSE

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE COMPANY AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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WINNIPEG PIANO LTD

September 16, 19 36

TO Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,

employment and purchasing power, annual living wage, care and development of natural resources, scientific re-circulation of savings and reserves, fair competition, minimising speculation, social insurance, compulsory crop insurance, training and placing the youth, more roads and tourist attractions, soil and water conservation, flood control, swimming pools, fish, fur, game, irrigation, afforestation, immigration, more well located small mixed farms, wider use of electricity, base metal mining, London C. C. 1932 recommendation of currency being based on goods instead of gold, indigenous industries, improved farming methods, fertilizers and last but not least the broader realization of the fact that money and credit constructively employed do not disappear but circulate, ease taxes and build.

♩♩ You will notice that I have not mentioned exports, because this is purely ancillary and relative with our home trade condition and capacity to absorb imports.

♩♩ In view of the great advances made in Great Britain, Sweden, U. S. A. and New Zealand, it seems a pity that in a rich country like ours we still depend chiefly on precedent, laissez faire, a slight increase in confidence (ripe for intelligent amplification), a small grain crop and a microscopic measure of financial help (about one-twelfth that of New Zealand or the U. S. A. per capita) instead of immediate and substantial support to accelerate a slight improvement that can quickly be extinguished by certain eventualities not difficult to visualize.

♩♩ I cannot help feeling that we are losing valuable time and that closer acquaintance with the tragic "relief" conditions in the home would move our politicians to forget deadly red tape and stereotyped formula.

♩♩ Many of the evils that have wrecked our social and economic structure have been fully exposed and apart from international example it seems shameful that lack of vision and courage should compel adherence to a system that keeps three million Canadian homes under a strain as severe as it is avoidable, nearly all eating up their capital and reserves.

♩♩ What have Great Britain, Sweden, U. S. A. and Canada done towards permanent recovery that could not have been planned and consummated many years earlier ?

♩♩ Hoping to have your reaction to some of the enclosed, and with kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

A. E. Grassby

AEG/AI
Encs.

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CANADA

149466

COPY

Dominion of New Zealand,
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE,
WELLINGTON.

4th July, 1936.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 29th May is to hand. I thank you for it and also for the copies of correspondence, etc., which accompanied it, all of which I have read with much interest.

Just now the Government is giving attention to such matters as mortgage readjustments, increases in pensions, payment of pensions to invalids, a national housing scheme, and other matters of major importance.

Mortgages will be readjusted on a basis that, aided by guaranteed prices, will enable mortgagors to meet their mortgage commitments. Pensions which have always been inadequate, are to be materially increased; and legislation providing for the payment of pensions to invalids is to be introduced. A Bill designed to restore the cuts made in wages and salaries by our predecessors is being framed. Legislation giving partial effect to our proposal to restore the cuts has already been enacted, and full effect will be given to it when Parliament re-assembles this month, and when the other matters referred to will be dealt with.

I am enclosing herewith for your information a copy of the Government's policy.

Yours sincerely,

M. J. SAVAGE

A. E. Grassby, Esq., Pres.,
Winnipeg Piano Co. Ltd.
333 Portage Ave.,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

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CANADA

COPY

August 4, 1936.

Rt. Hon. M. J. Savage,
Prime Minister,
Wellington, N. Z.

149467

Dear Sir,

Many thanks for yours of the 4th ult, with the very illuminating report of your Government's current economic deliberations, also copy of your revised recovery plan. Undoubtedly the latter is constructive and sound in every respect. I consider it appropriate and encouraging in the highest degree and wish I had seen it earlier, so closely does it harmonize with my conclusions and suggestions of the last few years.

Checked and double checked by that best of cold blooded tests, the effect on the self interest of the legitimate merchandiser and taxpayer, as well as by the social effect, to which latter everything else is actually ancillary, I would say that you are on the true path to economic and social success, -- if the interests of the99% are of greater importance than the 1%.

How clearly and cleverly the authors and builders of this epochal document have diagnosed the condition, cause and cure, in spite of the stranglehold of the stultifying and stereotyped formulae and culs de sac of an all too long accepted regime.

How ridiculously and completely we have been tied and bound by the world prices of export products (minor and surplus), unsound and easily manipulated currency system and maldistribution of employment, to the detriment and undoing of our predominant and otherwise controllable trade (85% Canda, 93% U. S. A.), our standard of living, -- and all the other great considerations there involved.

Export is or should be simply barter, -- of surpluses for necessities and specialties and must not complicate and penalize by its importance being exaggerated. I cannot see any possible argument against the goods basis of currency as recommended by the L. C. of C. Committee in 1932, nor for any other system in view of results and conditions.

I notice that you are considering a national housing scheme (and house renovation ?) which when associated with other recovery measures and avenues of increased purchasing power, is obviously a great spearhead of recovery as in England, like the automobile in the U. S. A. where they are now considering a large housing scheme in addition to their marvellous public works improvements

I was specially pleased to see that you have taken steps to avoid the usual red tape and the loss of time usually attached to putting great reforms into effect. Undoubtedly this tragic and unnecessary depression calls for special or extended sessions of the Legislature when the very hearts and souls of a very large percentage of our citizens are torn asunder by a deplorably defective type of economics.

May I say that you are fortunate if not afflicted very much with the modern mechanized merchandising of the Department and Chain Stores, with their attendant cut throat competition, loss leaders, centralization, elimination of independent retailers, community bleeding, sweat shops, lack of community spirit etc. No doubt you have read the Stevens Investigation report (King's Printer, Ottawa, $1.00), a marvellous exposé. Some of the Canadian Provinces are about to tax Chain Stores $2,000.00 each yearly and have increased heavily the business tax rates on Department Stores.

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149468



Mr. Vardaman, who I believe had a great deal to do with the U. S. A. Robinson Patman Bill, was in my office lately after attending the Convention of the Saskatchewan R. M. A. and assured me that he had another potent Bill ready which prominent legal friends have assured him will pass, -- forbidding Chain Stores in any State unless the head office of such organization were domiciled in that State.

Re restoring the cuts of wages and salaries of your Government officials, no one can object if now out of line with other wages. Efforts made here to restore Civic wages while our dole, wages and taxes were at their worst were naturally ill received by the great majority of taxpayers.

Your aggressive plan and action will certainly help to revive my faith in Governments after being subjected to several shocks. Having agitated and asked in 1932 and 1933 for a Royal Commission to investigate cut throat competition and mass buying dictation etc, and seeing it appointed in 1934 on even a larger scale than hoped for, then the astounding revelations, -- from a microscopic number of the witnesses that could have testified, the remedial legislation adopted, the Supreme Court declaring most of it unconstitutional, the dangerous laissez faire policy in Canada and the delay and sectional bitter opposition in the U. S. A. regarding recovery measures, you can imagine my views of your responsibilities, opportunities and progress from now on.

I was pleased to see Pres. de Valera's preference for an Economic Council rather than the Senate. This for Canada has been a pet obsession of mine for several years as Messrs. Stevens and Bennett well know. It finally materialised during the latter's regime but unfortunately did not survive him ! Great (?) is party politics -- another pet anathema of mine, contrasted to genuine statesmanship and sound economics.

Assuring you of my appreciation and continued interest, believe me,

Yours sincerely,

A. E. GRASSBY.

AEG/AI

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149469

C O P Y

Mr. George E. Roberts,
Economic Adviser,
National City Bank,
New York, N. Y.

July 29, 1936.

Dear Sir,

Referring to our recent correspondence, I suppose you noticed the recent report covering the Russian huge resources and growing production of gold, which latter is expected to reach 600 millions in 1936 (400 millions in 1935), and I would like to have your views regarding same if possible.

At this rapid rate of increase it is possible they will produce 900 mlns in '37, 1,750 in '39 and so on. I have often wondered how the "gold" group would regard this type of currency basis if and when some country located a "mountain" of gold or of any other freak mineral that was arbitrarily considered the basis of currency. This eventuality seems likely to arise in the near future, thanks to the "inspired" efforts of the many tens of thousands engaged in the Russian gold mining industry.

How will the different countries relish disposing of their commodities and services etc, their real wealth, in exchange for something quite useless in itself and not the least bit desirable to many including the producer of it, in view of its available quantity.

Suppose in a few years Russia can and does buy billions worth of commodities with her gold. Other countries will be the "proud" owners of disproportionately large stocks of gold -- with which to exchange amongst themselves the inadequate quantities of commodities that Russia has not pre-empted.

If with this particular mineral, Russia can for long command the "products" wealth" of the world, not deigning to export the latter to any extent and not the least bit ambitious to achieve the orthodox "favorable balance", the world indeed will regret the non-adoption of the London Chamber of Commerce 1932 report recommending the goods standard in place of the gold standard.

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149470

Mr. George E. Roberts, July 29, 1936.

Surely the commodity dollar or pound will soon be due for the proper recognition so long and expensively delayed; instead of basing this on the percentage of fifty or more commodities, the same effect can be achieved by the goods basis of currency as recommended in 1932 by an exceptionally strong committee of the London, England C. C. of C., but not adopted for reasons best known to themselves.

With the same goods pound or dollar basis, export and all trade would flourish more because the present penalising straight jacket would have been discarded and fluctuation and manipulation would be eliminated or minimised.

To me this news emphasizes the error and danger of the gold standard and the infallibility of the goods standard, both nationally and internationally, including the control or prevention of international cut throat competition. One has only to remark the effect of Japanese competition on the Australian and British trade relations to realise the importance of international trade agreements and the "goods" standard of currency.

Export shouldbe simply the barter of surplus for necessities and specialties and a great deal of our problem today is created by the fatal complications and penalties of the exaggerated importance of export trade and gold. It is evident to me that the fundamental factors, the goods that gold is supposed to circulate, must be the correct and only safe basis, no freak substitute can possibly answer as well because too many complications and abuses creep in or rather gallop in.

Surely we have seen for many decades how vulnerable, and disastrously subject to improper manipulation, gold and exchange are, to not see the handwriting on the wall, -- or rather on our pocket books. Have we forgotten the influx of gold into the U. S. A. in 1929, the boom in prices and stocks, the baby left on the hands of the public after an orgy of "sound money" to the extent of billions, the banks lending mostly on doubtful documents, 15½ times instead of the orthodox 10 times their cash ?

Having expressed my views in such a definite manner, I hope you will be good enough to do the same at your convenience.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Sincerely yours,

A. E. GRASSBY.

AEG/AI

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CANADA

149471

COPY

D. C. Coyle, Esq.,
101 Park Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Sept. 8, 1936.

Dear Mr. Coyle,

It was very kind of you to express the sentiments contained in yours of the 29th ult, and I appreciate them highly. I was indeed gratified to receive your new book "Waste" autographed by such a talented author and real benefactor to the world at large.

This is a fitting sequel or companion to "Brass Tacks" and should be widely read. Every student, study group and club etc, should have it.

I read it immediately on arrival and thoroughly enjoyed it. The potent and succinct truths in this book incontrovertibly prove the timeliness and effectiveness of the splendid reconstruction measures underway in your country and the more than average judgment of your great President and his able advisers.

I would have answered earlier but that one must attend to trying to sell the odd Piano etc, even when your salesmen tell you they might have sold a $400.00 Piano for $250.00 as attempted, but that the neighbor on the borderline offered her modern $400.00 Piano for $75.00 or less.

How interesting for you to hear from one of your admirers in Turin, Italy, regarding your book "Brass Tacks" as sent him by our mutual friend, A. de V. Leigh, who (like Christopher Hollis etc,) commented very favorably on the one I mailed him and promptly ordered twelve for his friends including evidently your Turin correspondent.

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149472

Sept. 8, 36

D. C. Coyle, Esq.,

What an interesting period we are passing through and what changes are taking place and will for sometime, -- favorably, let us hope, if sensibly planned in time.

Your complimentary and perhaps too generous reference to my correspondence is partly responsible for the enclosed, some of which I hope will interest you.

Regarding the much recently discussed thirty hour week for the U. S. A., this of course is too drastic but I am quite confident that the new and probably temporary forty hour week in New Zealand will prove a huge success and be the means of soon getting back to forty-eight hours or more immigration, or both, and an even better material standard of living.

With kind regards and again congratulating you on your valuable contribution towards a sensible solution of the problems of the day,

Sincerely yours,

A. E. GRASSBY

AEG/AI

I enclose $1.10 and shall esteem it a favor if you will kindly send with my compliments two copies of "Waste" to the names on the enclosed memo and if one of these could be autographed, so very much the better.

A. E. G.

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CANADA

149473

COPY

Mr. B. R. Vardaman,
Insurance Exchange Bldg.
Des Moines, Iowa.

September 1, 1936.

Dear Mr. Vardaman,

Many thanks for yours of the 25th ult, with enclosures which are most interesting and enlightening, -- especially to long suffering victims of the mechanized system so long allowed to spread its poison and wreckage.

I have always understood that Wisconsin is a well run and prosperous State and when I see the part summary of their Permanent Recovery Act as kindly sent me by you, I can understand why, not only in itself but in the sentiment and perception there indicated which undoubtedly have led to other constructive legislation and economies in Wisconsin.

I notice that your new act forbids anyone owning more than one store in any one line of merchandise in a State, and permits anyone one complete Department Store in that State, or several provided they do not handle any designated line in more than one. I hope it passes and do not see why it should not in these days of decentralization and community welfare appreciation.

This act is certainly along sound and promising lines and in this connection I presume you are also seized with the importance of further decentralization as favored by that great far seeing champion, President Roosevelt, who appreciates the advantage of unlimited cheap power for the greater development of all communities through its wider use for country industries, labor saving and comfort.

How much sounder (for the inevitably large centres and all citizens) to have a large number of moderately sized, well

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September 1, 36

Mr. B. R. Vardaman,

developed and prosperous communities.

dd I believe one of the large southern States boasts of having no city over 70,000 population; what a sound policy, to build up every community, -- taking the industry to the community instead of dragging people to the industry and congesting traffic, transportation, services, slums etc.

dd Evidently Ford, General Motors, Chrysler etc, now realise the advantage of spreading their factories over the country, building up more communities and minimising the labor troubles associated with extreme centralization. Perhaps some day they will even see the inherent reason for such reduced labor troubles.

dd Centralization has cost us tremendously and I am pleased to see the increased efforts to minimize same. Doesn't it all boil down to a long distance and comprehensive plan as favored by Roosevelt, instead of the hit and miss practices of today and the sectional planning by and for the few ?

dd I admire the way in which you solicit and secure the influence of your State representatives, and in view of the comparative conditions in Wisconsin, largely due to the adoption of similar policies, which perhaps you quote as an example where necessary, the attainment of your objective should be expedited.

dd I wonder if you have read Mr. D. C. Coyle's book "Brass Tacks" (25¢ National Home Library Foundation, Washington) I am sure you would find it interesting and valuable.

dd When convenient I shall be glad to know how Wisconsin has handled and succeeded with this Chain Store problem and other decentralization and economic developments in that State.

dd Again thanking you and with kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

A. E. GRASSBY

AEG/AI

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Editor, Free Press. 149475

It is almost amusing to read in this morning's Free Press a statement by the National Foreign Trade Council of New York, to the effect that imports do not detrimentally affect the employment situation and that when imports are large, employment volume is large !!

So two and two again or still make four !

This at least is encouraging evidence of (delayed) appreciation of an axiom that has always been evident to unbiased students.

Possibly we shall admit that export can only be barter -- of surplus for necessities and specialties which we can afford and need in order to round out our standard of living.

Perhaps we may hope to learn soon that the tail does not wag the dog, that our Canadian 15% and U. S. A. 7% exports do not control or regulate the 85% or 93% home trade, that the home and larger trade does actually control and regulate the minor and small export trade by reason of our standard of living and capacity for the return imports.

We should only ~~m~~ import the products we cannot make economically and in harmony with the value of our exports. If we could and did make the products imported, we would lose the sale of exports to a similar amount. With a sane economic structure, all would be employed on home and export trade and would not have the time to make the products imported even if technically practicable.

Perhaps too ~~we~~ may realise soon that with one-eighth of our citizens on relief and idle, two-eighths near relief, and the other five-eighths scared -- chiselling and economising twenty-four hours a day, saving hard for a rainy day and thereby making it rain the harderk we are not in the best position to increase business volume and import capacity -- so as to automatically increase our much misunderstood export.

A great deal depends on who does the exporting. If the producers export or receive fair prices the purchasing power and demand for imports are assured but if the "exploiter" exports, his unfairly paid producers cannot buy the imports and purchasing power and demand are again out of balance.

When shall we realise too, and this is at once the important fact and crime of the last six years, that prosperity is like the infinitive verb and just as flexible and reversible. Prosperity and taxpaying ability equal fully distributed employment, exchange of goods and services and development of natural resources ?

Therefore, fully distributed employment etc, etc, equal prosperity, or rather create it.

Why not do it instead of trying to chase and balance a vicious diminishing downward spiral, wondering why the export tail does not wag the dog and why confidence does not return under such crazy handicaps ?

There is no miracle or mystery about it except that we seem to insist on poverty in the midst of real wealth and instead of embracing the high standard of living that Hitler or Mussolini would develop in short order out of our enormous resources of materials, man, machine and hydraulic power, we neglect or refuse to use what we have.

A simple plan, a forty hour week and a fraction of our war effort and propaganda will win this greater war and soon put every ~~idle~~ employable back to useful work and lower taxes per capita or dollar, -- within the confines of our economic structure, free from "isms".

Page the local David or Statesman !

" G "

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**The Policy**

The Party, on taking office as the Government, will give immediate effect to the following policy:

**Banking, Credit and Currency.**—Immediate control by the State of the entire banking system. The State to be the sole authority for the issue of credit currency. Provision of credit and currency to ensure production and distribution of the commodities which are required, and which can be economically produced in the Dominion, with guaranteed prices, wages and salaries.

**Mortgages.**—Conservation of present holders' interests in land and homes by readjustment of all mortgages on a basis of average prices for the past seven years.

**Overseas Marketing and Guaranteed Prices.**—Guaranteed prices for primary products. Negotiated agreements with Great Britain and other countries for marketing of primary products, with reciprocal contracts for the import of those classes of commodities which cannot be economically produced in the Dominion.

**Internal Marketing.**—Promotion of agreements between the various control boards, other associations of primary producers, and distributors' and consumers' organisations to ensure orderly marketing at guaranteed prices of the primary products required for consumption in the Dominion.

**Secondary Industries.** — Fostering of secondary industries so as to ensure the production of those commodities which can be economically produced in the Dominion, thus providing employment for our own people, with the resultant increase in the internal demand for our primary and secondary products, with less dependency on the flustuating and glutted overseas markets.

**Employment.** — Organization of productive and development work on the following lines: Land development and settlement, completion of necessary public works; construction of backblock roads, secondary and main highways; assistance to local authorities to undertake approved works; financial assistance in the development of secondary industries.

**Hours and Wages.**—(1) Utilisation of mechanical inventions, new processes, and research knowledge. (2) Immediate reduction in the hours of RECORRD — FOUR — ..... labour, in order to employ a greater number of workers in industry to meet the displacement of labour by machinery. (3) Guaranteed wages and salaries in accord with national production.

**Overseas Debt.**—Negotiation with British Government and overseas financial houses for the purpose of converting the overseas debt to a lower rate of interest, and readjustment to price levels operating at time of raising loans.

**War Debt.**—Negotiations with British Government for the purpose of reducing the principle and interest of war debt, or its cancellation.

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gadgets.

invitation."

149477

# Reform Policy in New Zealand

What a wealth of commonsense and promise is contained in a recent letter received locally from a Cabinet Minister of New Zealand, in which he states "overseas prices and conditions cannot be allowed to dictate New Zealand's living conditions any longer."

Free of the States and Provincial conflict of authority obtaining in Australia, Canada and the U.S.A., New Zealand bids fair to lead 'isms abounding on every side.

Their many bold and timely reform measures depend largely on distributing employment more widely (as purchasing tickets as well as production tickets) and refusing to allow the fluctuating overseas prices of a small percentage of their trade to set or upset their home prices and standard of living. Their programme follows:

**The Purpose of Production**

The purpose of all production, primary and secondary, is to supply the social and economic requirements of the people, and the duty of the State is to organise productive and distributive agencies in order to utilise the natural resources for this purpose. Only a courageous and vigorous policy can save our country. The policy of the deflation has been pursued to such an extent that even if there were an equitable distribution of existing income it would not be sufficient to allow thousands of householders, farmers, and business men to become solvent. A policy must start either from a foundation of wholesale repudiation and bankruptcy or else we must organise the development of industry and extend the social services to increase the income of the people so as to provide an adequate standard of living and enable them to meet their present commitments. The chaotic state of the world has already reduced prices of exports to ruinous levels, and our present economic position is to a large extent, due to the fact that New Zealand currency and credit is determined by overseas price levels.

Overseas prices and conditions cannot any longer be allowed to dictate New Zealand's living standards. By proper planning of productions, with control of marketing and finance, New Zealand can establish her own living standard. The basis of all credit and currency must be production (goods and services). This basis con only be established and maintained by expanding the incomes of the mass of the people in accord with production and their social and economic requirements. Equities in land and homes which have been endangered by the deflationary policy of the Government should be re-established on the basis of an average of wholesale prices ruling during the past seven years. Present occupiers of land and homes must be safeguarded against foreclosure, pending the stabilization of internal prices on a basis which will allow them to meet their commitments.

The workers today unemployed are our fellow citizens who are out of work through no fault of their own. They are entitled to employment at a living wage. Failing such employment they should be paid a sustenance wage sufficient to provide the necessaries of life for them and their dependents. The conditions and pay of the men on relief works are a standing disgrace to the Dominion. The existing degrading system should be abolished at the earliest possible moment. The Party will organise productive development work for all who are able to do it, including present relief workers, unemployed women, and the youth who are leaving our schools. Pending organisation of employment the Party will immediately increase the present rates of pay for relief work.

**Guaranteed Prices**

Guaranteed prices, organized emeployment, in primary and secondary industries, with a vigorous public works policy, local and national, at wages and salaries based on national production, will ensure to the farmer on the land, the worker in industry, and all others who render social service, an income that will maintain a standard of living to which the people of the Dominion are entitled. The ruinous policy of deflation and bankruptcy has been consistently opposed by us and we affirm that a complete reversal of the Government's policy and the economic management of the country generally has becme a necessity of the first magnitude.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

# New Zealand's Recovery Programme Shows Results

149478

Careful examination of the striking recovery programme adopted by New Zealand as published by us recently, emphasizes its reassuring and constructive character.

Obviously the most effective and simple change is the new forty hour week because it ensures distribution of purchasing power as well as production power. This repairs the destructive error of undoing the basic work and wages equalization (production and consumption) in force before modern civilization and economics became so complicated, sweat shops were allowed, monopolistic exploitation of producers, agricultural and otherwise, and overseas price interference with home prices and standards.

Why machinery and the eight hour day were ever allowed to be destructive instead of constructive and to demoralize the standard of purchasing power and living, is hard to understand in view of the vital importance of maintaining the synchronization of production and purchasing power. This naturally entails a standard work day that gives every worker his opportunity to produce and consume normally, whether 48 or 38 hours a week for all prove necessary for maintaining the accepted standard of living. This more perfect distribution of employment will inevitably lead to increased purchasing power, consumption, production and population.

Any adjustments to this vital basis are of minor proportions and easily arranged. Some trades will prove to be under and others over manned and the surplus of each trade must naturally be trained or transferred. The improved standard of living and security will automatically simplify this by reason of the increased services and refinements opening up opportunities for those so inclined. Increased need of public works, roads, afforestation, flood control, housing, power, etc., will also absorb many.

Inextricably and automatically connected and just as necessary as the standard of home wages and hours is the standard of home prices which of course constitutes the second stage of the normal two stage operation of production and consumption.

In the absence of Canadian legislation, it has been suggested that we should inaugurate Dominion wide propaganda through pulpit, press, radio and clubs, to induce every employer to add to his staff one employee for every seven now employed, but in these days of selfish and disruptive chiselling by a small minority in each trade, it is far better and quicker to have legislation to reduce the hours by one-eighth, say from 48 to 42 hours per week. No stone should be left unturned to secure this legislation at once, not next month or next year, but now.

Here we employ approximately seven out of eight; the consumption of the one on relief represents about .50 of business volume. Put him back to work and independence and he will immediately circulate another .50. When the other seven see everybody working, happy (and buying) they will immediately buy another (.15 or more each) say 1.05, i.e. 1.55 increased business volume and gross profit compared with the previous total 7.50—20% more sales and gross profit at normal wages and prices. Against this the increased staff will add about six or seven per cent. to the employers' overhead, or less, if we include the previous relief cost.

We must remember also that when home wages, hours and prices are controlled, as seems only consistent and sane business being necessary to thwart the chiseller, it is as easy to plan for the necessary annual living wage, simplified security, and avoidance of cycles. Savings and reserves however must be turned back into circulation scientifically so as not to harm industry or the savers' security.

Thus with their other important economic arrangements, mortgage readjustments, guaranteed prices on primary products, orderly marketing, fostering secondary industries, public works (roads, etc.), overseas debt and interest adjustment, half yearly wages adjustment to cost of living index, state control of banking, credit and currency, home products locally consumed unaffected by overseas price fluctuations, New Zealand will be able to increase her imports and exports by reason of their improved purchasing power and standard of living and so help international trade. This should be and is merely barter, whether directly between two countries or indirectly amongst half a dozen by means of a clearing house for international trade credits.

It will be extremely interesting to watch the course of events in New Zealand under the improved economic conditions mentioned and it is safe to prophesy that the epidemic of 'isms evident elsewhere will find no favor or footing there.

## Motorcycle Clubs To Hold Hill-Climb At Brandon, Monday

Spurred on by entries being received from as far away as Maryfield, Sask., local motorcyclists are lining up fast to take part in the second great class "C" hill-climbing classic, sponsored by the Winnipeg Roughriders Motorcycle Club and being held in Brandon, Labor Day, September 7. The Roughriders, encouraged by the success of their recent event at Treherne, accepted the friendly challenge of the Brandon cyclists to come to their city, and inter-club rivalry will be very evident in the full panel of 8 events for all types of machines. Forbe Cruickshank, 1936, holder of th Buchanan and A.M.A., class "C" hi climbing trophies and member of Roughriders will be the big favo to come out on top, but will no d get stiff opposition from more one source. Ernie Butcher, c Brandon club will lead a full of riders from the Western pa the province who fully expect to everything in their stride on t home grounds. Any local m cyclist planning on attending is vised that the Roughriders wi travelling to Brandon on Su September 6, and will welcome and all that may care to travel them.

### YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE TO HOLD REUN

To initiate the activities for new season the Young Comm League of Winnipeg has arrang reunion of all their members, former and present, for Satu night, September 5, in the s room of the Ukrainian Labor Pritchard and McGregor streets. interesting programme for the casion has been prepared. A dial invitation to all young p is being extended by the comm in charge.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

# Communications

September 3, 1936

Editor, Record,

Dear Sir:

The articles recently published quoting the views of Mr. Butler, of the International Labor Bureau, Geneva, on unemployment and economic conditions are extremely interesting and instructive. The last one however was somewhat labored and inconclusive regarding the influence of machinery on unemployment and the remedy. To my mind the problem or rather paradox is easily diagnosed and corrected.

If you and I took a few thousand or million people to a new country where the ample natural resources, machinery and power failed to dim our perception and brain power, we would certainly not decide to employ seven workers out of every eight, pauperize the eighth, unnerve the seven, kill morale and increase the percentage of taxes, etc. Neither does modern civilization in Canada call for such an insanely vicious practice.

We should simply use all the machinery ~~and entitled to considerable~~ worker for as many hours each day as the current standard of living demanded, whether seven, eight or nine hours.

Employment is our 99% problem because it represents purchasing power as well as production power and no mystery or miracle can make business and circulation until employment first creates business.

The inventors and owners of machinery are entitled to consilerable benefits but machinery is useless unless its products are used by the consumer who therefore should also benefit by lower prices and improved standard of living with unimpaired purchasing power.

As a matter of fact, once we come down to earth and achieve a stable wage scale and cost of living, the greater portion of consumers can only improve their standard of living by means of research, science, improved machinery, personal talent and promotion.

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The effect of this will be to increase the overhead of business by about 7% (without increasing prices) and increase business volume and gross profits by 20% or more compared to present levels, besides eliminating relief cost, pauperization, hoarding and despair.

The New Zealand programme and progress will be very interesting for us to watch as it bids fair to show us the method and advantage of changing the obviously wrong policies that have afflicted us so long for want of consistent and long distance planning—with the fabric of our economic structure.

'Twere even better to copy New Zealand now instead of later.

"G."

---

The Editor, Winnipeg Record,

Dear Sir:

The position of the Provincial Government raises certain constitutional questions. It defeats the expressed will of the electorate. It assumes, by reason of statements that the results of certain secret conferences with opposition members-elect were favorable, possession of a majority in the legislature, which is given no opportunity of proving the statements correct or otherwise. It infers the

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149480

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
September 21, 1936.

Dear Mr. Grassby:

I duly received your letter of 16th. I hope you realize that except when the Senate is sitting I have to give my time exclusively to business responsibilities here. During the Session I spare no effort to be of the greatest value I can, and work about as steadily there as I have ever worked anywhere.

The correspondence you have had with the New Zealand Government is interesting, but, of course, it must be remembered that a Government is naturally putting the best side on its own efforts. I did not find things in New Zealand, when I was there, differing very much from what they are here. They have the advantage, though, of having only one Government where we have ten, and the problems incident to Federalism are, of course, eliminated. These problems are important and give rise to much difficulty in legislation in Canada.

While on the subject, I point out also that both New Zealand and Australia have far excelled this country in their recognition of the necessity, as well as wisdom, of adhering honourably to contracts so long as either contractor is solvent. In our Provinces, commencing with Ontario, we have very unfortunately swerved from this path. A pronounced instance is in Alberta. These lapses have injured the reputation of the Dominion, and their consequences will be very much more serious, and are indeed today much more serious, than our people generally realize.

Now, on the subject of what the Senate might be able to accomplish along the lines of the suggestions you have made, I have always felt the Senate should be of more value to the country than it has been in years past. It has been our effort for some time to strengthen its organization and keep it harder at work. The Senate's work, though, is done almost wholly (that is during the last four or five years anyway) in Committee. We strive to review with meticulous care, and very often to re-write, legislation initiated by the Government in the Upper House or coming from the Commons to the Upper House. We also make it our duty to give the public concerned every opportunity

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to be heard before our Committees on all legislation. The latter feature has been availed of in very great degree. The Senate Committees have time to do this because we don't think it worth our while to duplicate the Commons as a debating organization, and, therefore, have plenty of time within which to give the public this opportunity. When we do so, though, it occupies us pretty well and does not leave such opportunity as one would think for special investigations and special studies of new subjects.

Nevertheless, we have been able to handle two or three of these a Session, and I see no reason why an enquiry along the lines of one or more of the subjects you mention should not be undertaken. I am, of course, not Leader of the Senate now, but Leader of the Conservative Party in the Senate. The latter hardly seems a proper title because we don't act as a Party at all. We differ only from the Government side in that we seek to bring every sane criticism to bear on Government measures with a view to improving them, and in very rare cases indeed do we find it our duty to defeat them.

You will recall, of course, that the subjects of wage scales, shorter hours, fair competition, minimizing speculation, social insurance and tourist traffic encouragement have been very thoroughly reviewed in the Senate and most of these subjects in the Commons, within the last two years. Indeed, in respect of most of the subjects, legislation already passed is now before the Courts at the instance of the presentGovernment and under challenge as to its Constitutional validity. I point out also that many of the matters referred to in your letter are distinctly under Provincial and not Federal jurisdiction.

Yours very truly,

Mr. A. E. Grassby,
President,
Winnipeg Piano Co. Ltd.,
333 Portage Ave.,
Winnipeg, Man.

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149482

A.E. GRASSBY, PRESIDENT.

W.A. SMITH, VICE PRES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

WINNIPEG PIANO CO. LTD.

333 PORTAGE AVE.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ont.

October 5, 1936.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

Many thanks for yours of the 21st ult., and I am pleased to see that you think the Senate might advantageously study some of the important economic matters that I mentioned in mine of the 16th, also that increasing effort has been made to use the Senate in a constructive way.

Referring to New Zealand, it will be interesting for you to compare notes on same with Mr. Bennett, although his visit is at a more interesting and promising period. I can understand that there might be considerable difference between conditions there as seen by you and now, or say, a few months hence when the new plan will be better established and understood.

I wonder what you thought of their labor laws and wage scales, the consequent velocity of circulation, general standard of living and taxpaying ability compared with ours, although with the then unsettling effect of the overseas fluctuating prices and without the advantage of the stability of the new fixed prices of primary products, their influence would not be so pronounced as now, unless as in Australia, they adjusted their wage scales twice a year to the cost of living index.

As you say, New Zealand has but one Government and with all sorts of examples to use and avoid, I think it has a great opportunity to attempt and achieve economic and social improvements. I am not only hopeful herein but expectant.

There is alot in what you say regarding Canadian and Provincial credit standing but why does not the Federal

BIGGEST, BEST AND BUSIEST MUSIC HOUSE

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE COMPANY AND NOT TO INDIVIDUALS

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CONTINUATION SHEET NO. 2

WINNIPEG PIANO CO. LTD.

October 5, 19 36

TO Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,

Government wake up, attack the root causes and apply a more reasonable proportion of the recovery plans adopted elsewhere to good advantage, and so minimise the terrific strain and inclination to experiment or worse ?

In view of current history I cannot but think that unnecessary sacrifice and risk are inflicted on the citizens of this richly endowed Dominion in a most cruel and illogical manner, with disastrous results in the economic field.

Admitted there has been a great deal of economic confusion and groping in many countries but there has also been considerable help by constructive example and it is high time that we realised and capitalized our ample opportunities and substantially reversed the vicious downward spiral of the last six years instead of pussyfooting in a lamentable and picayune fashion.

Hoping we shall soon see greater vision, action and improvement,

Sincerely yours,

A. E. Crassby

AEG/AI

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CANADA

149484

COPY

Alan Chambers, Esq.,Chairman,
Youth Emplmt Committee,
National Emplmt Commission,
Ottawa, Ontario.

September 29, 1936.

Dear Mr. Chambers,

Many thanks for yours of the 23rd inst, and I appreciate the tone of same and its lack of the polite stereotypography so noticeable in other quarters when invaded with practical suggestions towards getting action on vital and obvious remedies.

I am therefore encouraged to send some more material from my accumulation from which I hope you can glean extracts that may be useful in your great undertaking. I shall be only too glad to learn of early developments in connection with constructive measures towards converting our youth and others into valuable assets instead of liabilities and demoralized units.

Imagine an economic structure, a nation, a country, a standard of living, restricted to the efforts of less than seven-eighths of our materials, man, machine and hydraulic power and about 10% of our possible population ! A broad view, long pull and a long distance plan will surprise the rutty and stereotyped and peacefully revolutionize the lot of the 99% to the ultimate advantage of all.

The lethargy or laissez faire that allows us to neglect the utilization of all our means of production for a high standard of living and culture, is inexplicable to those who more or less visualize the possibilities of a country so richly endowed as ours.

True, we may have to pay more attention to trades and less to professions and realise that for the greater part, the latter can only be a relative percentage of the balance; some however, such as the medical could be enlarged considerably to advantage, once we consent to be sensible and plan. The different services too will create innumerable openings, as we consent to take advantage of our opportunities and increase turnover.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

A. E. GRASSBY

AEG/AI

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CANADA

149485

COPY

B.R. Vardaman, Esq.,
Insurance Exchange Bldg,
Des Moines, Iowa.

October 2, 1936.

Dear Mr. Vardaman,

I was much interested in yours of the 21st ult, and pleased that we see so nearly eye to eye on many current questions and problems. I notice you did not include the Hollister Statistics mentioned which I shall be glad to examine if convenient.

Referring to the so called machine age, it galls one to see that machinery is allowed to become a curse instead of a blessing, by our failure to sensibly adapt ourselves to its inevitable effects.

As you say, our economists and statesmen lack the courage to make the proper approach to the whole question and the majority of those free to do so fail to take a sufficiently broad view to realise and attack the real trouble.

Regarding your regret that we are slow to get down to individual thrift, I am inclined to differ because we are all practising too much self sacrifice and thrift -- from necessity, and every dollar saved is that much less business volume and worse.

How effective and sensible if our savings were normal and not working as a drag weight or deficit, -- if say, the Government could take and guarantee them and spend them into circulation through sound expansion, public work improvements, sickness and old age insurance allowances etc, to be spent every thirty days, thus improving business volume, standard of living and employment like a recurring decimal, well balanced by new and valuable assets.

I appreciate what you say about the decentralization and prosperity of Iowa and Wisconsin, and am pleased to see also that you expect to improve retail conditions for the individual retailer in several more States before long. I am most interested in your efforts and progress along these lines and shall be glad to receive at any time memos referring to same.

It is a good sign to have your work so well received as stated and most encouraging towards increased operations and cumulative support. I am sure that you reach many who are sympathetic when enlightened and simply have not realised the true condition, cause and cure.

Looking forward to your next,

Yours sincerely,

AEG/AI

A. E. GRASSBY

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149486

COPY

[redacted] September 16, 1936.
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir,

In these days of anxiety and economic study and the tendency of Senates in the latter direction, as strikingly illustrated by our own Senate in connection with the increased tourist trade activity, Quebec and the Irish Free State Senate developments, I find myself wondering whether our Senate could not add considerably to its laurels and our country's prosperity by increased economic interest.

We are going through an interesting and critical period and many realise that economic matters have not received the attention to which they are entitled. We sorely need more economic interest and courage with less political red tape and delay in applying urgent remedies.

With such a large proportion of our citizens enduring a lowered standard of living and losing hope, it is high time that we realise our responsibilities and danger, utilise our opportunities and banish for all time the most tragic and avoidable depression in history.

Surely we can correct our economic mistakes and cast aside disastrous laissez faire sufficiently to utilise the standard of living available with our natural resources, power, machinery and eight-eighths of our employables instead of less than seven-eighths, developing and producing. Needless to say, everything is controlled by our national production.

By the same rule, if eleven million Canadians can produce and service for each other as now (and a great deal better), which is all that business and prosperity ever comprise, why not twenty millions ?

It seems to me that an economic council or our Senate, free from political ties and ruts, could well spenser greater study of such important and timely factors as: wage scales, separate home prices, cost of living levels, decentralization, community building, town planning, adjusting the length of work day to ensure maximum distribution of

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September 16, 36

employment and purchasing power, annual living wage, care and development of natural resources, scientific re-circulation of savings and reserves, fair competition, minimising speculation, social insurance, compulsory crop insurance, training and placing the youth, more roads and tourist attractions, soil and water conservation, flood control, swimming pools, fish, fur, game, irrigation, afforestation, immigration, more well located small mixed farms, wider use of electricity, base metal mining, London C. C. 1932 recommendation of currency being based on goods instead of gold, indigenous industries, improved farming methods, fertilizers and last but not least the broader realization of the fact that money and credit constructively employed do not disappear but circulate, ease taxes and build.

dd You will notice that I have not mentioned exports, because this is purely ancillary and relative with our home trade condition and capacity to absorb imports. It also involves the protection of our basic industries and products and the exchange of our surplus for necessities and specialties

dd In view of the great advances made in Great Britain, Sweden, U. S. A. and New Zealand, it seems a pity that in a rich country like ours we still depend chiefly on precedent, laissez faire, a slight increase in confidence (ripe for intelligent amplification), a small grain crop and a microscopic measure of financial help (about one-twelfth that of New Zealand or the U. S. A. per capita) instead of immediate and substantial support to accelerate a slight improvement that can quickly be extinguished by certain eventualities not difficult to visualize.

dd I cannot help feeling that we are losing valuable time and that closer acquaintance with the tragic "relief" conditions in the home would move our politicians to forget deadly red tape, and stereotyped formula.

dd Many of the evils that have wrecked our social and economic structure have been fully exposed and apart from international example it seems shameful that lack of vision and courage should compel adherence to a system that keeps three million Canadian homes under a strain as severe as it is avoidable, nearly all eating up their capital and reserves.

dd What have Great Britain, Sweden, U. S. A. and Canada done towards permanent recovery that could not have been planned and consummated many years earlier, and much more in Canada, once we wake up and plan our economic structure as we do a house or shed.

dd Hoping to have your reaction to some of the enclosed, and with kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

AEG/AI
Encs.

A. E. GRASSBY

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"Pink musta made a bullseye that

position darkness found them.
(To be continued)

149488

# Communications

September 3, 1936

Editor, Record,

Dear Sir:

The articles recently published quoting the views of Mr. Butler, of the International Labor Bureau, Geneva, on unemployment and economic conditions are extremely interesting and instructive. The last one however was somewhat labored and inconclusive regarding the influence of machinery on unemployment and the remedy. To my mind the problem or rather paradox is easily diagnosed and corrected.

If you and I took a few thousand or million people to a new country where the ample natural resources, machinery and power failed to dim our perception and brain power, we would certainly not decide to employ seven workers out of every eight, pauperize the eighth, unnerve the seven, kill morale and increase the percentage of taxes, etc. Neither does modern civilization in Canada call for such an insanely vicious practice.

We should simply use all the machinery ~~and entitled to considerable~~ worker for as many hours each day as the current standard of living demanded, whether seven, eight or nine hours.

Employment is our 99% problem because it represents purchasing power as well as production power and no mystery or miracle can make business and circulation until employment first creates business.

The inventors and owners of machinery are entitled to consilerable benefits but machinery is useless unless its products are used by the consumer who therefore should also benefit by lower prices and improved standard of living with unimpaired purchasing power.

As a matter of fact, once we come down to earth and achieve a stable wage scale and cost of living, the greater portion of consumers can only improve their standard of living by means of research, science, improved machinery, personal talent and promotion.

Every improvement, development, change, factor and policy is and must be based on the sacred maintenance of individual purchasing power which being interpreted is widely distributed employment in the great majority of cases.

Thank goodness New Zealand is showing us the way with her many recent constructive changes, of which the most important is the inauguration of the forty hour week so as to distribute employment and purchasing power.

The effect of this will be to increase the overhead of business by about 7% (without increasing prices) and increase business volume and gross profits by 20% or more compared to present levels, besides eliminating relief cost, pauperization, hoarding and despair.

The New Zealand programme and progress will be very interesting for us to watch as it bids fair to show us the method and advantage of changing the obviously wrong policies that have afflicted us so long for want of consistent and long distance planning—with the fabric of our economic structure.

'Twere even better to copy New Zealand now instead of later.

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Dear Sir:

The position of the Provincial Government raises certain constitutional questions. It defeats the expressed will of the electorate. It assumes, by reason of statements that the results of certain secret conferences with opposition members-elect were favorable, possession of a majority in the legislature, which is given no opportunity of proving the statements correct or otherwise. It infers the

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ment and purchasing power, lower busi-
(boarding).

Savings and reserves must be handled scientifically because the harder you save for a rainy day the harder you make it rain. Picture a community or country ness volume and larger savings with say, six millions currency in circulation, velocity four times, two millions savings, minimum unemployment and no relief taxes. Substitute the present situation or create it by excessive thrift or fear and change the savings to three millions, five milions currency in circulation and velocity three times. Then figure the state of business, confidence, unemployment, dole and taxes.

What have Great Britain, U.S.A., Sweden and New Zealand done or what has actually happened there between depression and recovery that could not have been planned and consummated many years earlier or in Canada even now (and similar depressions prevented) when we wake up from laissez faire, red tape and timidity and decide to plan our economic structure as we do a house or shed.

No one can say that we cannot at all times plan to keep all employables busy at producing and developing for a high standard of living. If seven out of eight can produce and service for each other as now, so very much better can eight. By the same rule, if eleven million Canadians can enjoy our present hit and miss standard of living, and better, so can twenty millions and more if we protect and develop our ample natural resources, and plan—within the fabric of our economic structure, free from "isms."

—"G"

149489

## "Smile a While"

### No Voice!

"The horn on your car must be broken."

"No, it's just indifferent."

"Indifferent! What do you mean?"

"It just doesn't give a hoot."

### Sound Sleep is Better

A young man was offered an opportunity to make some big money quick. The scheme was legal, but hardly ethical. He told his mother of the plan, and her answer was as follows:

"John," she said, "you know, don't you, that when I come to wake you in the morning I shake you hard, and you don't stir?"

"Yes," he said.

"And then I shake you even harder and you give a little moan?"

"Yes."

"And finally I shake as hard as I can, and you open one sleepy eye?"

"Yes."

"I'd dislike to come in morning after morning and find you awake."

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MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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149490 September 23, 1936

To the Editor:

Considerable reference is being made to an apparent degree of recovery in Canada in spite of the existing unemployment. Inasmuch as employment is both production power and purchasing power and represents 90% or more of our problem, we must not deceive ourselves with so-called recovery statistics while one in eight remains idle and demoralized and the great majority of Canadian homes remain under an intolerable strain, low standard of living and lack of confidence,—to say no more. Such recovery, if any, chiefly shows how great it should and could be, with more fully distributed employment to increase purchasing power, confidence and consumption.

In England they are comparatively prosperous, thanks to sane recovery measures having reduced their unemployment peak of nearly three millions to one and one-half millions. As citizens go off relief and enter industry with increased purchasing power, prosperity naturally increases as in the U.S.A. with their more slowly diminishing unemployment and improving recovery figures. The latter also show what might have been, with greater and earlier adoption of constructive measures.

No matter what caused the 30/36 "cycle," we face a condition of demoralized employment, business, purchasing power and consumption. Yet we keep to the eight hour day although it entails employing only seven out of eight, pauperizing the eighth and intimidating the seven instead of employing eight out of eight at seven hours a day for the time being at full wages, which would add about 7% to the business overhead and 20% to the turnover and gross profit,—and lead to normal hours in the early future, thanks to the increased effective purchasing power and released savings.

With regard to adopting the temporary forty hour week, as already done in New Zealand, etc., this would obviously be questionable and difficult to apply even temporarily if proceeding from a condition of active business, normal savings and all enjoying the comforts and refinements of a full forty-eight hour week standard of production and living, unless it were the general wish to adopt a shorter work week for the sake of more leisure and culture, and in spite of dearer products and less of them.

Naturally the Nation can produce more for its standard of living in forty-eight hours than in forty hours per week and the national production regulates everything of this kind.

It is quite different, easy and necessary however, to apply a shorter work week from the position of a vicious depression with low and badly distributed employ-

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Telephone: Plateau 5512

149491

# Technical Research Service

Investment Counsels and Statistical Advisers
Room 308 477 St. Frs-Xavier St.
Montreal

January 21, 1932.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, K. C.,
c/o Canadian General Investment Trust Ltd.,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

We are enclosing herewith for your consideration our January article entitled "The Facts nehind the 1931 Stock Market Recession" with the assurance that you will like it.

This study is a part of our Canadian Economic Service which is prepared with a view to assist business executives in their management problems. From a national, financial and private standpoint, there has never been a more important period for all classes to be in direct touch with events occuring in the Dominion.

Our Service supplies dependable information of practical value regarding Canadian affairs and industries. It provides definite facts with regard to Canadian developments and interpretation of current conditions.

We would appreciate if you would favour us with your comments in connection with the enclosure.

Yours very truly,

V. Gatton

VG:JM.

ENCL.: BULLETIN.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

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CANADA

Telephone: Plateau 5512

149492

# Technical Research Service

Investment Counsels and Statistical Advisers
Room 308 477 St. Frs-Xavier St.
Montreal

February 1, 1932.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, K. C.,
c/o Canadian General Investment Trust Ltd.,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Supplementing our letter of January 21st., we are glad to enclose herewith a copy of our bulletin dealing with Canadian Conditions. This document is a regular monthly issue concerning the dominant events occuring in the Dominion. It will provide a concrete picture of all important phases of business activity.

Every alert executive interested in Canada needs to keep in constant touch with general conditions throughout the Country and be posted as to new developments. Our Canadian Economic Service is the unique private source of information supplying these essential facts in such an elaborate manner.

Full particulars in connection with this commendable service will be forwarded upon request.

Yours very truly,

VG:JM.

ENCL.: BULLETIN.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

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149493

# Technical Research Service

Investment Counsels and Statistical Advisers
Room 308 477 St. Frs-Xavier St.
Montreal

February 9, 1932.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, K. C.,
c/O Canadian General Investment Trust Ltd.,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

The enclosed bulletin illustrates, in chart form, interesting records of Canadian business. It gives at just a glance a mental picture of outstanding developments - and does away with tedious tabulations. This graphic presentation forms a part of our Canadian Economic Service which is offered to you at a price of $120.00 per year.

Trusting to number you amongst our subscribers, we remain,

Yours very truly,

V. Gallon

VG:JM.

ENCL.: BULLETIN.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

149494

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES
CANADA

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER
VICE-PRÉSIDENCE

June 8/1931

Right Hon Arthur Meighen,
Toronto - Ont.-

My Dear Mr Meighen:

I have read with indignation the Editorial in saturday's Montreal Standard in which you are the victim of the Baron's vengeance.

Allow me to tell you that articles like that only increase the confidence Your Quebec friends have in you for it clearly shows the unjust and unfair attacks you have had to face while in Politics;

Hoping you are well

I beg to remain

Sincerely yours

L. G. Gravel

112 St James St West,
Montreal.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149495

June 11, 1931.

L. G. Gravel, Esq.,
112 St. James St. W.,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Mr. Gravel:

Thank you very much for your letter of 8th. There is nothing that is a source of more satisfaction to me than the attitude of those who worked and fought with me in the Province of Quebec. I shall always value their loyalty and will certainly keep my promise to take the first opportunity of seeing them as requested.

Very sincerely yours,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149496

MOC 329 10 GTG STANDARD TIME

W MONTREAL QUE 24 7 30P

RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN 57 Castle Frank Cres.

6547 TORONTO ONT

MERRY CHRISTMAS AND BEST WISHES FOR A HAPPY NEW YEAR

L G GRAVEL.

112 St James St W
Montreal

Del

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

149497

December 29, 1931.

Dear Mr. Gravel:

I appreciate exceedingly your very kind Christmas message and send you the Season's Greetings with my very best wishes for your health and happiness in 1932.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. L. G. Gravel,
112 St. James St. W.,
Montreal, Quebec.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149497

December 29, 1931.

Dear Mr. Gravel:

I appreciate exceedingly your very kind Christmas message and send you the Season's Greetings with my very best wishes for your health and happiness in 1932.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. L. G. Gravel,
112 St. James St. W.,
Montreal, Quebec.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149498

Louis Gedeon Gravel
LUMBER MERCHANT
112 ST. JAMES ST. WEST
Montreal
TEL. LA. 6328

STRICKLY CONFIDENTIAL

Right Honourable Senator Arthur Meighen,
The Senate,
Center Block
OTTAWA ONT.

My dear Mr. Meighen;-

Yesterday I was in Ottawa and tried unsuccessfully to see you.

I had a long interview with Honourable W.A. Gordon, Minister of Labour, relative to the appointment of a Director of Unemployment of the Province of Quebec. As you are aware I was called to act as such for the District of Montreal, from November to the first of May. Mr. Dussault was acting for the District of Quebec.

This year, it is the intention to name only one Director for thr whole Province. Mr. Gordon seems favourably inclined towards my nomination. All the Members of Parliament, except one, who, I could not reach, have written to Mr. Gordon recommending me. Honourable Mr. Duranleau and Mr. Sauvé are also favourable and therefore Honourable Mr. Gordon will bring before the Council, at the first meeting, an order for my nomination, and as you are very much acquainted with what I have done for the Party, I would ask your support.

But, the most important reason for which I am writing you, is the question of salary. Last year, I accepted to act and was paid the ridiculous salary of $225.00 less 10%. But, having at the time some revenues, which I regret to say, have vanished since; I accepted without a word to help the Party. But, due to the fact that all my time is required and that fifteen hours a day are given for the administration of this position, I sincerely believe that a higher salary should be paid, and $500.00 a month should not be considered too much when the Provincial Government are paying a man $100.00 a week simply to look over the City of Montreal and surroundings without forcing him to give his whole time.

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CANADA

149499

Louis Gedeon Gravel
LUMBER MERCHANT
112 ST. JAMES ST. WEST
Montreal
TEL. LA. 8328

STRICKLY CONFIDENTIAL

If it was in the good old days I would ask for nothing as I always did, for as you know I spent lot of my money to keep the Party together in the dark days of 1921 to 1930, and it is only fair that the Party should reciprocate especially when it can be done honestly and legally without harming the Government or any one.

Every Members of the Cabinet will admit that $200.00 a month, for a position like that, is ridiculous, and the French Ministers, at the time, were very much surprised that such a low offer was made. But now, things happen that there will only be one Director for the entire Province, thereby increasing the work, and I would ask you to see Mr. Gordon, who by the way, I may say, is favourable to the idea of a higher salary, but who is very cautious when it comes to nominate the French speaking Canadians.

Once more, Mr. Meighen, if I was not actually in need, I would not ask you such a thing, but until the lumber trade comes back on paying basis, I would ask you to help me.

Thanking you, I beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

L.G. Gravel

LGG.ED

MONTREAL, June 17th. 1932.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149500

Ottawa Monday

8

347 Bay Street,
Toronto, June 20, 1932.

Dear Mr. Gravel:

I have your letter. Am exceedingly glad things look as happily as they do for continuance in your present position. I will very gladly support you and hope to be down there shortly to render such help as I can. Things have turned about that I have not been able to get to Ottawa since the Session closed, and am excessively busy here.

8

Very kindest regards,

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

Mr. L. G. Gravel,
112 St. James St. West,
Montreal, Quebec.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149501

THE SENATE
CANADA

Ottawa, June 28th, 1932.

MEMO TO MR. MEIGHEN;

Mr. Cullen, Private Secretary to the Honourable Mr. Gordon called today and mentioned the case of Louis G. Gravel ( papers attached herewith).

I noticed that you had a memorandum to call Mr. Gordon, but as he was up north, evidently you were unsuccessful.

Mr. Cullen says that if you are agreeable that something should be done for this man (he knows his Minister is) and would care to write a note to Mr. Gordon - making it as strong as you can - he ( Mr. Cullen) will have something to work with and will take it up in Mr. Gordon's absence, as his Minister is not expected back for another week or ten days.

O.Graham.

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CANADA

149502

Louis Gedeon Gravel
LUMBER MERCHANT
112 ST. JAMES ST. WEST
Montreal
TEL. LA. 6528

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, Senator,
Ottawa, Ont.

My dear Mr. Meighen;-

Please accept my most sincere congratulations for your elections to the Presidency of the Western Trust Company.

Sincerely Yours,

L. G. Gravel

LGG.ED

MONTREAL, August 15th. 1932.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

M. le Sénateur Arthur Meighen, ui vient d'être élu président de he London and Western Trust Il succède à M. W. W. Evans, dé.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149504

August 17, 1932.

Mr. L. G. Gravel,
112 St. James St.West,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Mr. Gravel:

Thanks very much for your letter. You never forget.

The London & Western Trusts Company is a Company that I have been an officer of for some time, and it is a good, clean Trust Company of excellent reputation.

Yours very truly,

AW/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149505

Louis Gedeon Gravel
LUMBER MERCHANT
112 St. James St. West
Montreal
TEL. LA. 6328

Note

STRICKLY CONFIDENTIAL

Right Honourable Senator Arthur Meighen,
The Senate,
Ottawa, Ont.

My dear Mr. Meighen;

I must apologise for bothering you again to-day. Owing to the serious situation in which I am, I took the liberty to write to the Prime Minister, asking him what the party has intention to do for me.

I explained to him that, for the last twenty-five years, I devoted my time and spent fluently of my money which I estimate to be,(well over $100.000.00) figures I can easily prove, for as you are aware, I was twice candidate in 1921 and 1925 and never have I received a cent from the party.Aside of that, I took part either as organisor or in other functions to all general and partial elections, both Federal and Provincial. I financed most of the tour of the Province of Quebec in 1923 and 1924 while you were the Leader of the party; I subscribed to every conservative organisations of this Province and some of Ontario, and furthermore, I never refused to help any conservative who was in hard luck.

The financial embarrassment of the Price family has caused the voluntary liquidation of the Gravel Lumber Company, of which my father and myself, were large shareholders, and everything had to be sacrificed.Owing to the illigimate competition of Russia and the duty imposed on lumber by United-States, my lumber business has been smashed to pieces, and therefore, I feel that to-day, the conservative party is indebted to me and should first pay its debts to the old fighters of dark days gone by, before rewarding person s of doubtful political opinion.

I referred Mr. Bennett to you for my political records,under your Leadership, and I hope that you will fight for my cause as I did for you in 1921 and 1925.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149506

Louis Gedeon Gravel
LUMBER MERCHANT
112 ST. JAMES ST. WEST
Montreal
TEL. LA. 8328

STRICKLY CONFIDENTIAL

Right Honourable Senator Arthur Meighen,

There are several good positions opened at present, or as I told you in a previous letter, there is a transaction of a building in Montreal, which Mr. Bennett knows well about, and which would repay me partially for what I have spent.

I know that if you confer with the Prime Minister, you will obtain settlement of the indebtness of the Conservative party towards me.

I have reason to think that Mr. Bennett personally is well disposed, for I have been devoted to him as I have been to you while you were the Leader.

Awaiting the pleasure of a reply,

I beg to remain,
Yours very truly.

L. G. Gravel

LGG.ED

MONTREAL, August 19th. 1932.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149507

347 Bay Street,
Toronto, August 22, 1932.

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. Grevel:

I have your letter of 19th. Am indeed sorry, very sorry, to learn of the misfortunes which have followed yourself and your family, due to the collapse of the lumber business. It is, however, one of those inevitable things that nobody seems able to avoid, and a great many are in a similar position at the present time.

As you know, I have often acknowledged the sacrifices you have made and the generosity you have shown toward the Conservative Party, and no one would be ready to go farther than I would to have such recognition made as would be vitting at the present time.

Due to present conditions, and especially to the death of the President of our Company, Mr. Evans, I have had to attend to business here continuously, and have not even been able to take part in the Imperial Conference--indeed have scarcely been down in Ottawa since the Session closed. I expect to be going down thought in a very few days, and you may rely upon it I will not forget your request when there.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

Mr. L. G. Grevel,
112 St. James St. West,
Montreal, Quebec.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149508

Louis Gedeon Gravel
LUMBER MERCHANT
112 ST. JAMES ST. WEST
Montreal
TEL. LA. 8528

Right Honourable Senator Arthur Meighen,
347 Bay street,
Toronto Ont.

My dear Mr. Meighen;-

I am in receipt of your letter of the 22nd and I wish to thank you for the help you are ready to give me.

I do agree with you that a number are in a similar position as myself, but you will agree with me that while I was spending my money and fighting for my party, these people were attending to their own business and never gave a rap for what happened to the party. Therefore, the party is not indebted to them.

I understand Mr. Bennett will be in Toronto Friday and no doubt you will have the opportunity of mmeting him either at luncheon or dinner.

Once more, I beg to thank you for what you are ready to do for me.

Sincerely Yours,

L. G. Gravel

LGG.ED

MONTREAL August 24th. 1932.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

OFFICE: LA 4057

RES: HA 0765

149509

Louis Gédéon Gravel
LABELLE BUILDING
209 ST. CATHERINE ST. EAST
Montreal

July 16,1936

Right Hon. Senator Arthur Meighen
Toronto, Ont.-

CONFIDENTIAL

My Dear Mr. Meighen

You are aware that an election is taken place in this Province and there is no doubt that Duplessis will come out vith a great "VICTORY" this you know will split the liberal party and help winning back the power at the Federal next election , therefore it is important that all the conservatives take a share in this election of course it must be indirectly

I am a Candidate in St.Louis against Peter Bercovitch and I have a great chance to win but I need help and I am coming to you for same .

I have never asked anything from the Conservative Party and on the other hand I have help all I could , to-day I need a little finance and I know that among your weathy friends in Toronto you can obtain a few subscriptions in my personal favor any amount will be welcome however small it may be , for I have a big fight on my hand and I want to win .-

Hoping you are well and enjoying good health .

Yours very truly.-

L.G. Gravel

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149510

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
July 18, 1936.

Confidential

Dear Mr. Gravel:

I have yours of 16th. Frankly I don't think any money could be got for a Quebec Provincial Election in Ontario. Certainly I am sure no money can be got for an Ontario Provincial election in Quebec. No doubt Montreal and Toronto have subscribed to both parties for Provincial elections in the smaller provinces, but I am afraid one would run against a big shock to suggest that there should be a fund gotten up here for an election in the big sister Province, equally as able to take care of the situation as Ontario is.

I am sorry I cannot write you a more favourable reply.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. L. G. Gravel,
Labelle Building,
209 St. Catherine St. E.,
Montreal, Que.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149511

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
July 24, 1936.

Dear Mr. Gravel:

I have yours of 23rd. I wish I could go down to Montreal and maybe I could do something. Meantime I am writing to see if I can help you a little and am offering to contribute, myself.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

Mr. L. G. Gravel,
209 St. Catherine St. E.,
Montreal, Que.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149512

New Drummond Apartment,
1469 Drummond Street,
Montreal, April 5, 1944.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Toronto, Ontario.

My dear Mr. Meighen:

It is surely a long time since I had the pleasure of meeting you or even hearing from you. I hope you are keeping well and young.

After you decided to relinquish the leadership of the Conservative Party, I was so disgusted with the rotten way a certain element of the Party had treated you that I had decided not to bother with active politics any more.

I still cannot figure how, in a critical time as we are actually passing, Canada can be deprived of the talents and the experience of men like your goodself. It is beyond my comprehension and I am at a loss to understand the real motive behind this lack of patriotism on the part of some of our leading Canadians.

Lately, someone assured me that the new Leader, Honourable John Bracken, was a personal friend of yours and that you were instrumental in having him chosen at the Winnipeg Convention. As a confidential information for myself alone, is this true?

Now that I am getting back on my feet financially after the terrible beating I took in 1933, I wrote and offered my services to Mr. Bracken. As in the past, everything is free and above board, and with a little subscription in due course, if necessary.

It will be my most glorious day when Mr. King is defeated and I will spend my last dollar to see that day. I think that, like you, I have a personal grudge against him and his associates for having deceived the Canadian people for so long, but the day of atonement has come and on the walls these three words:

"Mane, thecel, pharès"

are plainly legible.

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CANADA

149513



I have not yet met Mr. Bracken and if he is a personal friend of yours, as they told me, I would like to have a good strong letter of introduction to him so he will know where he stands when we meet.

The ground in this Province is getting better every day and with

good Candidates
and
good organization

and most of all with right spending of the electoral funds, we will carry over twenty-five seats, and you must know by now that I know what I am talking about. I know this Province inside out and I know the sentiment of the voting public. I say that the wave is coming our way - nothing can stop it now. I do not get my information second hand, I get it right from the voter's lips.

The only regret I have is that you are not at the head of the Party to reap the fruit of your long years of fighting in the interest of this Country of ours.

You must have realized that fifty per cent of the electors vote against a man and at the next election they will vote against King, and whoever is Leader of the Conservative Party will be carried to power by the strength of this antagonism and distrust in Mr. King and his government.

I will now close with the anticipation of having the pleasure of meeting you soon. I may go to Toronto and will certainly pay you a visit.

Friendly yours,

L. G. Gravel

L. G. GRAVEL.

Easter Greetings
Best Wishes
L.G.G.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149514

April 6, 1944.

Mr. L. G. Gravel,
New Drummond Apartment,
1469 Drummond St.,
Montreal, Quebec.

Dear Mr. Gravel:

I just received your letter of 5th. True, it is a long time since I have heard from you, but many a time my mind goes back to the old days and I always think of L. G. Gravel as one who was always helpful and loyal in the Province of Quebec.

Yes, I favoured the selection of Hon. John Bracken. After accepting, much against my personal wishes, toward the end of 1941, I made up my mind to throw myself whole-heartedly into the campaign and to endure all that might come. I have now, and have had, no fault to find with the Conservative Party. What defeated me was the wave of C. C. F. sentiment which happened just at that time to be at its peak. Then Mr. King and his Ministers did everything in their power, defensible and indefensible, to swing the Liberal vote that wanted to support me, over to the C. C. F. This they succeeded in doing to quite a degree. I was defeated. I considered that it was asking too much of me to expect that I would go about vending myself from riding to riding, and from that time on I set about to serve as best I could by helping to get a good successor. To this end I worked hard.

Mr. Bracken appealed to me because I was convinced that only the farming population of Canada could save this country from the C. C. F. avalanche which was growing at that time very rapidly, and that the leader should be a man who in a high degree had the confidence of the farmers of Canada. This qualification Mr. Bracken possessed in abundant measure.

It is true I would do things somewhat differently from the way chosen by him. Perhaps his way is the better. He is an honourable man and a wise man, and

(over)

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149515

certainly it is in the interests of Canada that he succeed.

Just at present I would prefer not to ask him to see any others, because the list of those I have sent is already too large. If you will permit me to wait until I can see Mr. Bracken, I think I can do better than by a further letter at this time.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149516

ONTARIO

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

No. 14 Queen Street,
ST. Catharines, Ontario,
July 16th. 1931.

The Rt. Honourable Sir Arthur Meighan,

Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighan:-

The bearer of this letter, Mr. R. Thompson, informs me that you have been trying to assist him in connection with securing a position at Queenston. I can assure you that any assistance which you can render to him in this regard will be very much appreciated - not only by the writer but by his numerous friends in ST. Catharines.

It is needless for me to say that he has been a real friend of ours for many years and his Father was before him.

I am quite prepared to stand behind you in anything that you might do for him. If the position which he is interested in does not materialize, I would appreciate very much anything that you can do to help him in any other direction at the present time.

Very truly yours,

E C Graves

ECG/MS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149517

July 30, 1931.

E. G. Graves, Esq.,
No. 14 Queen St.
St. Catharines, Ont.

Dear Mr. Graves:

I have your letter of the 16th. I am certainly doing all I can on behalf of Mr. Thompson. I know he needs work and needs it badly.

Yours very truly,

AM/R. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149518

GEO. C. GRAVES
JACKSON BLDG.
OTTAWA, CANADA.

October 13, 1932.

Dear Mr. Meighan:

The engineer in charge of the work that I mentioned to you is Mr. Thomas. He is a member of the firm of Thomas & Wardell, who are the heating and ventilating engineers.

For your information I think that Mr. Thomas is a brother-in-law of Mr. Rolph, the Architect.

I just remembered that I had failed to give you this information last night and thought I had better forward same to you.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Meighan and yourself, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Geo. C. Graves

The Hon. Arthur Meighan,
c/o Canadian General Securities,
347 Bay St.,
Toronto, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149519

GEO. C. GRAVES
JACKSON BLDG.
OTTAWA, CANADA.

February 26th,1936.

Dear Mr.Meighen:

I tried to get you yesterday morning as per your instructions and found you were not in town so took it for granted that you were held up in Toronto.

I also want to say that the Probate for father's will was entered in Court House yesterday and as I explained to you, owing to mother's condition I would like to get her away as soon as possible but she refuses to go until the affairs of the estate are all settled.

You were kind enough to say you thought possibly you might be able to "speed up things" through the succession dues department and I would appreciate anything you can do in this respect.

I might also say that the estate is a very simple one for them to figure out as everything has been declared that could possibly be included and as far as the actual work goes it should not take very long as the entire estate is made up of stocks and bonds.

I know that mother will be very grateful for anything you can do regarding this matter and with kindest regards, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Geo. C. Graves.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,K.C.,
National Building,
Toronto,Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149520

347 Bay Street, Toronto,
February 27, 1936.

Dear Mr. Graves:

I just received your note of yesterday. Have already spoken to a prominent official of the Succession Duties Branch and he has promised to look into the matter of your father's Estate at once and see that everything is expedited as far as it can be.

With kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. George C. Graves,
Jackson Bldg.,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

149521

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
March 19, 1936.

Dear George:

I have had a talk with R. E. M. Meighen today on the matter of the Estate. He tells me the Privy Council has decided that the valuation which must be taken of property which passed by way of gift, and which is nevertheless assessable for Succession Duties, is the valuation at the time of the death. This seems strange, but, anyway, if it is the Privy Council's decision, it is final. I had told him my experience in Ottawa was that assessed values were more than one could get for the property and that in your opinion this was substantially more, but I impressed upon him what was really important was getting the Estate cleaned up, and especially I impressed upon him the condition of your mother.

He has promised definitely to do everything in his power to facilitate the early closing of the Succession Duties question, and I know he will. Of course, he is really Chief Solicitor for the Department, but he can do quite a little. These things often hang on, you know, for a very great length of time, but Ernest will do everything he can to press this one to an early conclusion.

Meantime, I do hope your mother will not worry, because there is no cause for worry at all. Tell her I have far worse troubles than this, and that any time she would like to see me I will be glad to go down.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. George C. Graves,
41 Cooper St.,
Ottawa, Ont.

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CANADA

149522

GEO. C. GRAVES
JACKSON BLDG.
OTTAWA, CANADA.

March 26th, 1936.

My dear Senator:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated March 19th and wish to say that I have shown this letter to mother and she wishes me to express to you her very deep thanks for the trouble you have gone to in this matter.

The next time you are down I would like to arrange, if possible, to have yourself and mother down for dinner.

In the meantime, with kindest regards, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

George C. Graves

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, P.C., K.C.,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

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GEO. C. GRAVES
JACKSON BLDG.
OTTAWA, CANADA.

149523

August 4th, 1938.

My dear Senator:

I am rather in a quandary about Paddy and I would like, if possible, to have your advice on a matter which he has been talking about recently.

He has an idea that he would like to work with the Hudson Bay Company. In the first place I know very little about contacting these people regarding getting Paddy into the Company nor am I very enthusiastic about his going with them. I would much rather he would learn something about the mining game. I cannot see why he should want to bury himself for three years at the Hudson Bay Post and I was also wondering what future he would have with this Company.

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149524

I hate to bother you with this matter but I would like to have your honest opinion about his idea.

I was sorry that I missed you when you telephoned the office a couple of weeks ago.

Thanking you in anticipation of a reply and with kindest regards to Mrs.Meighen and yourself,

I remain,

Sincerely yours,

George

Right Honorable Arthur Meighen, P.C.,K.C.,
Canada Permanent Building,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

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CANADA

149525

August 11, 1938.

Dear George:

I have been at the coast and got your letter of the 4th on my return here this morning.

I do not like the idea personally of Paddy going out to a far-away post of the Hudson's Bay Company. No doubt there is as much opportunity in this company as in any other, but no more. Of course, I know George Allen well, the Chairman of the Board for Canada, but I have never yet had any experience whatever in trying to get anyone on the Hudson's Bay Company.

I will be back in Toronto early next week and will likely be in Ottawa soon too, but if you are up in Toronto, come in. I would like to discuss the situation with you before even attempting to do anything.

Yours truly,

Arthur Meighen

Mr. Geo. C. Graves,
Jackson Bldg.,
Ottawa, Canada.

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CANADA

GEO. C. GRAVES
JACKSON BLDG.
OTTAWA, CANADA.

149526

August 15th, 1938.

Dear Senator:

Thank you for your letter of August 11th which I found on my return to Ottawa.

If you will let me know the next time you are in Ottawa I would appreciate having a talk with you regarding the subject in question.

Thanking you for your courtesy and looking forward to seeing you on your next visit to Ottawa, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Geo. C. Graves

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, P.C., K.C.,
Canada Cement Building,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

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CANADA

149527

McDOUGALL-BUTLER CO., Inc.

February 18, 1931

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Canadian General Securities, Ltd.,
Toronto, Canada.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

The only part about your speech that wasn't one hundred per cent, was the fact that you didn't prepare copies of it to satisfy the demands of a great many of those who heard it.

Mr. Botsford told me yesterday that at least twelve had called him up the first thing Tuesday morning to ask for a copy of your address, while I must have had fully as many requests.

I believe our Banquet Monday was one of the most, if not the most, successful ever held and for the large part you played, you have our everlasting thanks.

With cordial regards, believe me

Sincerely yours,

Chairman of Banquet Committee
Buffalo Chamber of Commerce

NMG:C

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CANADA

149528

347 Bay St.

February 23, 1931.

Melvin W. Graves,
McDougall-Butler Co. Inc.
Buffalo, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Graves;

I thank you for your letter of February 18th.

I am being asked to dicate the speech for publication, but really I am so pressed for time right now I do not see how I can get it done, and am writing the Chairman of the Banquet Committe accordingly.

Yours very sincerely,

AM/R.

Arthur Meighen.

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CANADA

149529

Vancouver, B. C.

June 18th 1929.

Mr. T. K. Gray,
Manager, Standard Trusts Co., Ltd.,
805 Hastings St. West,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Mr. Gray:

RE: TYTLER ESTATE.

I enclose letter received from H. S. Clements former M. P. for Comox-Atlin. Mr. Clements also called upon me with regard to this matter, and sought to impress upon me strongly that the Company would be quite secure in doing what he requests. Of course, I cannot give any advice on the matter as I do not know the fact.

I suggest that you 'phone Mr. Clements and have him come to see you. I think his disposition is such that he might possibly be some assistance in working this matter.

Yours very truly,

AM.T.

Enclosure.

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149530

Mr. V. Evan Gray
lately Chairman and Counsel of
Canadian Casualty and Automobile Underwriters Associations
formerly Superintendent of Insurance
and Registrar of Loan Corporations of Ontario
begs to announce that he has entered into
partnership with
Mr. James C. McRuer, Mr. J. A. R. Mason,
and Mr. A. J. P. Cameron
for practice of law under the firm name of
McRuer, Evan Gray, Mason and Cameron
with offices in the Sterling Tower
372 Bay Street Toronto
January first 1929

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CANADA

149531

Brampton Ontario
October 27th 1936

Dear Mr Meighen:

This will introduce Miss Helen Egan of Bolton, Ontario who belongs to one of the prominent Conservative families in the County of Peel. Her people have been friends for many years of the

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late Senator Blair, Sam Charters
and myself. Miss Egan has
qualified herself as a
stenographer and would
deeply appreciate any
help you can give her
toward locating her in
a position of that kind

With kindest personal
regards. I am

Yours sincerely

George Guthrie

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CANADA

149533

November 17, 1936.

Gordon Graydon, Esq.,
Brampton, Ont.

Dear Mr. Graydon:

I just received after my return from the West your letter of October 27th, introducing Miss Helen Egan. I find that the young lady was in to have a talk with Mr. Stewart, who has charge of employment in our office, and that particulars as to her qualifications have been taken for reference in the event of a suitable opening turning up.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

President.

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149534

TEL. NO. HOLBORN 3434.

Any communications on the subject of this letter should be addressed to :—

THE SECRETARY,
AIR MINISTRY,
ADASTRAL HOUSE,
KINGSWAY,
LONDON, W.C.2.

and the following number quoted :—

56352/30/S.7.(e)

AIR MINISTRY,
LONDON, W.C. 2.

23rd May, 1934.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th April in support of the application of Mr. Donald H. Woodside of 116, Roxboro Road, Calgary, for a short service commission in the Royal Air Force and to inform you that in view of his age he is ineligible for consideration, the age limits being 18 to 22. Mr. Woodside has been informed accordingly.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

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

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149535

OTTAWA, January 20th, 1938.

Miss E. Mildred Edmondson,
Private Secretary to Right
Honourable Sénator Meighen, K.C., P.C.,
The Senate,
Ottawa.

Dear Madam:

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following two volumes, both of which belong to this Department:

Dominion and Provincial Legislation, 1867-1895.

Provincial Legislation, 1896-1920, Vol. II.

Yours truly,

A. Duzor Greaves

Librarian, Department of Justice.

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149536

445 Bannatyne Ave
Winnipeg
July 15/31

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen

Dear Sir, I know you will pardon my coming to you at this time, as I recall my last meeting with you here during the war, and your kindness then for after six months of unavailing effort on my part to get my military allowance, I called the matter to your attention on the way to Ottawa and behold it was done

Since then we have managed along fairly well, but the present depression found us with a farm in Alberta - excellently situated, but uncultivated and not quite paid for, $500 still against it. Had bought it in the raw state and have already paid over $3000 besides building a house on it costing over $1000 cash. I contracted with a neighbor last year to fence it

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II 149537

in return for which it is to be used for pasture, & myself retaining the house and grounds.

I had been teaching, but positions are now so scarce and salary so small and my property at the same time going behind because of my absence. Therefore because I have already given special study to this line, and seen it worked out successfully, I could with a little money make a business of growing mushrooms, peonies, dahlias etc. thus not involving much overhead expense, and also being sufficiently light work for women to handle. Besides at present I can easily secure a good girl for board and home.

The necessary work I can get done by a reliable party known to me at a very reasonable price, so that if I could secure a small loan of $500

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III

149538

or even less for a start I would soon be established in a small safe business. To this I would add one cow a few pigs and some poultry, for a beginning.

Since I have been off duty this year my soldier boy has kept up the payments on the farm, as well as being obliged to spend a large part of his salary on the dentist - he having returned from France with a bad case of trench mouth - which for a time was apparently cured, and pronounced cured by the Medical but which still persists in coming back with aggravating regularity.

I know Mr Bennett has some scheme under consideration for assisting western farmers, but as the matter was urgent and the need

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IV

149539

great, I thought of you, and your speedy action on the other occasion.

I presume you are enjoying the peace and comfort of private life. I was with you in spirit in your success and apparent defeat and still look forward to the day when you will once more hold a foremost place in the Dominion.

Thanking you in advance for your earnest and prompt attention to this matter I remain

Sincerely
Helen Collier Green

P.S. This would also put this property in good condition for selling, if desirable.

Address
445 Bannatyne Ave
Winnipeg - Manitoba
c/o Walter Marcell.

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149540

July 20, 1931.

Mrs. Helen C. Green,
445 Bannatyne Ave.,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Dear Mrs. Green :

I have your letter of the 15th of July.

I am very sorry indeed that it would not be possible for me to make any loans at the present time. My holdings in the West are considerable and it has been with difficulty that I have been able to protect them and indeed have let some of them go.

I am sincerely sorry I cannot send you a more favorable reply.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen

AM:K

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CANADA

Oakville Manitoba
Wednesday
July 29/31

149541

Dear Mr. Meighen

I must surely have made my meaning very obscure to have given you such a wrong impression. My only thought was that as I knew nothing yet of the matter you could possibly let me know

1. Is the Bennett loan yet operating
2. If so, could you put me in touch with the right parties, and perhaps by so doing save me much waste of time.
3. Do you think my proposition would meet with their approval
4. And if so how do I proceed to go about it in the quickest way as I was anxious to get everything in readiness before autumn.
5. Are they giving any reduction in fares to Western farms?

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149542

If you can give me this information I shall be pleased indeed but I assure you I would never consider making the request mentioned in your letter.

Sincerely
Helen Collier Green

c/o Mr Alex Ingram
Oakville
Manitoba.

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CANADA

149543

August 4, 1931.

Mrs. Helen Collier Green,
c/o Mr. Alex Ingram,
Oakville, Man.

Dear Madam:

I have your letter of 29th. Am afraid I am not able to answer your letter intelligently yet. You ask "is the Bennett Loan still operating?". I don't know of any Bennett Loan that is being made. As your other questions depend on this question, it is, of course, impossible for me to answer them either, except to say that there are, so far as I know, no reductions in fairs to Western farms at the present time.

Yours very truly,

AW/E. Arthur Meighen.

P.S. On further thought it occurs to me that maybe you refer to the possibility of the Dominion Government providing funds by loan, the funds to be expended on construction works of various kinds to furnish employment. If this course is followed I would think it likely that some local authority such as the Provincial Government, for example, would have to do with the disbursements in Manitoba. As yet no plan has been put out.

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149544

House of Commons
Canada
OTTAWA
22nd February 1944

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Room 1607 - 320 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

I am today in receipt of that portion of "The Toronto Board of Trade Journal" with a report of the speech made by Lord Halifax; many thanks for sending this to me; it will be very helpful because I have found it difficult to obtain the text of this speech.

In my remarks in the debate on the speech from the throne on February 10th, I dealt briefly with the question raised by Lord Halifax which seems to me to be the most important issue Canadians have had to face for years.

With kindest personal regards,
Yours sincerely,

Howard Green

HCG/P

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149545

February 24, 1944.

Mr. Howard Green, M. P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Green:

I take the last paragraph of your letter of 22nd as excuse for writing just one word more. You never said anything more emphatically true in your life than that this country faces now the most important issue in its history. For King to say that to raise theisgue now, as Lord Halifax did in the most temperate, restrained and dignified manner, is to commit a blunder, and, with the plea that only the war matters, is truly a most repulsive piece of effrontery. He is already pledged to attend an Imperial Conference, or something of just the same nature and purpose, in May or around that time, and most obviously the main subject for discussion will be just the subject raised by Lord Halifax. What King demands, therefore, is that he be allowed to go without any expressions of opinion in Canada and decide the destiny of this country behind its back.

One would imagine that Lord Halifax with one son killed and another ruined for life would possibly be as interested in the prosecution of the war as W. L. MacKenzie King!

The truth is the Imperial Conferences have become nothing but a sounding board for Dominion rights ever since 1921. They have been made this by Mr. King, with the assistance no doubt of Mr. De Valera and Mr. Hertzog. For the Canadian Prime Minister to say that they have no business making any declaration as to policy is to deny the whole history. Was there no declaration made on a vital matter of foreign policy at the Conference of 1921, and was it not well for the world that such declaration was made?

(over)

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CANADA

149546



What will happen, unless we arrest our drift and rouse ourselves without further delay to this issue, is that King will go over to the Conference and get some resolution passed in softly-phrased diction along the line of his speech here, and thus pave the way for continuation of the farce of these emasculated Conferences unto the end. One thing he knows they never will do and that is allow a difference of opinion to be publicised to the world. Knowing this, he takes advantage of it.

He is resolved that we and the other Dominions will sit on the side and watch for a chance to escape from the Commonwealth.

The opportunity is open now in better form than it has been for many years. The other three Dominions are at one with Britain, and Canada is the single recalcitrant.

Halifax has not asked that an atom of our sovereignty be takenaway. If we find after every honest effort that we cannot agree (a very unlikely event) then we are free to take our own course. Halifax never suggests that we be bound by any majority.

Enclosed is an address delivered on the subject by C. H. Hale, Publisher of the Orillia Packet. Mr. Hale has written me saying that this is the most fateful issue since the American revolution.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.
Encl.

Arthur Meighen.

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CANADA

Howard. Green
extra copy 149547

February 24, 1944.

Dear

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(over)

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149548



What will happen, unless we arrest our drift and rouse ourselves without further delay to this issue, is that King will go over to the Conference and get some resolution passed in softly-phrased diction along the line of his speech here, and thus pave the way for continuation of the farce of these emasculated Conferences unto the end. One thing he knows they never will do and that is allow a difference of opinion to be publicized to the world. Knowing this, he takes advantage of it.

He is resolved that we and the other Dominions will sit on the side and watch for a chance to escape from the Commonwealth.

The opportunity is open now in better form than it has been for many years. The other three Dominions are at one with Britain, and Canada is the single recalcitrant.

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Enclosed is an address delivered on the subject by C. H. Hale, Publisher of the Orillia Packet. Mr. Hale has written me saying that this is the most fateful issue since the American revolution.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

AM/E.
Encl.

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CANADA

149549

The Rectory.
St George's Church
Port Arthur Ont

Aug 22/31.

The Rt Hon Arthur Meighen
Chairman Hydro Electric
Toronto. Ont.

Dear Sir,

I enclose the application of Leonard Harris for a position in the Hydro.

I would very much appreciate any consideration you may be able to give this lad for I am confident that he is worthy of any trust placed in him. He has been a member of my parish for four yrs. during which time I have carefully watched his development and feel without any doubt - that he has a future. Unfortunately Port Arthur does not lend itself to a youth with ambition - and the father being forced to accept a post with reduced wages - due to the closing of the Pulp Mills - needs any assistance Leonard can give.

These facts together with my implicit confidence of Len's ability and character make me bold to ask for any consideration you can give.

Very Sincerely Yours
(Rev) L. J. Greene

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149550

# Churches of S. George and of S. Stephen

Port Arthur, Ontario

REVEREND L. I. GREENE
304 McIntyre Street
Phone N. 901

Sept 18/31.

The Rt Hon Arthur Meighen
Toronto Ont.

My dear Meighen,

A letter has been brought to my attention from F. A. Gobey to Mr Leonard Rowe (the boy who placed an application with you for the Hydro - at my request) to the effect that there was nothing for him at present. Of course our experience of such letters is, that the attempt to secure a post is a failure and the boy forgotten. Frankly my dear Meighen, I refuse to be beaten and because of my faith in the boy I shall fight continuously to get him located in Toronto.

I refuse to believe that in the whole city of Toronto there is not an opportunity for one boy or that you knowing our fights of the past would not fight for me on this occasion. Would you please among your connection, try and place this boy at a salary sufficiently large enough

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149551

**Churches of S. George and of S. Stephen**
*Port Arthur, Ontario*

REVEREND L. I. GREENE
304 McIntyre Street
Phone N. 901

to enable him to help both himself and family?

I am sure you understand my writing in this tone - for if I acknowledge defeat and retreat the boy has no one else to fight for him.

My indebtedness to you would be great indeed - if I could persuade you to take a definite interest in Young Norris

and believe me
I remain
Sincerely Your
(Rev.) L. I. Greene

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CANADA

149552

September 24, 1931.

Rev. L. I. Greene,
304 McIntyre St.,
Port Arthur, Ont.

Dear Mr. Greene:

I have yours of 18th. You must remember that Mr. Leonard Norris is by no means the only one whose friends are pressing for appointment to the Hydro. There are very many indeed in the same position, and in nearly all cases, people entirely out of work. I shall not forget this young man and will mention him to Mr. Gaby from time to time.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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149553

THE SENATE
CANADA

Victoria B.C.
December 27th 1933

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen
Toronto
Ont.

My dear Arthur

Many thanks for your letter of the 17th and I am glad to say that I am well on the way to recovery and should soon be as well as ever. I hope to get to Ottawa fairly early in the Session and Mrs. Green joins me in wishing for you and yours a very bright and prosperous New Year.

Yours faithfully,

P. Green

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CANADA

149554 Green

233 Fern ave.

June 10th. 1931

The Hon. Arthur Meighen.
Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
National Bldg.
Bay Street.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I am taking the liberty of writing you on behalf of my daughter Margaret, who is endeavouring to secure a temporary position as clerk during

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149555

Margaret would be glad to call and see you, at your convenience, in order that you might have a talk with her in connection with this matter.

Before closing may I say how delighted I was to hear of your recent appointment as a Commissioner on the Hydro-Electric Power Commission

for summer vacation.

You may recollect that Margaret has just completed her first year studies at the University of Toronto, and as she is anxious to do something to assist me financially in preparing for next term, I am writing to ask if there is a possibility of your placing her in any of the offices in which you are interested.

Looking forward
to hearing from you.
I remain,

Yours faithfully
Mildred J. Greer

Lombard 1873
or
Adelaide 1211
Local 125

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

149556

SMITH, RAE & GREER
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.

G. LARRATT SMITH R. H. GREER, K.C.
T. B. RICHARDSON J. R. CARTWRIGHT

CABLE ADDRESS "NATIVE" TORONTO
TELEPHONE ADELAIDE 6805

371 BAY STREET
TORONTO, CANADA

June 5th, 1928.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
254 Bay Street,
Toronto 2.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Do not forget Thursday afternoon at the Scarboro Golf Club. I suggested to you that you get in touch with Mr. Armour and I have arranged with him to call a car and go to the Club. You better make up your mind also to stay with us for dinner as I understand we are going up to the Granite Club although we originally intended going to the Toronto Hunt Club but previous engagements have interfered.

Yours sincerely,

RHG.LL.

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CANADA

Rae

149557

**SMITH, RAE & GREER**
BARRISTERS SOLICITORS, ETC.
371 BAY STREET
TORONTO 2, CANADA

G. LARRATT SMITH
R. H. GREER, K.C.
T. B. RICHARDSON
J. R. CARTWRIGHT

CABLE ADDRESS "NATIVE" TORONTO
TELEPHONE ADELAIDE 6805

December 20th, 1928.

The Honourable Arthur Meighen,
254 Bay Street,
Toronto 2.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

In regard to the matter of O'Brien, which you were interested in, in regard to the question of a charge of Forgery which has been laid against him, I would advise you that he has been charged under Section 72 of the Liquor Act with selling Liquor and in consideration of the withdrawal of the Forgery Charge, they want to make sure that he is going to plead guilty to selling Liquor. This means that he must be sent to Jail because there is no provision for a fine without the necessity of a Jail sentence. I wish you would discuss with Sir Henry if you can, the possibility of evading this because I have no authority to plead guilty for O'Brien for anything that will send him to Jail and would have to get explicit instructions to this effect.

The Provincial Police is quite certain that he has been doing a little bootlegging incidentally. However that may be, it makes it somewhat more diffi-

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

SMITH, RAE & GREER to The Honourable Arthur Meighen. 149558

- 2 - December 20th, 1928.

cult to negotiate with them.

Yours truly,

SMITH, RAE & GREER,

EHG.LL. Per. BHM

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

DISABLED VETERANS
Canadian Legion
— Presents — 149559

**Annual Entertainment**

MARGARET EATON THEATRE

Tuesday, April 14th, 1936, at 8.30 p.m.

This Ticket must be exchanged for Reserved Seat, April 13 & 14

¶ TICKET - $1.00
(Tax Extra)

IMPORTANT—This Entertainment is promoted by this Organization and not by a Private Promoter.
Signed, FRANK ROUND, President.

Nº 715 A

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149561

Hon. Treas.—
H. H. BARNES
16 Bridgeman Ave.
MI. 7152

Honorary President—
Dr. H. A. HESSION
LO. 6719

President—
F. ROUND—
161 Gerrard St. East
RA 1827

1st Vice-President—
R. COOPER
KE. 7391

# CANADIAN LEGION, B.E.S.L.

## DISABLED VETERANS' BRANCH 26

Secretary—
C. GREGORY
62a Vaughan Road

Phones { Office—LL. 0775
House—HA. 4775

Toronto, March 2, 1936.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighan,
National Bldg.,
347 Bay St.,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. Meighan:

The Disabled Veterans are holding their Annual Concert in the Margaret Eaton Theatre, on Tuesday, April 14th, with the approval of the Provincial Command of the Canadian Legion.

The money raised will be used for benevolent purposes to aid disabled ex-service men and their dependents.

We guarantee to you that we are not employing a private Promotor to manage this entertainment. We are mailing you our tickets for your consideration so as to curtail our expenses as much as possible and to assure you the least amount of trouble.

If you will help us by excepting these tickets please make your cheque payable to "Disabled Veterans, Canadian Legion" and mail direct to our Legion Office, care of Mr. C. Gregory, 62a Vaughan Road.

Thanking you for your past and present support, I am,

Yours very truly,

C. Gregory
Secretary, pro tem.
Disabled Veterans,
Canadian Legion.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

St. Marys. Ont.
Sept. 12/32.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
National Bldg.
Toronto. Ont.

149562

Dear Mr Meighen.

The result of the interview I had with you in Toronto last Wednesday was to send you an outline of my past activities.

I went to the third form in the St. Marys Collegiate Institute. After which I spent a year and a half in the Bank of Montreal in St Marys.

My father needed someone to help him in the business and took me out of the bank for this purpose. A year or so after leaving the bank father had a very fine offer to rent his store to the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company. which in the course of action left me without employment. Since then I have been trying to get back in the bank. and Mr Bowen who is manager of the staff promised to place me as soon as he had an opportunity.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Ina

149563

Mr Loughry the present manager would give me a very fine recommend also my past accountant Mr. D. Baker who is manager of the Bank of Montreal at Granton.

If there are any further questions you would like to know I will answer you directly. I would greatly appreciate any action on your part that would secure me employment

Yours truly
Harold Bailey Gregory

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

# CORRECTION

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CANADA

cult to negotiate with them.

Yours truly,

SMITH, RAE & GREER,

RHG.LL. Per.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6, (M.G. 26, I, Volume 226 A)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

DISABLED VETERANS
Canadian Legion
— Presents — 149559

# Annual Entertainment

MARGARET EATON THEATRE

Tuesday, April 14th, 1936, at 8.30 p.m.

This Ticket must be exchanged for Reserved Seat, April 13 & 14

1 TICKET - $1.00
(Tax Extra)

IMPORTANT—This Entertainment is promoted by this Organization and not by a Private Promoter.
Signed, FRANK ROUND, President.

Nº 715 A

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

DISABLED VETERANS
Canadian Legion
— *Presents* 149560

**Annual Entertainment**

MARGARET EATON THEATRE

Tuesday, April 14th, 1936, at 8.30 p.m.

This Ticket must be exchanged for Reserved Seat, April 13 & 14

TICKET - $1.00
(Tax Extra)

IMPORTANT—This Entertainment is promoted by this Organization and not by a Private Promoter.
Signed, FRANK ROUND, President.

Nº 716 A

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CANADA

149561

Hon. Treas.—
H. H. BARNES
16 Bridgeman Ave.
MI. 7152

Honorary President—
Dr. H. A. HESSION
LO. 6719

President—
F. ROUND—
161 Gerrard St. East
RA 1827

1st Vice-President—
R. COOPER
KE. 7391

# CANADIAN LEGION, B.E.S.L.

## DISABLED VETERANS' BRANCH 26

Secretary—
C. GREGORY
62a Vaughan Road
Phones { Office—LL. 0775
House—HA. 4775

Toronto, March 2, 1936.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighan,
National Bldg.,
347 Bay St.,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. Meighan:

The Disabled Veterans are holding their Annual Concert in the Margaret Eaton Theatre, on Tuesday, April 14th, with the approval of the Provincial Command of the Canadian Legion.

The money raised will be used for benevolent purposes to aid disabled ex-service men and their dependents.

We guarantee to you that we are not employing a private Promotor to manage this entertainment. We are mailing you our tickets for your consideration so as to curtail our expenses as much as possible and to assure you the least amount of trouble.

If you will help us by excepting these tickets please make your cheque payable to "Disabled Veterans, Canadian Legion" and mail direct to our Legion Office, care of Mr. C. Gregory, 62a Vaughan Road.

Thanking you for your past and present support,
I am,

Yours very truly,

C. Gregory
Secretary, pro tem.
Disabled Veterans,
Canadian Legion.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

St. Marys. Ont.
Sept. 12/32.

149562

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen.
National Bldg.
Toronto. Ont.

Dear Mr Meighen.

The result of the interview I had with you in Toronto last Wednesday was to send you an outline of my past activities.

I went to the third form in the St. Marys Collegiate Institute. After which I spent a year and a half in the Bank of Montreal in St Marys.

My father needed someone to help him in the business and took me out of the bank for this purpose. A year or so after leaving the bank father had a very fine offer to rent his store to the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company which in the course of action left me without employment. Since then I have been trying to get back in the bank and Mr Bowen who is manager of the staff promised to place me as soon as he had an opportunity.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Ina

149563

Mr Loughrey the present manager would give me a very fine recommend also my past accountant Mr. E. Baker who is manager of the Bank of Montreal at Granton.

If there are any further questions you would like to know I will answer you directly. I would greatly appreciate any action on your part that would secure me employment

Yours truly
Harold Bailey Gregory

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149564

September 13, 1932.

Mr. Harold B. Gregory,
St. Marys, Ont.

Dear Harold:

I have your letter of 12th. Have written the Manager of the Bank of Montreal on this subject to-day.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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CANADA

St Marys Ont.
Dec. 15th/32.

149565

Rt. Hon. A. Meighen.
Toronto.

Dear Mr. Meighen.

I have been wondering if you have heard anything from the General Manager of the Bank of Montreal. if not. I would be very thankful if you would write them again and see if I could get in around the first of the New Years or if you know of anything else I would be very grateful

Yours Sincerely
Harold Bailey Gregg

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149566

347 Bay St., Toronto,
December 19, 1932.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of 15th.

I did get a reply from the Bank back in September. They stated they were placing your name on the list, and while they had a surplus of staff at that time, they promised to give sympathetic and very careful consideration just as soon as an opening occurred. This is, of course, all they can do.

Yours very truly,

Mr. Harold B. Gregory,
St. Mary's, Ontario.

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CANADA

R. R. No. 1. St. Mary's, Ont. June 9th 1936

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,

149567

Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

Dear sir:- I have finally decided to write a letter to you. I have some information which I believe you will be heavily interested in and which can be of tremendous value to you.

I have recently made one of the most amazing discoveries this world has seen for many a years. After ten years of deligent searching (trying out hundreds of different plans) I have been at last rewarded with complete success. I have challenged the so called impossible and won. The invention is a radically new principled propeller which I call a Momentor or Momentum Generator. The principle of this invention has nothing to do with perpetual motion. Perpetual motion is certainly not possible. I fully realize that force is a two sided phenomenon. To every action is an equal re-action. This propeller principle proves no exception to the latter rule. However where there is a will there is a way and in this case, plus a strong unshaken will and inspiration has led me to a definate, surprising solution to the problem of producing motion in a way unknown before. Seeing is believing and I can prove conclusively to anyone that my invention is operative.

If anyone mentioned fifty years ago that man would soon devise a way to convey his voice and picture through

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CANADA

solid walls, mountains and thousands of miles in a small fraction of a second he would undoubtedly would have been laughed at. If anyone to-day said that he had invented a propeller which can be entirely enclosed or sealed in an enclosure and actuate or propel, in full, a vehicle, vessel or aircraft to which it is mounted; he probably would be laughed at many times also. Yet Rt. Hon. Mr. Meighen I have invented just such an amazing machine. Believe it or not this propeller does not require the presence of air or air pressure for propulsion of the aircraft or vehicle it serves as a means whereby to propel. The propeller can propel while surrounded with air or in a complete vacuum.

One propeller of this type used to propel vertically against the gravitational pull and another of same type used in conjunction to propel on a horizontal plane can be so manipulated to move an aircraft in any conceivable direction or angle and at any desired attainable speed rate forward or reverse and if desired remain at a complete standstill. Such a driven aircraft does not require the use of wings and the aircraft can be extremely well streamlined and produce a minimum of air resistance. The fact that the propeller can be enclosed in the convenience of aircraft driven insures greater safety in aviation. Stratosphere flying to-day is a definite reality through the advent of this valuable invention. This invention is the means whereby man is first going to travel to the neighbouring planets. There is almost no limit to the realms in which

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CANADA

2/ my invention will be in great demand.
149369
This propeller is over double the efficiency and economy in fuel consumption of any driving principle in any aircraft or vehicle or water vessel in use to-day. It requires less than half the fuel consumption in the engine driving the propeller due to the fact that one way momentum is produced with absolutely no recoil set up therefrom. This propeller can be driven at a uniform rate of rotatory speed and accelerate the mass of the aircraft and propeller itself to thousands of miles an hour and yet the power plant need not necessarily rotate the propeller above its original uniform speed rate. The propeller simply continually adds momentum to the aircraft or vehicle it drives so long as the propeller is driven. The fact that the propeller can be quickly changed while rotating to propel in a reverse direction introduces an efficient brake means in mid-air or in the stratosphere.

It has been prophesied that in the summer of 1936 there is going to be divulged an amazing new secret of the air. I do firmly believe. I hold that very secret.

All I ask of you is a fair hearing and a chance to show you that my invention is operative and tremendously valuable.

Because of financial stringency I made a model out of tin but it did not prove at all strong enough to withstand the strain necessarily put upon it. The solder lifted and of course the tin model proved useless. However I did make a crude model which because of lack of any machine shop requirements was poorly equilibrated and would therefore not permit much rotatory speed be given it because of excessive vibration. The latter mentioned model though

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CANADA

It did produce very definite propulsion force and my brother and brother-in-law can testify as to the truth of the latter statement.

149570

I wish to construct an excellently equilibrated model which will allow necessary rotatory speed be given it to produce an excellent vessels propulsion which will convince any skeptic who sees it in operation.

I have spent much time and money in developing this invention and am very happy to now find the great stickler problem solved. However another snag presents itself. Because of a heart ailment I am able to do only quite light work and at present I have no remunerative work. I have spent four years in a hospital and my pocketbook is cleaned like bees clean a hive. However I am full of ambition and zeal to succeed. I delight in high minded pursuits and am certainly not afraid of work. I desire intensely to make an operative model of the above mentioned propeller and patent it, covering a number of countries.

I ask you to please kindly aid me by using your influence to secure me a job and it will prove the final stepping stone to a complete realesation through patenting the invention and then selling the patent rights.

In the event you help me by locating work for me I will reward you by giving you a preference in an interest in my patents. What I have written is in utmost sincerity.

May God bless you with good health and success of the highest.

I thank you.

Sincerely.
Harry E. Gregory.
St. Mary's, Ontario,
R.R. No. 1, Canada.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

149571

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
June 25, 1926.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of June 9th. There is no one who would be a less competent judge of any invention than I would. Consequently about something I know nothing, I do not spend my time.

As to getting you a position, that is pretty hard to do for one living so far away, especially as I do not know what positions you have held and the experience you have had, and also as the demands for help of this kind run to several per day.

I am sorry indeed I cannot write you a more favourable reply.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

Mr. Harry U. Gregory,
R. R. No. 1,
St. Marys, Ont.

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

371 BAY STREET

149572

WALTER DYMOND GREGORY
TORONTO, CANADA

February thirteenth
Nineteen thirty-one.

The Right Honorable Arthur Meighen,
National Building,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I enclose copy of Goldwin Smith's lectures on Loyalty, Aristocracy and Jingoism of which I spoke to you yesterday evening.

I fully agree with what you said last night about the Gettysburg address. In Macmillan's Magazine for February, 1863, there is an article by Goldwin Smith on Lincoln in which a reference is made to this address. You may be interested in the following paragraph from this article:

> "There are one or two phrases here, such as 'dedicated to the proposition,' which betray a hand untrained in fine writing, and are proofs that the composition is Lincoln's own. But, looking to the substance, it may be doubted whether any king in Europe would have expressed himself more royally than the peasant's son. And, even as to the form, we cannot help remarking that simplicity of structure and pregnancy of meaning are the true characteristics of the classical style. Is it easy to believe that the man who had the native good taste to produce this address would be capable of committing gross indecencies--that he would call for comic songs to be sung over soldiers' graves?"

I was much interested in what you said about the Bixby letter. I never heard it suggested before that Hay wrote it. I have Thayer's Life of Hay and looked it up last night on my return home. There is no suggestion in it that Hay wrote the letter or in fact that he had any-

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CANADA

149573



thing to do with the construction of it. There is a certain mystery about the letter, as no one can tell where the original is. It has probably been lost. The fact that after the letter was written it was found that Mrs. Bixby did not lose five sons on the field of battle may have something to do with its disappearance. It would bring a fabulous sum now. I have the lithographed letter which purports to be a copy but I am sure the original of this was not written by Lincoln. As the letter was published during Lincoln's lifetime and widely commented upon, would not Lincoln if he had not written it, have said so? I think the Bixby letter has Lincoln's touch. I would put it before anything else that Lincoln wrote, even before the Second Inaugural.

Were you not mistaken in attributing the communication to Sherman about the terms of the surrender of Johnstone which Sherman had accepted, to Lincoln? My recollection is that the controversy arose after Lincoln's death and was between Stanton and Sherman and that Stanton gave Sherman a very severe calling down.

Again let me say how much I enjoyed your speech last night. The tone was excellent throughout and you placed the discussion on a high level. That you delivered the address without a note and in such orderly sequence was a wonderful performance.

Yours very sincerely,

W. D. Gregory

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

149574

February 20, 1931.

Walter Dymond Gregory, Esq.,
371 Bay St.
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Gregory:

I thank you for your very interesting letter of the 13th also for sending me Goldwin Smith's booklet. This is quite prized by me for the reason that I have always specially admired the author's style.

As regards my remarks on the Bixby letter. The newspaper reported me as having stated that John Hay was at the time Lincoln's Secretary of State. Of course I said no such thing. I said he was Lincoln's private secretary. I must admit that I cannot remember the book which I got the data which convinced me that very probably John Hay had composed the letter to Mrs. Bixby. It is my hope to be able to locate the book and if so I will write you letter.

Of course Lincoln would have a very large number of letters to write running into the hundreds such as that dispatched to Mrs. Bixby and I would think it likely in the absence of internal evidence to the contrary that these would be prepared by his Secretary and that John Hay's command of simple dignified prose was the equal or almost the equal of Lincolns.

Of course I realise this presumption alone would not be sufficient.

The facts as regards Sherman's error were taken by me from General Schurts's book. It was an Ottawa library book and is not in my possession, but I feel sure you will find the information as to Sherman's error came to him directly or indirectly from Lincoln or in event in Lincoln's life time.

Very sincerely yours,

AM/R.

Arthur Meighen.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149575

February 23rd, 1931.

W.D.Gregory, Esq.,
Messrs Gregory & Gregory,
371 Bay Street,
Toronto 2, Can.

Dear Mr. Gregory:

Thanks very much for your letter of to-day.

As soon as I have the time to look through the book I will return it.

Appreciating your courtesy,

Yours very truly,

AM:N

Arthur Meighen

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

149576

Gregory & Gregory
BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS
WALTER DYMOND GREGORY
VERNON WALTON ARMSTRONG · FREDERICK WISMER KEMP

CABLE: GREYGOOD, TORONTO
TELEPHONE: ADELAIDE 3211

371 Bay Street,
Toronto 2, Canada,

Feb. 23rd, 1931.

The Right Honorable Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
National Building,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Since receiving your letter of the 20th instant I have looked up Sherman's Memoirs. I find on pages 110 and 116 communications from Lincoln to Sherman. There is also on pages 324, 25, 26 and 27 an account of two interviews with Lincoln which took place on March 27th and 28th, 1865. Following this is an account of the interview, by Admiral Porter who was present. On page 347 and the pages thereafter in which I have placed markers are the communications between Stanton and Sherman from which it is clear that the feeling between them was very bitter indeed.

As you may not have this volume by you I send you mine.

Yours very sincerely,

WDG/ER

W. D. Gregory

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

149577

Gregory, Armstrong & Kemp
BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS
WALTER DYMOND GREGORY
VERNON WALTON ARMSTRONG · FREDERICK WISMER KEMP

CABLE: GREYGOOD, TORONTO
TELEPHONE: ADELAIDE 3211

371 Bay Street,
Toronto 2, Canada,

January 16th, 1932.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
National Building,
Toronto, 2.

Mrs. Meighen
could not find books

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I have a note that I lent you on the 23rd February last "Sherman's Memoirs," and I have no memo that they have been returned. If you have finished reading the book, would you mind returning it to me at your convenience.

Yours very sincerely,

W. D. Gregory

P. S. Prof. DeWitt is to lead the discussion on Lincoln at the Lincoln Dinner on the 12th of next month. The subject of his address is to be - "Lincoln in World History." I hope that you will be able to be present and that you will bring a friend or friends with you.

W. D. G.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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MEIGHEN PAPERS

Series 6

(M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149578

COLONEL WILLIAM T. GREGORY
SASSAFRAS FORK FARMS
STOVALL - GRANVILLE CO., NORTH CAROLINA

November 27th. 1929

Rt.-Hon. Arthur Meighen-

Toronto. Ont. Canada

My dear Mr-Meighen-:

Please accept the case with my heartiest good wishes, which needless to say have always been yours.

Kindly read the enclosed clipping at your leisure and let me know if the thoughts I have tried to express-- ever occur to you.

I had a nervous break-down after the war and have been here for a long time trying to regain my health.

The whole world seems to have turned against those who saved civilization- for instance Mr. Wilson- Clemenceau - your own self and

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149579

and many others that would make a long list.

Why is it? Are all countries ungrateful? It seems so.

Some time ago I asked one of the boys I recruited from over here into the Canadian Army - what have you to say as the best expression of your sentiments on this Armistice anniversary? He said "I will tell you Colonel there will be two men "shy" in the next war-- me and the man they send after me";

I know you will read it- but I want to emphasize one point in my article which is enclosed.

BRITAIN AND CANADA HAVE PECULIAR-DECIDEDLY PECULIAR WAYS OF REWARDING THOSE WHO GAVE NO MORAL OR ACTIVE SUPPORT IN WINNING THE WAR"

My letter to the MAIL may have been unwise- but it expressed my heart-felt feelings and I truly believe it expresses your yours, if not it is the first time in 15 years that we have failed to see eye to eye.

I have never yet given up hope of seeing you again occupy your rightful position in Canada-- the CANADA that crucified you because you DID YOUR DUTY by the Dominion- by the EMPIRE and by the WORLD- instead of "PLAYING POLITICS"

To you fell the disagreeable job of enforcing conscription and you willingly sacrificed your own future rather than show "the white feather"

You lost the PREMIERSHIP but you gained the love admiration and respect of the English speaking nations. I love you for the enemies you have made.

With every good wish- I beg to subscribe myself as

Your humble servant

William T Gregory

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CANADA

149580

December 3, 1929.

Col. Wm. T. Gregory,
Sassafras Fork Farms,
Stovall, N. C.

My dear Colonel:

It is the truth and nothing but the truth to say that no message could have possibly given me more pleasure than that contained in your letter of November 27th. Many a time since the terrible days of 1914-19 I have thought of you and the magnificent service you rendered this country as well as your own throughout that trying period. It was because of the presence and the inspiration which flowed from the ceaseless energy of such as you that those who carried great responsibilities through those years were able to sustain the burden.

Many a time since I have had just such reflections as those which you have expressed both in your article and in your letter. They have never been permitted to depress me, but they return again and again and I suppose will do so as long as I live.

What has taken place in England has undoubtedly had its counterpart in Canada. In this country very strong and effective measures were taken to cope with the outbursts of erratic psychology which followed the war, and as a consequence this Dominion has enjoyed several years of comparative repose. Those in charge of affairs during that period of repose have obviously come to regard themselves as the authors and parents of the harvest which they have reaped.

Even yet in Canada nothing seems to gain swifter credence than the hectic tale of some individual who lived by agitation through that period of strain and who for a long time has rejoiced in his ability to successfully paint himself as a martyr. Those who were at best nuisances and dangerous obstacles at a time when everything worthwhile in the world was at stake have been received into posts of dignity and have easily elbowed out of public esteem any who felt that great duties had to be performed and had dared to perform them. Indeed quite a number of those whom I thus describe

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149581

Col. Wm. T. Gregory,
Stowell, N. C.

are to-day in Parliament, and some of them, or at least some of their sympathizers are in power. The Government of Canada rests to the extent of at least three-quarters of its base on just such a foundation.

I have read your article written to the Mail and Empire with the greatest of interest and pleasure. It had not come to my attention earlier because troubles following upon the market crash have so absorbed me that newspaper reading almost passed out of habit. Certainly had I seen your signature to a letter, I would have eagerly perused it.

All I need add is that it is good at this time to know that there are still some whose memories are clear and whose principles are unshaken. There are many of like mind in Canada, but not nearly so many as one would have expected. However, personally, perhaps I have very little cause to complain. Public life, or at least great public responsibility, can not in the nature of things be continuous. One has to take the bad with the good, and this period of obscurity has been by no means unhappy.

Most earnestly I hope that your health is being steadily and dependably restored. Enquiry made about you down in the Essex Peninsula had, of course, informed me of what you had suffered as a result of your efforts of years ago. No one wishes you better both in the way of health and the good things of life than I do. I would indeed be delighted to see you.

Very truly yours,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

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CANADA

D. B. GREIG

149582

October
Twentieth
Nineteen Thirty-six.

The Right Honorable Arthur Meighen,
Canada Permanent Building,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I have received the autographed copy of your Shakespearian address and I hope it is needless for me to assure you of my very sincere appreciation of this most courteous act on your part.

The address itself is, of course, most timely; bearing your autograph gives it even more real significance.

With kindest personal regards,

Very sincerely yours,

D B Greig

DBG/NM.

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149583

# EARLE GREY SHAKESPEAREAN FOUNDATION

FOUNDERS:
The Hon. Mr. Justice J. Keiller Mackay
Dr. Lorne Pierce
H. Banning Richardson, Esq.
Rev. R. S. K. Seeley, Provost of Trinity College
Mrs. Guinevere E. Grey
Earle Grey, Esq.

85 CRESCENT ROAD
TORONTO 5, CANADA
Tel. WA. 3-7110

22nd. October 1957

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C.,Q.C.
57 Castle Frank Crescent,
Toronto 5.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

Following our telephone conversation the other day I am writing to you because of your well known love of Shakespeare and your kind interest in our work to acquaint you of a new development concerning the Earle Grey Shakespeare Festival Company.

In the summer of this year the Company became a Foundation under Provincial Charter, with six Founder Members. Our mutual friend Mr. Justice J. Keiller Mackay; the late Dr. R.S.K.Seeley, Provost of Trinity College; Dr. Lorne Pierce of the Ryerson Press; Mr. H. Banning Richardson; my husband and myself. This was done because the Company had reached a stage where it was considered necessary to place it upon a wider and more permanent basis.

The Founders and myself would like to extend to you a most cordial invitation to become our Honorary President. We should all esteem it a very high honour indeed that you would be conferring upon the Foundation if you would graciously consent to do this and hasten to assure you that it need not necessarily entail your attendance at any meetings or involve you further in any obligations whatsoever.

We would just be so grateful and delighted to have the name of such a distinguished scholar and lover of Shakespeare as our Honorary President.

Yours sincerely,

Guinevere E. Grey

Mrs. Guinevere E. Grey

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149584

November 7, 1957

Mrs. Guinevere E. Grey,
Earle Grey Shakespearean Foundation,
85 Crescent Road,
Toronto 5, Ontario.

Dear Mrs. Grey:

The exceeding kindess of the terms of your letter of 22nd October, in which you ask me to accept the Honorary Presidency of the Earle Grey Shakespearean Foundation, are such that I find it very difficult to say no.

I am really not in a position or a state of health to justify my deciding otherwise.

The acceptance of your request would be little more than an empty formality, and this I do not like.

To be associated with yourself and the others connected with this Organization would be an honour I know, but I still think the only proper course for me is to adhere to my practice. I do so - but this time with sincere regret.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen-d

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149585

LE CHATEAU FRONTENAC

54, RUE PIERRE CHARRON
CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES
PARIS
R. C. Seine N° 227-604 B.

ÉLYSÉES 35-07.35-08.35-09
INTER SPÉCIAL 15 ¢
ADRESSE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE
FRONTENAC - 86 - PARIS

April 27th, 1931.

Hon. Arthur Meighen
Barrister
347 Bay Street
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir,

I am afraid you will hardly remember my visit in your office, last fall. Finally returned from my very extensive study and Publicity trip across Canada and the States I am anxious to thank you for your kind reception and assistance.

Although I found the States fascinating, your beautiful and hospitable country has my preference. This first - and I hope not last- visit will always remain for me something to look back upon as in every way delightful and fine. My greatest pleasure are now the news I still receive from my dear Canadian friends, because your compatriotes have even the rare quality of remembering their insignificant visitors! I feel so proud of it and so grateful!

It is with real pleasure that I see the number of our Canadian Patrons increase every day. May I hope that some day you will make us the honour of being our guest? Let me assure you that the utmost would be done to make your stay in the Chateau Frontenac a pleasent and enjoyable one.

Thanking you once more for your kindness and hoping to have the pleasure of welcoming you in Paris, I am,

Very truly yours

L. Gridiger

Mlle. L. Gridiger
Hostess & Secretary.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149586

Asquith - Sask.
Oct 1. 40.

Hon. Arthur Meighen
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:-

Mr George Hanna formerly of Brookdale Manitoba, has asked me to write you about some business of his. He is about 92 years old and some what deaf. and I think this letter is absolutely useless -

About 1924 a brother of his had a mortgage on some property about 4 miles from Miniole Manitoba owned by a brother-in-law

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149587

this or else title will be given. — Mr Hawes
this days it has not been
sold for taxes; but that
is neither here nor there —
I really think title has
been taken to the property
already —
Now none of the heirs except
Mr Hawes have answered
the notification from the
Trust Company, but he
wants to know if he can
get something out of it.
The land has been valued
at $9000.00 but I don't think
it worth realizing the taxes
at the present time, and
he can possibly redeem
it so this letter is useless

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No payments were ever made on this (there were three quarters).

About 8 years ago the owner left, and two years ago Mr Hames' brother the holder of the mortgage died intestate and a trust company has been handling the Estate.

There are about $24.00 of taxes on this land and personally I think this land has been sold by the Municipality as Mr Hames and his brothers and three sisters who are the heirs have been notified some time ago by the trust company that they will have to redeem

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149589

The Cap between you very
well at one time but you
might drop the old gentleman
a line about this to please
him—

I am positive that title
has been taken and that
the matter is closed.

By the way the Hawks
is remarkably well preserved
weighs 220 pounds and
growls every where

Sorry to have bothered
you but this has been
worried on me

Yours truly

D. A. McKee (M.D.)
Deseronto
Ont

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

149590

520 Bay Street, Toronto,
October 8, 1940.

Dr. D. A. McKay,
Esquith, Sask.

Dear Dr. McKay:

I have just received this morning your letter of October 1st written on behalf of Mr. George Hawes. I quite realize the situation but there is nothing I can do, especially as I have no description of the land, nor the Municipality in which it is situated, nor even of the Trust Company who is Administrator of the Estate which has the mortgage on the land. Possibly if I had the latter alone, it would be all I would need in order to make the necessary enquiries.

Please do not feel the least apologetic for having written me. George Hawes was a good friend of mine and I remember him not only excellently well, but much better than I do most with whom I came in contact in those earlier days. He was a tall ruddy-complexioned man whom at that time I very much liked. I am writing him a letter today and in it I am saying that I have heard from you on his behalf and have written to obtain such particulars as would enable me to get at the facts.

Yours very truly,

AH/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149591

520 Bay Street, Toronto,
October 8, 1940.

George Hawes, Esq.,
Asquith, Sask.

Dear Mr. Hawes

I have had a letter today from Dr. D. A. McKay of Asquith, making certain representations with regard to an interest you have in your brother's Estate, and asking if I can do anything to help you realize on this interest.

I scarcely think it would be possible for me to do so because I would fear the land had been sold for taxes, and that, in any event, some cash would be required in order to enable the Estate to make title and to be in a position to disburse if anything were left.

Meantime, however, I want to express my pleasure in having heard of you in this way. Well do I remember George Hawes of Brookdale, and I am delighted to learn that you are still in the land of the living, strong and well, though ninety-two years of age. There are certain tried and true friends whom I met in the early days of my political life whom I can never forget, and of these you are one. If it is possible to be of the least assistance to you I can assure you it will be a pleasure.

Yours very truly,

AM/EA

Arthur Meighen.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149592

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
October 8, 1940.

George Hawes, Esq.,
Asquith, Sask.

Dear Mr. Hawes:

I have had a letter today from Dr. D. A. McKay of Asquith, making certain representations with regard to an interest you have in your brother's Estate, and asking if I can do anything to help you realize on this interest.

I scarcely think it would be possible for me to do so because I would fear the land had been sold for taxes, and that, in any event, some cash would be required in order to enable the Estate to make title and to be in a position to disburse if anything were left.

Meantime, however, I want to express my pleasure in having heard of you in this way. Well do I remember George Hawes of Brookdale, and I am delighted to learn that you are still in the land of the living, strong and well, though ninety-two years of age. There are certain tried and true friends whom I met in the early days of my political life whom I can never forget, and of these you are one. If it is possible to be of the least assistance to you I can assure you it will be a pleasure.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Augusta, Oct 17 1941

149593

Dear friend

as regards that letter Dr Mc Kay sent you form about that mortgage my deceased brother had on three quarter sections of land inn Manitoba you wished to renew the Trust co inn Winnipeg it is the Western Trust co hoping you can assist me wishing you sucess

i remain your frand

George Hawes

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CANADA

149594

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
October 22, 1940.

The Western Trusts Co.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs  Attention Mr. Adamson

I have a letter from a very old friend of mine, George Hawes, now living at Asquith, Sask., in which he asks my help in getting something out of an Estate of a deceased brother, which Estate is being administered by your Company. I have no reason at all to conclude that there is anything coming to him out of the Estate, but Mr. Hawes is now a man who must be over ninety and I would like to be of any help to him I possibly could.

I would appreciate it indeed if you would let me know the situation as to this so that I can judge whether he is likely to get something and whether I can help him in the circumstances.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.  Arthur Meighen.

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CANADA

PHONE 96 916

PRESIDENT
ROBERT JOHNSTON

CABLE ADDRESS: "WESTRUCO"

MANAGING DIRECTOR
C.A. ADAMSON

SECRETARY
A.I. GRIERSON

149595

# The Western Trust Co.

PAID UP CAPITAL $ 1,005,000. RESERVE $ 350,000.

HEAD OFFICE
McARTHUR BUILDING
WINNIPEG, MAN.

BRANCH OFFICES
REGINA, SASK. SASKATOON, SASK. EDMONTON, ALTA.

IN YOUR REPLY
QUOTE NO. _____

Winnipeg, Man.
October 25th, 1940.

Senator Arthur Meighen,
The Senate,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:-

Re George Hawes Estate
Asquith, Sask.

I have your letter of October 22nd.

As this estate is handled by our Saskatoon Office, we do not know the full details of the estate. We have, however, written, and on obtaining the information, will be glad to communicate with you.

Yours very truly,

C.A. Adamson

Managing-Director.

ABA/MF

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CANADA

PHONE 96 916

PRESIDENT
ROBERT JOHNSTON

MANAGING DIRECTOR
C.A. ADAMSON

SECRETARY
A.I. GRIERSON

CABLE ADDRESS: "WESTRUCO"

149596

# The Western Trust Co.

PAID UP CAPITAL $ 1,005,000. RESERVE $ 350,000.

HEAD OFFICE
McARTHUR BUILDING
WINNIPEG, MAN.

BRANCH OFFICES
REGINA, SASK. SASKATOON, SASK. EDMONTON, ALTA.

IN YOUR REPLY
QUOTE No. _____

Winnipeg, Man.
November 1st, 1940.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, P.C.,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto,
Ont.

Dear Sir:-

Referring further to your letter of the 25th ultimo, in which you inquire about the estate of the late George Hawes. We find, on making inquiries, that our Company is not the administrator of this estate. The administrator is Mr. William McKenzie, of Wiarton, Ontario. The estate appears to have an interest by way of mortgage in the NW¼-8 & S½ of 17-14-26-West 1st. This land has been sold for taxes, and the Rural Municipality of Miniota, the tax-sale purchaser, has made application to become registered owner by virtue of the tax-sale.

Notice of the application, as you know, has to be served on all interested parties, and as no administration has been taken out for the estate in the Province of Manitoba, the law requires that service be made on the estate by serving notice on the Official Administrator of the Judicial District in which the land is situated. This notice was duly served on our Company and our statutory duties relative thereto were duly performed, one of which requires us to notify all the heirs and heirs-at-law of the deceased of the proceedings, so that they may have an opportunity of protecting the estate's interest in the land should they desire to do so.

Mr. George Hawes, of Asquith, Saskatchewan, one of the heirs, together with others, was notified by us by registered letter on July 18th last of the proceedings. A copy of the notice sent is enclosed herewith for your information. The receipt of this notice by Mr. Hawes may have caused him to think we were the administrator of the estate, which, of course, as

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Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, P.C.,

already stated, is not the case.

If title has not yet passed to the Municipality, we believe the Registrar would favourably consider an application for an extension of time if we could assure him that the next--of-kin were seriously considering redeeming the property. In the off-chance that title may not have been issued, we have today written to the District Registrar, Neepawa, asking him if he will be good enough to hold the matter in abeyance a little longer, until you have an opportunity to consult Mr. Hawes regarding the matter.

We shall be obliged if you will let us know as soon as possible whether or not redemption is being seriously con--sidered, so that we can notify the District Registrar.

Yours truly,
THE WESTERN TRUST COMPANY,
Per:-

A. J. Grierson

Secretary.

AIG/MF

Encl.

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CANADA

149598

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
November 4, 1940.

Mr. George Hawes,
Asquith, Sask.

Dear Mr. Hawes:

Attached is copy of letter I have just received from the Western Trust Company.

This means that it is all a question of protecting the land from tax sale. Apparently the Trust Company is ready to endeavour to have the foreclosure under tax sale postponed to enable the land to be protected. The letter of the Trust Company to you, dated 18th July last, shows the amount that will be required, and it is considerable. Unless there is some way of providing this amount, I do not think any fault can be found with the Municipality if it proceeds to make title. Were there any way of finding a buyer for the land, I would have hopes that the Municipality could be persuaded to take a certain amount down from the purchaser and hold the balance to be paid as money came in under the agreement. I do not know the land but you do, and I would hope that you would be able to locate a buyer, and I think from the Trust Company's letter that very reasonable terms could be worked out.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.
Encl.

Arthur Meighen.

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CANADA

149599

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO
MR.G. HAWES, ASQUITH,SASK. and others

Winnipeg, July 18th, 1940.

REGISTERED

Dear Sir:-

Re Albert Hawes Estate
NW¼-8 & S½-17-14-26-West

On behalf of the above named deceased, who held a first mortgage on the above land, which, on October 30th, 1934 stood at $3,638.40, we have been served with Notice under the Real Property Act to the effect that the Rural Municipality of Miniota, having purchased the land at tax-sale, are making Application to become registered owner. This Notice has been served on us owing to the fact that there has been no administrator appointed in the Province of Manitoba for the estate, and the law provides in such cases that notice may be served on the Official Administrator of the Judicial District in which the land is situated.

On being served with this notice, we are required by law to ascertain the names and addresses of the heirs and heirs-at-law, the amount of encumbrances against the land and to obtain a valua--tion thereof. We have been informed that you are one of the heirs, hence the reason we are notifying you of these proceedings, so that you may have an opportunity of protecting the property from tax-sale should you so desire.

The land is assessed in the name of one Albert Jolly for the amount of $6,750.00 for the land and $1,400.00 for buildings. Mr. Jolly is an Old Age Pensioner and resides in Miniota and has the land rented to his son and is the mortgagor on the first mortgage belonging to the deceased. The arrears of taxes amount to approx--imately $2,400.00 and as the land appears to be worth more than the amount of the taxes, the estate has an equity therein, and we recommend that the heirs consider the situation with a view to protecting the estate's equity.

We have been informed that Mr. William McKenzie, Wiarton, Ontario, is the administrator of the estate in Ontario. We have communicated with him regarding the matter but have had no reply.

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149600



This is a formal letter which we are required to send to you by law, and does not call for any reply unless you wish us to take any further steps in the matter on your behalf.

We might say that there is a three month period allowed for redemption, from the date the notice was served upon us. The notice was served on the 3rd of May and it is only within the last week that we have been able to secure information re--garding the interested parties to whom notices have to be sent. Hence the cause of delay. We are asking the Registrar to extend the three month period to four months in order to give the heirs time to consider the matter and make arrangements to redeem should they so desire.

Yours truly,

THE WESTERN TRUST COMPANY,

Per :-

AIG/MF

Secretary.

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149601

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
November 4, 1940.

The Western Trust Co.,
McArthur Bldg.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sirs: Re George Hawes

I have to thank you very much for your letter of 1st November. Am communicating with Mr. Hawes at once.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PHONE 96 916

PRESIDENT
ROBERT JOHNSTON

MANAGING DIRECTOR
C.A. ADAMSON

SECRETARY
A.I. GRIERSON

CABLE ADDRESS: "WESTRUCO"

149602

# The Western Trust Co.

PAID UP CAPITAL $ 1,005,000. RESERVE $ 350,000.

HEAD OFFICE
McARTHUR BUILDING
WINNIPEG, MAN.

BRANCH OFFICES
REGINA, SASK. SASKATOON, SASK. EDMONTON, ALTA.

IN YOUR REPLY
QUOTE No. _____

Winnipeg, Man.
November 7th, 1940.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, P.C.,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto,
Ont.

Dear Sir:-

Re George Hawes

We acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 4th instant and now enclose herewith copy of letter which we have just received from the District Registrar, Neepawa, from which, we regret to note, title has already passed to the Rural Municipality of Miniota, the tax--sale purchaser.

Yours truly,
THE WESTERN TRUST COMPANY,
Per:-
A.I. Grierson
Secretary.

AIG/MF
Encl.

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CANADA

COPY

149603

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

Land Titles Office

Neepawa

4 November, 1940.

The Western Trust Company,
McArthur Bldg.,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Re: Application 14512
NW 8 & S½-17-14-26-W

Dear Sirs:-

We are in receipt of your letter of November 1st with reference to the above application.

I regret that in default of redemption this application was proceeded with and title issued in the name of the Rural Municipality of Miniota on the 19th of September, 1940, being approximately two weeks after the time allowed for redemption.

I imagine if you communicated with the Municipality and if Mr. Hawes wishes to arrange the re-purchase from the Municipality, there would possibly be no great difficulty in doing this providing they have not already disposed of the property.

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) J.A. Shearer,

District Registrar.

JAS/RM

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CANADA

149604

320 Bay St. Toronto,
July 7, 1936.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of July 3rd. You refer to Canada Packers as my Company. As a matter of fact I have never had any connection with it whatever. Have forwarded your letter to Canada Packers Limited.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

Mr. James Grierson,
c/o Mrs. J. S. Hutchison,
13434 St. George's Cres.,
Edmonton, Alta.

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CANADA

149605

THE SENATE
CANADA

Edmonton June 25th 1928

The Librarian

Parliamentary Library

Ottawa.

Dear Sir,

I am returning herewith "The World Crisis by Winston Churchhill- a crtiicism" . I would be obliged if youx would be so good as to send this to the Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, Canadian General Investment Trust, Toronto Ont. I should like hdm to read it.

Yours faithfully,

W.A.Griesbach,

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CANADA

149606

July 3, 1928.

Hon. Senator W. A. Griesbach,
Edmonton, Alta.

My dear Senator:

On Sunday morning, after returning from Hon. Dr. Normand's funeral at Three Rivers, I found "The World Crisis by Winston Churchhill - a criticism", and read it the same day. Have been intending to get this book for some time. It certainly well repaid perusal. I can not believe otherwise than that the critics are, in the main, right. As respects the Battle of Jutland, it looks to me as if Winston got in too deep, and that while his judgments were honest and intelligent, he was on technical ground for which he was not qualified. This also can be said for the criticisms - they seem to me from beginning to end to be fair.

Nevertheless, after weighing both books, even before Churchhill makes reply, it seems to me the great mass of his volume and even of his teaching still remains. The criticisms go to particulars rather than to the essence. However, I will watch for the reply with the greatest interest, and am personally confident that he will admit the justice of much of the attack.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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149607

347 Bay Street,
Toronto, Sept. 24, 1932.

My dear Senator:

I have yours of 19th. At present I have no knowledge at all as to what is likely to be taken up in the first part of the Session. It is, I understand, only the first part of the main Session and not a special Session. Will probably know something more late next week and will advise you.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

Hon. Senator W. A. Griesbach,
Edmonton, Alta.

Senator G's letter
sent to Ottawa

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149608

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
September 14, 1938.

My dear General:

I just returned from the Maritimes and have your letter of 5th. Am taking this up with J. S. McLean, but I know he refers all such recommendations to his Manager at Edmonton. His name, I think, is Dowten.

Have noted what you say about the Alberta situation. The thing is tragic. If it were not so tragic one would see only the amusing and lunatic side of it. Tremendous harm is going to be done chiefly in Alberta but as well throughout the whole Dominion.

Yours very truly,

Hon. Senator W. A. Griesbach,
Edmonton, Alta.

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149609

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
January 13, 1938.

Dear Billy:

There will be one man coming over from the wings to our side, due to the lamented death of Senator Benard. Personally I would like very much if this could be George Jones. I rather think he is entitled anyway, and I suppose it will be mighty hard to get him if he is not the first in line. He was a Cabinet Minister, though, and in charge of a Department, and, further, he has just been about the backbone of the Conservative Party in New Brunswick for twenty-five years, and deserves all the recognition we can give him.

Yours very truly,

Hon. W. A. Griesbach,
Edmonton, Alta.

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149610

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
November 25, 1938.

Hon. W. A. Griesbach,
Edmonton, Alta.

Dear Senator:

Our colleague, Webster, sent me up a copy of your interview in the Montreal Star.

I made a lot of fun of this Australian meeting before the event, and am sending your interview, with selected underlinings, to J. S. McLean et al. I wish I could get a few more copies, and Webster will try to get them for me, because there are others who might still be benefitted.

I am going to speak something along this line at Saint John next Wednesday night.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

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149611

THE SENATE
CANADA

Edmonton, Alberta,
November 30th, 1938.

Rt.Hon. Arthur Meighen,
320 Bay Street,
TORONTO, Ontario.

My dear "Primeer" -

I have your letter of the 25th instant, from which I gather that you approve of what I have been saying about some of our professors.

I have a letter from Jim Macdonnell of Toronto reproaching me almost bitterly for what I have said. I agree that the interview in the Montreal Star did me a disservice and made me sound somewhat like Sam Hughes at his worst. However, I have given another interview on Monday which puts my position clearly with somewhat more dignity.

It is my opinion that about 5% of our professors in universities are rotting the youth of this country by direct and indirect attacks upon the conception of a United Commonwealth. They are doing this under the guise of academic freedom and so far have been allowed to get away with it. In point of fact it is an abuse of academic freedom and I think the other 95% of our professors would, if they could, suppress them.

In any case I have become involved in the discussion and was forced into it inAustralia and in England by the impression created by the professors that Canada would step out of the Commonwealth at the first favorable opportunity.

I have a number of letters from pretty stout fellows, patting me on the back.

And so to the battle!

Yours faithfully,

(W.A.Griesbach)

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149612

THE SENATE
CANADA

Ottawa,
February 21,
1 9 3 9.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C.,
320 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.

My dear Primeer:-

I have your letter of the twentieth instant, enclosing a letter from Mr. John J. Phillimore of Port Dalhousie, Ontario. Mr. Phillimore's head is screwed on properly. I am in entire agreement with him and have the plans and specifications and a flag actually manufactured, which sets out precisely his view, which is my own. I have hesitated, for many reasons, to raise the flag question in the Senate and I have thought it better to sit back and wait until the Commons moves, when I could either appear as a witness with my flag or, if a Bill were required, appear before a Senate Committee. When I see you again I will confer with you as to the wisdom of introducing the flag question in the Senate de novo.

Here is another matter of outstanding importance. You will remember that within the last few years King has laid it down that the Parliament of Canada will decide the question of peace, war or neutrality should Great Britain become involved in a great war. With respect to that, I pointed out that in theory it was sound enough but since Parliament could not meet for twenty-one days the chances

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Ottawa, February 21, 1939.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C.

were one hundred to one that in those twenty-one days immediately following a state of war the Government of Canada would have to embark upon courses which would commit the country either to neutrality or to war and that Parliament could do no more than register the decisions so taken. In Hansard No. 3, of January 16th, 1939, at page 61, Mr. King introduces into his speech a declaration made by Laurier in 1910, which contains the famous statement "If England is at war we are at war and liable to attack". You will see at once that what would remain for the Parliament of Canada to decide would not be the question of peace or war but merely the extent to which Canada would co-operate. Mr. King lays it down that that was Liberal policy in 1910 and as he says "I wish to give it as a statement of the Liberal policy as it is today and as it will continue to be under the present Liberal administration".

This is a statement of tremendous importance and is a reversal of the attitude taken by Mr. King last year and of a statement made by the Governor-General in Montreal last Fall.

It is interesting to note that the Canadian Press carried no reference to Mr. King's statement of the 16th of January. It was commented upon by Le Devoir, of Montreal, the Financial Post of Times, of Toronto, and the Winnipeg Free Press.

The question is why did Mr. King make this statement on January 16th last.

This brings me to Bill No. 16, introduced by Thorson, of Winnipeg. Is King's statement

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Ottawa, February 21, 1939.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C.

intended to be a head off of Thorson's Bill or, on the other hand, is it designed to be a statement which renders Thorson's Bill the more necessary? Undoubtedly, King is up to something. You will do well to give the matter some thought.

I have been told that during the crisis in September last the Papal Delegate here sent a message to King that he was free to go all out in support of France and Britain, the suggestion being that the Church would come down on that side. This suggests that the election of the new Pope is likely to be a pretty important matter and I prophesy to my friends that Mundelein, of Chicago, will be the next Pope or, failing that, that the Pope will not be an Italian, which would be indicative of the attitude of the Church. If the Church does take the attitude which I think it is about to take in due course, the situation in Quebec would undergo a vast change.

I am enclosing, herewith, copies of Hansard of the sixteenth January, read at Page 61; and also copy of Thorson's Bill.

Yours faithfully,

W. A. Griesbach.

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149615

Suite 1607, 320 Bay Street,
Toronto, February 22, 1939.

Hon. W. A. Griesbach,
The Senate,
Ottawa, Ont.

My dear Senator:

I just received your letter of 21st. Do not bother with me about the question of a flag, because I am no judge whatever of anything in the nature of the artistic. I would, myself, let the matter lie quiet at the present time. Personally, I view the subject on its merits very much as you do.

We are going to have this Thorson Bill before the Commons anyway this Session. I may say that a group of the Professor type has prepared a memorandum on this subject which they are circulating very quietly and indeed secretly. The idea is to get the Thorson Bill passed, and all is done on the plea of unity. They have some naive idea that if we assert--and as they seem to think, thereby obtain--the right of neutrality, then when a decision does come, whether "yes" or "no", made as it will be by the Government of Canada, there will be a new unity in our country. To my mind the idea is absurd, and, furthermore, I don't think it is unity that is behind the motive of these people at all. They are for shoving this country out, if by so doing we can avoid any of our responsibilities as a nation either in the Empire or in the world. If we avoid them in their time, they would, I think, be quite satisfied, no matter how ghastly it made the lot of our children. I do not know when I felt such deep resentment as I did when I read their memorandum.

I will read the speech which you were good enough to send me and am sure will find it useful.

Yours sincerely,

AW/E.

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149616

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AND GENERAL MANAGER

J.J. MacLELLAN,
1st VICE-PRESIDENT

J.F. REID,
2nd VICE-PRESIDENT

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WINNIPEG,
CANADA

1st December, 1933

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C., P.C.,
347 Bay Street,
TORONTO, Ontario.

Dear Sir:-

Copy of this Company's annual review of the grain market situation has been forwarded to you under separate cover, which it is trusted you will find of interest.

Yours very truly,

H.L. Griffin

HLG-Q

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149617

December 4, 1933.

Mr. H. L. Griffin,
United Grain Growers Limited,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Mr. Griffin:

Mr. Meighen has asked me to express to you his sincere thanks for your kindness in sending him the annual review of the grain market. He found it very interesting and useful.

Yours very truly,

E. Secretary.

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149618

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609 Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg.
Vancouver, B.C.

June 29th, 1933.

Sen. the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C.,
Parliament Bldgs.,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

re The Canada Shipping Act.

I have never yet acknowledged your very kind letter of the 4th May with reference to the Canada Shipping Act, and wish to take this opportunity of thanking you for taking the time to give me such a full explanation of what had taken place in Ottawa.

I have just lately received from the Chairman of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom a letter of the 18th May with an enclosure concerning "Bill J", which contains a number of most useful and interesting suggestions. I have sent the original of this to the Prime Minister and a copy to the Hon. the Minister of Marine but I thought that you also might like to read it and therefore beg to enclose a copy.

Yours very truly,

MG/R.

Encl.

Martin Griffin

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149619

CHAMBER OF SHIPPING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Telms. "Logboard,Stock,London. 28 St.Mary Axe. London,E.C.3.
Telephone: Avenue 7360.

18th May, 1933.

Reference - C/G.

Dear Mr. Griffin:-

CANADIAN BILL.

I was exceedingly glad to receive your letter though you might not infer this from my slowness in replying. We have all been working under a great deal of pressure at the Chamber of Shipping because of Bills in Parliament and preparations for the World Economic Conference.

We were gratified to see the lines on which your Bill proceeded. So far as a layman can gather our main suggestion is that the Draftsman's modesty followed closely the forms of our old Merchant Shipping Acts which came into force when the U. K. Legislature was legislating in regard to the shipping of the Empire indiscriminately. In recent years as the result of the growth of the principle of self government we have worked on the principle that we should legislate generally only for ships on the U.K. register and we should only deal with ships not on that Register specifically and advisedly and to the extent to which it was felt to be absolutely necessary. The idea is that if each unit of the Empire deals with its own ships, but in doing so bears in mind the common ideal of as close uniformity as possible, we shall get as much of the best of both worlds as possible. Though our attempts in this direction seem to some of our Continental friends paradoxical it is surprising what good results have followed to the general benefit of the Empire.

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Your Bill is of special importance to us all, because it not only deals with Canada and ships trading to Canada but will, we hope, be used as a precedent by other countries desiring to have their own code. We are, therefore, grateful to you for the evidence that you have been thinking imperially, and anything more you can do will give us further gratification.

I enclose copies of -

-- (a) a memorandum approved by the Shipowners' Parliamentary Committee;

-- (b) shorter preliminary note dealing with formation of the Bill;

-- (c) observations by Mr. A. H. Holman, Chairman of the Legal Committee of the Chamber.

The first part of the memorandum and note were handed to Dr. Skelton before he left.

I look back with pleasure to our meeting and hope it will not be long before we see you here again. My chances of coming to Vancouver seem more remote than of going to Heaven.

Yours sincerely,

W. S. McAlister.
President.

ENCLS.

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149621

## SHIPOWNERS' PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

## CANADIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

This Bill is now before the Senate of Canada and has been read a second time and sent to Committee. It is understood that it is the desire of the Government to pass it through all stages at an early date. In an explanatory Memorandum it is pointed out that up to the time of the Statute of Westminster, the legislative autonomy of Canada in Merchant Shipping matters was limited. Canada, together with the other Dominions now having full freedom to legislate on such matters, this Bill is designed to give effect to such freedom.

The draftsman appears to have proceeded along the lines of the production of a Bill based upon (a) the British Merchant Shipping Acts 1894 to 1932, (b) certain other United Kingdom Acts of Parliament, for example, the Maritime Conventions Act 1911 and (c) the existing Canadian Shipping Act. From this combination of existing legislation, the draftsman has produced a Bill which in the main is apparently intended to apply only to ships registered in Canada, but which to a subsidiary and important extent is made applicable to all other ships of whatever registry whilst within the Canadian jurisdiction.

While this, as stated, appears to be the intention of the Bill, it needs as is shown by the detailed notes which follow herein, some clarification to make its detailed application clear. It is highly desirable that the Bill should be right not only in substance but in form as, being the first of its kind since the Statute of Westminster was passed, it will probably be used as a precedent by other Dominions. The aim of the draftsman should be to produce a Bill dealing generally with Canadian registered ships, and taking such additional powers as are appropriate in regard to other ships, whether British or foreign, whilst within Canadian jurisdiction.

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The difficulty that lies in the verbatim reproduction of existing British Acts is due to the fact that these were framed under conditions when the Parliament at Westminster was legislating for all British ships, so that the general sections of such Acts did not, as future Acts must do, distinguish between ships registered in the United Kingdom and in other parts of the Empire. Existing British Acts deal with ships other than "British" (in the widest sense) by particular special sections and not by the general sections and the same applies to existing Regulations made by virtue of the Acts. When the United Kingdom Parliament recognized Dominion status, Dominion ships became for legislative purposes foreign ships and more recent United Kingdom legislation has recognized that fact by limiting itself to ships registered in the United Kingdom so far as General provisions are concerned.

In the present Bill, no doubt unintentionally and due to the difficulty of applying verbatim the existing Acts, it is frequently difficult to determine the extent of application of a particular provision as will be seen from the following detailed notes.

DEFINITIONS AND PART I . (RECORDING). Nothing requiring comment seems to arise upon the definitions with which the Bill opens, nor upon the provisions of Part I.

PART II. REGISTRY. The definition of a "British ship" is in accord with that of the United Kingdom Merchant Shipping Acts. Under the United Kingdom Act of 1894, Section 2, every British ship shall, unless exempted from registry, be registered under that Act. Under Section 19 of the Canadian Bill, every British ship not registered in some other part of His Majesty's Dominion shall, unless exempted from registry, be registered under the Canadian Act. Clause 19 appears to leave to the owner the choice of that part of the Commonwealth in which to register his ship. Clause 19 seems to cover the ground satisfactorily

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insofar as concerns the future position in Canada of British ships registered elsewhere than in Canada. But the point arises as to whether Section 2 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894 does not require amendment by the United Kingdom Parliament. There seems to be no United Kingdom legislation on this point, except such as is contained in the Statute of Westminster, which

(1) Puts an end to the application to Canada of the Colonial Laws Validity Act 1865:

(2) gives the Canadian Parliament power to make laws having extra-territorial operation;

(3) lays down that no law thereafter made by the Parliament of a Dominion shall be void on the ground that it is repugnant to the Law of England or to the provisions of any future or existing Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom or to any further rule or regulation made under any such Act, and

(4) lays down that the powers of the Parliament of a Dominion shall include the power to repeal or amend any such Order, Act, Rule or Regulation insofar as the same is a part of law of the Dominion.

Apart from this over-riding point on Part II. there appears to be no comment to make, inasmuch as the detailed provisions of Part II. are in accord with the corresponding provisions in the British Merchant Shipping Act 1894 and 1906. In the main, the detailed provisions of this part apply to ships registered in Canada only, but as these provisions and the provisions of existing British law appear to be identical, no question appears to arise on any section between Section 21 and Section 104, subject to the undermentioned comment on Sections 58 and 59.

Sections 58 and 59 - References to "insolvency". In English law mere insolvency would not involve transfer of property.

Section 105 lays down the National colours for all ships and boats belonging to any British subject "resident in Canada".

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Query, is a British Company with its registered office in the United Kingdom, but with a place of business in Canada, resident in Canada within the meaning of this Section? This Section ought to be confined to Canadian Registered Ships. It is to be noted, however, that the flying of the Canadian flag is not compulsory.

Section 109 (b). The reference in the third paragraph on page 48 to Section 107 of this Act appears to be a mis-print for 108.

Section 116 ( deck cargo) is the same as Section 85 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894.

PART III. The intention is apparently to limit the application of Part III to (1) British ships registered in Canada, and (2) other British ships going from any place in Canada on any voyage.

Section 127 providing for the carriage of certificated officers by such ships appears to be in accord with existing Canadian law.

Section 129 ( recognition of Commonwealth certificates) appears to be novel, and raises a query as to whether the basis of reciprocity laid down is sufficiently comprehensive. If so, the remainder of this part of the Act, although differing in arrangement and to some extent in effect to the United Kingdom existing law, does not seem to give rise to objection.

Section 130 provides for the United Kingdom Board of Trade Certificate of competency having the same force as similar Certificates granted by the Canadian Authorities.

A question may arise under Section 136 which provides for the carriage of certificated engineers by ships not only registered but also "owned in Canada". The reason for the extension from registration to ownership is not clear.

PART IV. Seamen. It is extraordinarily difficult to

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follow the application of this part of the Act, and the effect of Section 340 extending the foregoing provisions of Part IV relating to shipping and discharge of seamen ( i.e. presumably Sections 166 to 339 inclusive) to ships in the Merchant Service of every foreign country is most obscure. Apart from the provisions of this Section, the general intention appears to be to apply the foregoing Sections to British ships registered in Canada only. But this general principle is not consistently followed; in some cases it is clearly departed from so as to bring in other ships, and in some cases it is not clear whether other ships are brought in or not.

For example:-

A: <u>Application limited to Ships Registered in Canada.</u>

(1) Shipping offices and Shipping Masters, Sections 166/182.

(2) Apprentices to Sea Service, Sections 183/187.

(3) Property of deceased Seamen, Sections 241/249.

(4) Provisions, health and accommodation. Sections 250/253

(5) Provisions as to discipline, Sections 260/277.

(6) Punishment of stowaways, Section 279.

(7) Official Logs, Sections 281/284.

(8) Change of Master, Section 286.

(9) Inquiry into cause of death, Section 289.

B: <u>Application extended.</u>

(1) Engagement of Seamen extended to:

(a) All British ships wherever registered engaging any seamen in Canada. Section 188.

(b) All foreign-going ships entering, in Canada, into agreements with crew, Section 191.

(2) Discharge of seamen extended to:-

(a) All foreign going ships whether registered in Canada or elsewhere discharging seamen in Canada on termination of voyage, Section 206.

(3) Search for deserters, etc. extended to:-

(a) all British ships, Sections 331/339.

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C. APPLICATION LEFT IN DOUBT.

(1) Payment of Wages, Sections 210/216.

(2) Advances and Allotments, Sections 217/221.

(3) Rights of Seamen re Wages, Sections 222/231 ( except Sections 225 and 231, which are expressly made to apply to ships registered in Canada only;)

(4) Mode of recovering Wages, Sections 232/239.

(5) Power of Courts to rescind Contracts, Section 240.

(6) Facilities for complaints, Section 254.

(7) Protection of Seamen from Imposition, Sec. 255/259.

(8) Enticing to Desert, Sections 278/9.

(9) Employment of Children and Young persons, Section 285.

(10) Ships alleged to be Unseaworthy, Section 287 (but not Section 288 on same subject which is limited to ships registered in Canada).

(11) Offences and Penalties, Sections 290/339 except Sections 294, 295,302,314,316,318,319,320,321,326, 331, which are expressly limited to ships registered in Canada and Sections 304 and 305 which are definitely general in application.

The individual Sections 166 to 339 are all, so far as phraseology is concerned and apart from the question of application, in accord with either the existing U.K.law or existing Canadian law, with the following exceptions:-

Section 207 - The extent of the application of this Section is doubtful but if, as appears, it is intended to apply to all British ships , then it is necessary to add after the word "minister" the words "or any form approved by the proper authority in that part of the British Commonwealth in which the ship is registered".

Section 209 - permitting a seaman to claim his discharge in certain circumstances does not appear to be derived from any provision of existing law.

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Section 225 (2) - (payment of two months wages after wreck) follows the exact wording of the United Kingdom Merchant Shipping Act 1925, on which the decision of the House of Lords in the case of the "Celtic" was based. The decision in that case was that a seaman was entitled to two months' wages, although the ship on which he was engaged would but for the wreck, have arrived at its port of final destination the day after the wreck. In effect, the crew of the "Celtic" were in a better position because the vessel had been wrecked, than they would have been if the voyage had been successfully terminated. Other cases in the United Kingdom Courts appear to show that the word "wreck" in this Section would be given a much wider interpretation than intended by the framers of the Convention, and would cover cases, not only of total or constructive total loss, but collision cases where the ship sustained damage necessitating repair. The words "wreck or loss" used in this Section may be compared with the words "loss or foundering" used in Article 2 of the Convention and on which no question of any extension to cases other than total loss cases could arise. The wording of Section 225 (2) of the Bill should be replaced by the actual wording of Article 2 of the Convention.

Section 233. It appears to be necessary to ascertain whether existing Canadian law gives the right of suing for wages in Canadian Courts to any seaman as this Section appears to do.

Section 239 (4) (which empowers the Court to give a sum in the nature of damages to a Master the payment of whose wages is delayed unreasonably) appears to be a provision of existing Canadian law, but goes further than any existing provision of the Merchant Shipping Acts.

Section 285. The definitions of "child" and "young person" in the Canadian Bill accord with the corresponding definitions in the United Kingdom Acts of 1920 and 1925. This Section as a whole is similarly in accord.

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PART V is limited to seamen belonging to British ships registered in Canada except in the case of Section 344 which empowers the Governor in Council to adopt and carry out schemes imposed by any part of the British Commonwealth.

Sections 350 and 351 (medical expenses in case of injury, etc.) appear to be of general application, but so far as phraseology is concerned are in accord with existing Merchant Shipping Act law.

Sections 354 and 355 (payment of wages to seamen left behind) appear to be of general application, but not open to objection.

Section 360 (disposal of fines) from its nature would appear to be intended to apply to Canadian registered ships, but the extent of its actual application is not clear.

Section 365 (assistance to shipwrecked seamen) appears to be of general application.

PART VI. Sick Mariners and Marine Hospitals, deals with domestic matters and calls for no comment.

PART VII, Pilotage, deals with domestic matters, and appears to incorporate existing Canadian law on such matters.

Sections 416 and 417 exempt from the payment of pilotage dues inter alia steamships registered in any part of His Majesty's Dominions engaged in certain voyages.

This lays Canada open to the charge of discrimination and would make it more difficult to maintain equality of treatment for Canadian and other British ships in foreign ports. Where a foreign ship is equally competent to navigate without a pilot, it would seem wise to allow similar exemptions.

Section 425 provides that masters or mates of ships registered in Canada may receive pilotage certificates in certain cases.

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The granting of pilotage certificates in Great Britain to masters and mates is restricted to "British Subjects". The refusal of certificates to fully competent masters and officers of other countries has given rise to trouble. It may be necessary to consider whether the test should not be one of competence rather than nationality.

PART VIII. Safety. Sections 455 and 456 empower the Canadian Authorities to appoint Surveyors and a Board of Surveyors, and the Board is empowered to make Regulations.

Section 456 gives the Governor in Council power to make Regulations such as may be necessary to give effect to the Provisions of the Conventions on Safety of Life at Sea and Load Line. Such Regulations are to conform in all respects to the requirements of these Conventions, and to have statutory force.

Sections 468 to 475 (inclusive) apply toCanadian registered ships, Section 468 provides for inspection of hull, equipment and machinery of Canadian ships, i.e. including passenger and cargo ships.

Under British law there is no annual inspection of a cargo ship apart from the annual survey for load line under the 1932 Act. Overhaul by Lloyds is very strict, and there is an obligation to have vessels surveyed after every accident. It is appreciated that this Section applies only to ships registered in Canada but it is thought that Canada will not be anxious to impose any unnecessary burden on her ships. Sections 476 to 478 apply to Safety Convention ships not registered in Canada, and are adopted from the corresponding provisions in the U.K. Act of 1932, and appear to be satisfactory.

Section 481 forbidding submersion of loadlines is the same as Section 23 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1932.

Sections 482 and 483 apply to ships registered in Canada only.

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Section 484 appears to be of general application, but its application should surely be confined to Canadian registered ships. It lays down that passenger steamers shall carry a copy of Part VIII of the Canadian Act and printed notices of location of life boats, etc.

Sections 487 to 503 deal with Wireless. Section 487 (providing for the carriage of radio telegraph installations by certain ships), being in accord with the corresponding provisions of the U. K. Act of 1932, except with regard to obligations to carry wireless in the coasting trade which do not correspond with those under United Kingdom law ( see M.S. (W.T.) Act 1919, Section 1 (1), 2nd para. and Rules.

Section 498, providing for reciprocity, corresponds with Section 19 of theU. K. Act, and appears satisfactory.

In the intervening Sections, the only matter appearing to require comment is Section 490 (f), which is of general application within the Canadian jurisdiction, and empowers the Canadian Authorities to regulate the use of ships' wireless while in their waters.

Sections 504 to 518 deal with the Load Line Convention, and apply to ships registered in Canada only. Section 505, applying the load line provisions to ships going to places not in Canada or between any places not in Canada does not correspond with United Kingdom law which applies the load line provisions also to vessels in the Coasting Trade subject only to certain exceptions ( see M.S.Act 1932, Sections 40 and 41).

Sections 519 to 523 deal with Load Line ships, not registered in Canada, and follow the wording of the U. K. Act of 1932, and seem to be satisfactory as a basis of reciprocity. Sections 521 to 523 do not appear to be material, so far as

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British owners are concerned. They apply to the ships of countries which have not adopted the Load Line Convention.

Section 524 empowers the Governor to make Regulations relative to timber ships, and seems satisfactory inasmuch as such Regulations must give effect to the corresponding provisions of the Convention. Under the U. K. law, however, there is no limitation as in Section 524, of the application of Timber Deck Cargo Regulations to vessels carrying cargo "out of" the United Kingdom ( see Section 61 of Merchant Shipping Act 1932 and Timber Deck Cargo Regulations attached). Further there is no provision in United Kingdom law corresponding to that in Section 524 (4) requiring a vessel to receive a special certificate of suitability for the carriage of Timber Deck cargo.

Sections 527 to 528 apply only to Canadian registered ships, or to ships the subject of Section 521.

Sections 530 and 531 apply to ships registered in Canada only.

Section 532 (distress signals) appears to be of general application, but satisfactory inasmuch as its purpose is to produce Regulations giving effect to the Safety Convention.

Sections 534 to 540 apply to ships registered in Canada only, EXCEPT apparently Sub-section 5 of Section 539, imposing a penalty for carriage of dangerous goods contrary to regulation, the application of which is not entirely clear.

Sections 541 to 548 (detention in cases of unseaworthiness) Appear to be of general application, but to correspond with existing British law.

Sections 549 to 562 (Inspection Fees, Customs Officers' duties, etc.) appear to give rise to no comment.

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Sections 563 and 564 give the Canadian Authorities power to make Regulations applying to machinery on shipboard and akin to those which are made here under the U. K. Factory Acts. These Sections appear to be of general application, but whether such general power is a term of existing Canadian law is not known, and requires ascertainment. There appears to be no provision for acceptance of certificates issued under the U. K. Factory Acts.

Section 565 is of general application and calls for the marking of packages weighing one ton and upwards and imposes penalties for failure.

Section 568 reads: "The Governor in Council may "direct that this Part or any of the provisions thereof "shall apply to any ship or class of ship registered "elsewhere than in Canada whilst within the territorial "waters of Canada".

The effect and extent of Section 568 is particularly obscure, but is clearly of great importance. Presumably, it refers to the whole of the foregoing provisions of this part of the Act, namely from Section 453 onwards. Its effect on the reciprocal sections needs careful consideration. Indeed, in view of the existence of such reciprocal sections, it must be queried whether a wide general power as given by this Section is desirable or necessary.

Section 580 deals with the provision of equivalents.

Section 580 deals with the provision of equivalents on similar lines to Merchant Shipping Act 1932.

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PART IX. (Wrecks, Salvage and Inquiries) is largely domestic, and generally appears to be based on existing Canadian law. It seems to call for no individual comment.

PART X (Lighthouses XI (Harbours) and XII (Port Wardens) are also domestic matters and call for no comment.

PART XIII. The provisions of Sections 745 to 756 (Collisions and Collision Regulations etc.) appear to accord with existing British and/or Canadian Law. Section 757 imposing a time limit for proceedings in collision cases accords with the Maritime Conventions Act 1911. Section 761 is apparently a provision of existing Canadian law, but the necessity of incorporating it here is not clear, nor is its effect. This Section lays down that carriers by water shall be bound to use due care and diligence in the safe keeping and punctual conveyance of goods, subject to the provisions "herein made". There are no provisions in this Bill on this subject, other than those relative to limitation of liability, and the object of putting in a Section like this is not clear when the main law on the subject is to be found in another Statute, namely the Canadian Water-Carriage of Goods Act. Indeed the presence of this section here in very general words is to be deprecated inasmuch as it may well lead in practice to ambiguity of intent when read side by side with the Water-carriage of Goods Act and its detailed provisions, particularly as it is understood that the Act of 1910 is later in point of time than R.S.c. 186. It is noted that in the course of the debate in the Senate on March 8th 1933 the Right Hon.Arthur Meighan said "Another Act, the Water Carriage of Goods Act, is of such a nature that

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it would be appropriate to embody it here, but inasmuch as there may be reason for the repeal of this Act within a relatively short space of time, it has not been thought fit to make it a part of the present Bill". It is suggested however that advantage should be taken of this admittedly appropriate opportunity to substitute for the existing Act a further part of this Bill bringing into operation the Convention on Bills of Lading (the "Hague Rules") on lines akin to those followed by Great Britain in the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act, 1925. General Empire acceptance and introduction into Law of the Hague Rules is supported by resolutions of the Imperial Conference, and British Commercial and Shipping interests would undoubtedly welcome action by Canada in this regard and by way of this opportunity.

Section 762 (relating to valuables) applies only to personal luggage of passengers.

There appears to be in this Bill no corresponding Section to Section 502 of Merchant Shipping Act 1894, limiting the Shipowners' liability in the case of gold, silver etc. generally, and in the case of fire.

Section 763 (limitation of liability for life claims and damage to property on ship) appears to correspond with Section 503 of the Merchant Shipping Act 1894, and Section 764 (damage to property elsewhere than on ship) with Section I of the Merchant Shipping Act 1900. Sections 765 and 766 (calculation of tonnage for limitation purposes) appear similarly to be in accord with existing U.K. law.

PART XIV. Coasting Trade. These provisions appear to be in accord with existing Canadian law, and to be satisfactory so far as British ships registered elsewhere than in Canada are concerned.

PART XV. Delivery of Goods. These provisions appear generally to follow the provisions of United Kingdom Merchant Shipping Acts, and therefore to be satisfactory.

PART XVI. Legal Proceedings. Nothing in this Part seems to require

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comment.

PART XVII. Supplemental. Sections 808 to 810 (Stevedores and trimmers) do not appear to be open to objection, as being generally in accord with existing law.

Section 811 as a general reciprocity section enables the Governor in Council to exempt British ships registered elsewhere than in Canada from any of the provisions of the Act if satisfied that such ships are complying with substantially the same provisions by reason of the requirements of the law of that part of the Empire in which they are registered. In phraseology this section accords with the United Kingdom existing law.

April 1933.

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SHIPOWNERS' PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

The Executive of the Committee has had the opportunity of considering as far as time would permit the Canadian Merchant Shipping Bill in its original and first amended form and has had before it the statement of Senator Meighan when introducing the Bill.

The Schedules have not been available nor has there been an opportunity of comparing the Bill with existing Canadian and other Dominion Statutes.

Senator Meighan's statement that the Bill is mainly an attempt to reproduce the Provisions of the Merchant Shipping Act and existing Canadian law appears to be borne out by a perusal of the Bill. Admittedly consideration of a Bill of this character is difficult and laborious, and it is recalled that when the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894 was in draft it was believed by the Draftsman to be mainly pure codification. Nevertheless a closer examination of the draft revealed the fact that there were more than 500 changes each more or less substantial.

Most of the difficulties and doubts that arise on a first perusal of the Bill are attributable to the fact that it reproduces more or less literally provisions of the Merchant Act in the form that they necessarily took while the Imperial Parliament was legislating for all British ships wherever they were registered. Since independent Dominion status has been recognized it has it is understood, been the practice of the U.K. Legislature to legislate generally only in regard to vessels registered in the U.K. And in the same way the U.K. has, since the recognition of Dominion status applied its rules and regulations, including those made under more general Statutory provisions, only to ships registered in the U.K. The U.K. under the Merchant Shipping Acts prior to 1894 and under that Act, had power to legislate directly and indirectly

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through rules and regulations in regard to all British ships. If the U.K. wanted to deal with other than British ships it did so only whilst they were in U.K. ports and by special sections in the Acts. It did not deal with them under any general rules and regulations.

Accordingly when the U.K. recognized Dominion status equal freedom from U.K. legislation was accorded to Dominion ships as had previously been accorded to foreign ships. Dominion ships like foreign ships would only be made subject to U.K. laws if and in so far as they were advisedly and specifically subjected to U.K. laws, and the application of such provisions would be confined to the time within which such vessels are within the jurisdiction. The laws which are to be applied to vessels not registered in the U.K. are generally strictly confined and are confined not merely to certain classes of legislation such as safety measures, but strictly confined to specific provisions.

It follows that existing U.K. Acts in so far as they deal with British ships generally have become out of date and as Parliament has not had time to revise these Statutes it is not unnatural that the need for adaptation should have escaped the attention of a Draftsman wishing to keep as close a correspondence as possible to Dominion and U.K. legislation. It is therefore desirable that the drafting of the Canadian Bill should be brought into line with the present day developments on the above lines, that is to say, that the Bill in general should deal with ships registered in Canada, ships registered outside of Canada, whether British or foreign, being dealt with whilst they are within Canadian jurisdiction, by such additional powers as may be required. This would involve a certain amount of recasting, and perhaps this could be done concurrently with a revision of our own Merchant Shipping Acts as regards Dominion ships.

13.4.33

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CANADIAN SHIPPING BILL.

Observations by Mr.A.H. Holman.

Section 3 (61) "Owner as applied to unregistered ships, means the actual owner, and as applied to registered ships, means the registered owner only. For the purposes specified in section ninety it includes beneficial owner, and for the purpose of Part XIII, it shall also include the lessee or charterer of any vessel responsible for the navigation thereof....."

Observation: Is "Charterer" used in the same sense in our Merchant Shipping Acts? It seems wide.

Section 746: "No local rule or bye-law, inconsistent with the collision regulations shall be of any force or effect; but, so far as not inconsistent therewith, any local rule or bye-law shall be of full force within the locality to which it applies. R.S.c.186, s.896.

Observation: To nullify local Regulations seems a pity; to operate the collision rules in certain localities might be impossible.

19.5.33

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149639

OTTAWA, July 7, 1933.

Dear Mr. Griffin: Re Canada Shipping Act

I have yours of 29th and thank you very much for sending me copy of the letter from the Chairman of the Chamber of Shipping. I want to study this carefully and will be writing you later.

Yours very truly,

Mr. Martin Griffin,
Griffin, Montgomery & Smith,
609 Bank of Nova Scotia Bldg.,
Vancouver, B. C.

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SCOTT GRIFFIN

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
1 SIMCOE STREET
TORONTO

November 5, 1932.

PRIVATE

Copy to Ottawa.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Castle Frank Road,
TORONTO.

Dear Senator,

Following our telephone conversation this morning, I enclose a confidential letter I received yesterday from Doctor Connolly, of Andrew, Alberta, in reference to the Postmastership there.

Mr. Fraser, our defeated Conservative Candidate in the last election, has already written, I understand, to Ottawa recommending my son Gilbert's appointment to this position. In any event I have heard from several sources that Mr. Fraser entirely approves of the change being made.

We should, all of us, be very grateful if you could do anything to help Gilbert in this matter.

When the enclosed letter has served your purpose, would you be kind enough to let me have it back? Dr. Connolly, no doubt, regards its contents as very private indeed.

Yours faithfully,

Scott Griffin

G/B.

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Ottawa, November 8, 1932.

Dear Mr. Griffin:

I have your letter of 5th with enclosure. I cannot say that I like very well the tone of Dr. Connolly's letter. He wants the matter "put up to Mr. Meighen in no uncertain words".

I wish you would inform Dr. Connolly that the matter is not up to Mr. Meighen at all. It would seem pretty obvious to anyone, I would think, that Mr. Meighen would hardly be held responsible for appointment of a Postmaster at Andrew, Alberta.

I would like exceedingly, if I could, to help your son secure this appointment, and will speak to the Minister on the subject, but the Minister absolutely must be governed, if it is an appointment within his own sphere and outside the Civil Service Commission, by the recommendation of the candidate in that Constituency and by the express desire (by petition or otherwise) of the people affected, as well, of course, as by the knowledge he can obtain of the applicants.

Dr. Connolly says that the candidate, Mr. Fraser, favours the change, but it would be a little more to the point if he had Mr. Fraser definitely write on this subject to the Postmaster-General. Also if he can secure a petition expressive of what he says is the desire of the people of the district, this would help.

I will do all I possibly can on behalf of your son because of what I know of his family.

Dr. Connolly's letter is returned as requested.

Yours very truly,

Mr. Scott Griffin,
Toronto.

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ESTABLISHED 1873

# The Northwestern Miller

CIRCULATES AROUND THE WORLD

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

May 18, 1931

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
National Building,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:

At the request and with the compliments of our Mr. Bailey of Toronto, we are mailing a copy of May 6 issue of "The Northwestern Miller", page 362 being marked for your attention.

Yours very truly,

THE NORTHWESTERN MILLER

By Thos. L. Griffin

Circulation Manager

TAG:MD

c.l/o

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May 20, 1931.

Mr. Thos. A. Griffin,
c/o The Northwestern Miller,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Mr. Griffin:

I thank you very much indeed for your letter of May 18th, and will be very glad to receive a copy of the May 6th issue of "The Northwestern Miller".

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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October 20, 1927.

Watson Griffin, Esq.,
P. O. Box 390,
Oakville, Ont.

Dear Mr. Griffin:

My wanderings from here to the West and back have delayed receipt of your letter and consequently delayed reply.

It is hardly necessary for me to say that the principles outlined in your letter to Sir George Perley perfectly represented my own opinions on the subject of protection and as to the lines along which the statement of that policy should be made. I did not take any part in the construction of the Party platform at Winnipeg. Was not invited to do so and considered it just as well that I wasn't. Insofar as the tariff plank is concerned, I feel that it is lacking in virility and will tend to make Eastern protectionists generally indifferent as to which Party they support.

Have read with very much interest your most informative articles in the Mail and Empire. Many a time I have sought to impress very similar truths upon our Western audiences. Our future would lie in the West but for the fact that the population there is becoming increasingly non-British in origin.

Kindest regards,

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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Sussex Court,
Sussex Street,
Toronto, March 21, 1931.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,

57 Castle Frank Crescent,

TORONTO.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I am sending you by parcel post a copy of a book of mine entitled "The Gulf of Years". You will see from the enclosed booklet with extracts from reviews that it has been quite favorably noticed by British as well as Canadian reviewers.

I read some time ago with much interest a report of your address on the gold question. Ever since the decline in commodity prices first began I have held the same views regarding the cause of the world wide depression.

Yours faithfully,

Watson Griffin

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March 24, 1931.

Mr. Watson Griffin,
Sussex Court,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Griffin:

I am exceedingly obliged to you for sending me your book "The Gulf of Years". So far as I have been able to get at it I have read everything from yourpen and look forward with very great pleasure indeed to reading this book.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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157 Dunn Avenue,
TORONTO, November 28, 1932.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
57 Castle Frank Crescent,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

You will find enclosed my fourth article on the question of "Railway Consolidation".

You will note that I propose as an alternative of a bankers' trusteeship that Government stock be represented on the Board of the proposed Canadian Interocean Railway Company by the Minister of Railways and Canals and the Minister of Finance.

I may say that my articles were written hurriedly at a time when Parliament was nearing adjournment. I propose to revise them and shall send you copies of the revised articles.

Yours faithfully,

Watson Griffin

WG/CJ.

Enclosure.

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RAILWAY CONSOLIDATION

By Watson Griffin, F. R. G. S.

No. 4

As an alternative to the proposal that the general managers of the chartered banks of Canada should become the trustees of the Government stock in the Canadian Interocean Railway Company, I suggest that the Minister of Railways and Canals and the Minister of Finance should be directors of the Canadian Interocean Railway Company as representatives of the Government stock, and that the other directors should be elected by the private stockholders (formerly Canadian Pacific stockholders).

One of the conditions of amalgamation should be that Mr. E. W. Beatty would be Chairman of the Board of the Interocean Railway Company for at least ten years.

Under the system of permanent amalgamation which I have proposed, the Government railways, freed from all their complicated liabilities, would go into the Canadian Interocean Railway Company on terms of exact equality with the Canadian Pacific Railway. With each payment of Interocean interest to Canadian Pacific bondholders an equal amount would be paid to the Minister of Finance on Government Interocean bonds. Dividends on Government holdings of Interocean preferred and common stock paid to the Minister of Finance would be at the same rate as on the preferred and common stock of the private holders(formerly C. P. R. stockholders). Consequently, if the management of the Interocean Railway system under the direction of Mr. Beatty benefitted the Canadian Pacific bondholders and stockholders, it could not fail to benefit in exactly the same degree the Government Interocean bonds and stocks. So it would be quite safe to allow the private stockholders to elect a majority of the directors, and it might make the Canadian Pacific bondholders and stockholders more ready to exchange their securities for similar securities of the Canadian Interocean Railway Company.

If this plan of organization were adopted it might nevertheless be well to have a Railway Council of Bankers to act not as trustees or stockholders, but simply as an advisory council. Each manager of a branch bank might be asked to make an annual report to the general manager on the railway situation in his locality, and the Railway Council of Bankers might make an annual report to the Minister of Railways and Canals.

The plan of organization proposed in this article would work even more satisfactorily, I think, than my original proposal for a trusteeship of bankers.

It would be far more advantageous to Canada than the maintenance of a crippled Canadian National Railway as a separate

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organization under a self-perpetuating OLIGARCHY OF THREE as proposed by the Duff Commission.

It would be better for Canada than Mr. Beatty's proposal that the Government should lease the Canadian National Railway system to the C. P. R. for ten years, and it would give greater security to Canadian Pacific bondholders and stockholders. It is inconceivable that after a lease for ten years, during which duplicating services would be discontinued and useless mileage scrapped, that the two railway systems could be separated again and made to function as competing organizations without enormous expenditures and an interval of chaos. Consequently Mr. Beatty's proposal to lease the C. N. R. is impracticable unless it is merely a preliminary to complete and permanent amalgamation. Such an unscrambling after ten years would be as injurious to the Canadian Pacific as to the Canadian National, and I cannot believe that Mr. Beatty would propose a temporary lease if he did not believe it would lead to complete and permanent amalgamation.

But if we are to have ultimate amalgamation, why not have it now? Why not make the agreement for the amalgamation of the two railways while we own a distinctly independent system and can join with the Canadian Pacific on terms of equality that would be fair to both the people of Canada and the stockholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company?

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196 Jameson Avenue,
Toronto, Ontario.

July 11, 1939

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
57 Castle Frank Crescent,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

May I ask you to read the enclosed article entitled "Evolution of the Commonwealth of Nations", which appeared in the Toronto Globe and Mail of July 7.

Yours faithfully,

Watson Griffin

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TORONTO GLOBE AND M

July 7, 1939

# Evolution of the Commonwealth of Nations

(By FRED WILLIAMS, Aided by WATSON GRIFFIN.)

The article in this column on June 28 headed "Canada and the Versailles Treaty," has brought several letters of commendation and thanks and only one of hostile criticism; but it also brought me a most informative letter from Mr. Watson Griffin, which seems to prove that this veteran journalist and student of affairs was one of the first to see how the evolution of colonial autonomy must produce a period when an Imperial Council would be necessary. Mr. Griffin writes to me:

"From the time of Confederation there was always a strong feeling that Canada could not permanently be a dependency of England, but should have equal status as a kingdom. The objection was that this would mean separate action on foreign affairs that would cause complications and lead to a break up of the Empire. The only solution offered was Imperial Parliamentary Federation, which had a number of advocates in Canada and the United Kingdom.

"The Empire Review of May, 1902, published an article of mine entitled 'An Imperial Alliance,' in which I proposed the system of Empire co-operation which now exists and is known as 'The British Commonwealth of Nations.' The system of British Empire organization proposed in that article was in brief as follows:

**Equality in the Empire.**

"The Parliaments of all the self-governing countries of the British Empire must be regarded as independent and equal. An Imperial Council should be established, including the Premiers of all the equal nations of the British Empire. This Britannic Council of Premiers would not be a government. It would not have administrative powers. It would be organized solely for the purpose of securing the permanent co-operation of the various Governments of the Empire. Each Government would be kept constantly informed by cable or by telephone conversations regarding any developments in external affairs. Each Premier would consult the members of his own Cabinet before taking definite action, and any decision made would be as fully subject to the approval of the Parliament of each Dominion as to the approval of the British Parliament. The Council of Premiers would not have power to dictate either to the Government of the United Kingdom or the Governments of the Dominions. Its function would be to secure harmonious co-operation between the equal nations of the Empire in peace and in war.

**Endorsed by Leaders.**

"I sent a copy of the Empire Review containing my article to Mr. Robert Borden, then Leader of the Conservative Opposition. He wrote me expressing great interest in my proposals.

"I received appreciative letters also from some of the advocates of Imperial Parliamentary Federation in both England and Canada. Among others who wrote me was Sir Howard Vincent, M.P., one of the most active and influential advocates of Imperial Parliamentary Fed[illegible]

"When I [illegible] England in 1905 [illegible] was invited to meet a little group of well-known Imperialists to discuss my proposals for an Imperial alliance of equal British nations with a Britannic Council of Pre[illegible]ers as a substitute for Imperial Parliamentary Federation. They did not at that time arrive at any positive conclusion, but appeared to be favorably impressed.

"When the Chambers of Commerce of the Empire met in convention at Montreal in August, 1903, George E. Drummond, then president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and afterward president of the Montreal Board of Trade, in the course of an address outlined my proposals. My suggestions, as stated by Mr. Drummond, were greeted with cheers.

"In an informal address at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, Oct. 2, 1905, Sir Frederick Pollack, referring to a proposal of his own for an Imperial Council, said, as reported by the Toronto World, that his proposals were much on the lines of those made by Watson Griffin in 1902, but did not go so far. The Toronto World, outlining the two proposals, said: 'While the adoption of Mr. Griffin's plan would make the Dominions full-fledged nations within the Empire, Sir Frederick Pollack's system would perpetuate the colonial status.'

"The Ottawa Journal of May 28, 1917, said: 'The proposal of Premier Lloyd George to establish an Imperial Council, including the Premiers of all the self-governing Dominions, recalls to mind a remarkable article which was contributed to the Empire Review in May, 1902, by Mr. Watson Griffin. The present proposal of Mr. Lloyd George bears a striking resemblance to the plan which was proposed by Mr. Griffin.'

"The Hamilton Spectator of June 7, 1917, said: 'Among all the suggestions that have been made in the direction of Imperial Federation, Mr. Watson Griffin's appears to have stood the test of time, doubtless because most in harmony with the genius of British evolution. His plan meets the demand for greater coherence and co-operation throughout the Empire, without in the least infringing upon local autonomy.'"

**Now the Harvest Has Come.**

Nearly two generations have elapsed; but the Imperial Alliance foreshadowed by Watson Griffin in 1902, a united Empire with the Crown as its bond, has come: The calling of the Dominions to Empire councils in 1917, the addition of the Dominions as nations of the world, involved in their signature of the Versailles Treaty, the subsequent Imperial Conferences, followed by the Statute of Westminster, with the crowning climax this year of the visit to the Dominion of the King of Canada. And so have come to be the truths set out by Mr. Griffin in an Empire hymn, to the tune of "God Save the King," of which I quote two verses:

God save our Empire grand;
May it united stand
While time endures.
Give us prosperity, wisdom and purity;
In all our lands and seas
May freedom reign.

At Britain's bugle call
Into her ranks will fall
Men of all climes,
Ready to fight for her, ready to die for her,
Hands clasped a[illegible]ound the world,
One flag unfurl[illegible]d!

The latter ve[illegible]se a prediction of what happened [illegible]n 1914, and of what will happen a[illegible]ain should the bugle call sound.

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149652

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
July 17, 1939.

Mr. Watson Griffin,
196 Jameson Ave.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Griffin:

I duly received and have carefully read the Toronto Globe and Mail contribution of July 7th.

With the various countries of the Empire in the same, or approximately the same, relationship to the Motherland in point of public opinion and practical sympathy as they were in at the time you made the suggestion of an Empire Council, it would be quite possible to establish such a Council with advantageous results. The truth is, though, that certain other portions of the Empire, and Canada as well, have drifted steadily out of sympathy with any form of Empire co-operation. This drift in Canada has been continuous and inexorable under the leadership of Mr. King. I have expressed myself on the subject many times, and my words are on record in the Senate Debates.

Our present position in the face of European and far-Eastern developments is to my mind humiliating and disgraceful. We are as good as defenceless, if the power of the democracies in Europe is struck down. And that sentence applies not only to Canada but to her great neighbour as well. When that power falls, Germany and her satellites will have to be immediately conceded at least the Atlantic islands overlooking this Continent, which means that the United States and the whole Continent must enter another war that very moment. One would think the wiser, saner course, as well as infinitely the more honourable course, would be for us to be ready to enter effectively with our kinsmen, friends, and lifelong protectors, rather than after that formidable fortification has fallen. The truth is we are in no position to be of much help in any way.

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 Toronto, July 17, 1939.

Mr. Watson Griffin,
Toronto, Ont.

Our Government is kept advised daily, if not hourly, of all important steps being taken overseas, and of all commitments intended or in contemplation, but I venture to say this country has refrained from making any comment whatever, favourable or unfavourable, on all submissions to our Department of External Affairs. The influence under which our policy has taken on this colour is only too obvious.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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149654

196 Jameson Avenue,
Toronto, July 19, 1939.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
57 Castle Frank Crescent,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

I thank you for your letter. I agree with all you say about the dangers of Canadian isolation. I wish I were rich enough to finance a great campaign to arouse the Canadian people and spur the Government at Ottawa to action. I wish that it were possible for you, with your great oratorical eloquence, to go through Canada from ocean to ocean and appeal to the people. The present apathetic attitude of Canadians in general is not due to lack of loyalty but to lack of appreciation of the necessity for immediate action.

The Canadian government has been influenced by the fact that while little groups of isolationists, including several professors of Toronto University and McGill, have been active in advocating neutrality there has been no general expression of sentiment in favor of real co-operation in Empire defence.

It is only fair to note that two years ago, perhaps not more than a year and a half ago, public opinion in the British Isles was almost as apathetic as it is now in Canada. The British people are much nearer to the aggressive nations than Canadians are. It was the fear that enemy bombs might at any moment be destroying their homes and mutilating their families that roused the British people to activity during the past year and a half. A few years ago British University students were passing resolutions to the effect that they would never fight under any circumstances, and the general sentiment of the country was in favor of disarmament. Faced with real danger all such nonsense has ceased in the United Kingdom.

At the beginning of the South African war there was nothing to indicate that the people of Canada favored any Canadian participation. I was at that time acting as chief editor of the Montreal Daily Star and the Family Herald and Weekly Star. The proprietor of those newspapers, Hugh Graham (afterward Lord Atholstan) consulted me regarding the advisability of arousing public sentiment in favor of sending a Canadian contingent to South Africa, and it was decided to send telegrams to a great number of people representing every class of Canadian citizens asking their opinions and requesting that they telegraph replies at the expense of the Montreal Star. The replies filled many pages of the Montreal Star, and were so unanimously in favor of Canadian action that Sir Wilfred Laurier and his cabinet were astonished. The sending of a Canadian contingent to South Africa resulted, and Hugh Graham insured the lives of those who enlisted. Hugh Graham deserved the titles that he afterward received.

At the time of the change in the monarchy which brought King George Vl, and Queen Elizabeth to the throne the system of

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Empire co-operation by consultation through the Premiers worked quite smoothly. It was really remarkable that such a change affecting a vast Empire including a number of self-governing nations should take place without the slightest friction or disturbance.

I think the present situation is that the British Prime Minister, while keeping the Dominion Premiers informed about every move in foreign affairs, is afraid to ask them for help, and they are afraid to offer any advice lest by doing so they may commit themselves in advance to action later on.

The fact remains that we have established a system of consultation through the Premiers of the Empire which has so far worked without friction, and when public opinion spurs the Governments of the Dominions to action the Britannic Council of Premiers will probably ensure practical co-operation more effectively than would be possible under any other system.

If Canada would lead the way Australia, New Zealand and South Africa would almost cetainly join in a show of strength that might turn the scale in favor of peace instead of war.

Yours faithfully,

Watson Griffin

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149656

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
July 21, 1939.

Mr. Watson Griffin,
196 Jameson Ave.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Griffin:

I appreciate your letter of July 18th.

I don't think there is really any such thing now as a Council of Premiers. There is merely a system of intimate communication of information as to contemplated actions and actions taken on the part of the Imperial authorities. I am absolutely certain there is nothing that can be dignified by the name of "co-operation", and this solely on account of the attitude of the Dominions, and particularly of Canada.

I think the "Telegram" and the "Globe and Mail" are doing most excellent work. This morning I wrote the "Globe and Mail" to commend highly their editorial page. The article especially on the recent U. S. neutrality decision is splendid. The U. S., shielded from aggression not only by distance but more importantly by the strength of the European democracies, has altered by legislation the rights in international law of belligerents, in such a way as to sterilize in large degree the special strength of the democracies.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

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149657

196 Jameson Avenue,
Toronto, July 22, 1939.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

Replying to your letter of July 21, I think it would be correct to say that the machinery for consultation through the premiers actually exists, but the Dominion Premiers are not exercising their function as they should do.

While the Dominions are doing nothing helpful the British Government cannot be expected to directly ask for their advice before taking action, but by keeping them informed about every proposed move the British Government is constantly recognizing the right of the Dominions to be consulted, and giving their premiers every opportunity to offer advice.

I think our Government should have advised against an alliance with Russia. Already ex-President Hoover has referred to the proposed British alliance with Communists as a reason why the United States should remain neutral, and it is certain to influence the attitude of a large number of Americans. The present intense hostility of the Japanese toward the British has developed since the British Government began negotiations for an alliance with the Russians, whom the Japanese have long regarded as their enemies. There are other causes, but they apply as much to the Americans as to the British, yet the Japanese are showing no such intense hostility toward the Americans. A Russian alliance may lead to war with Japan and an invasion of the Pacific coast of Canada. It may be said that the United States will protect Canada. Many Liberals would rather see Canada a protectorate of the United States than an equal partner in the British Empire.

There is intense hostility to Russian Communism in the Province of Quebec, and it will be much more difficult to secure French-Canadian support for active co-operation with the British in war time as a result of the negotiations with Russia.

If such an alliance is brought about the Russians are certain to use it to promote Communism, and if at any time they think the cause of Communism can be furthered better by an alliance with Germany and Italy they will not hesitate to desert the British at a critical moment. The Russians were very active in Spain for a while, but after getting over five hundred million dollars of Spanish gold ceased their activities in Spain. Is it any wonder that the small nations around the Baltic object to being included in a Russian alliance!

Yours faithfully,

Watson Griffin

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149658

320 Bay Street, Toronto
July 24, 1939.

Mr. Watson Griffin,
196 Jameson Avenue,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Griffin:

It is true that there is "machinery for consultation", in the sense that all communications of essential facts, contemplated action and actions are transmitted to the Premiers, but there is no such thing as a "Council of Premiers."

I hardly think I could agree with you as respects Canada taking exception to Great Britain making an alliance with Russia. No one could be more anti-Communist than I am, or no one could more infinitely despise the whole record of Russian Communism.

I feel, though, that Communism is pretty well a thing of the past in Russia. Stalinism has ousted Trotskyism. Stalinism, it is true, is just a brand of Hitlerism and far from anything to be admired.

The situation in Europe and in Asia is, in my judgment, critical and dark in the extreme. In Great Britain, even the most bitter enemies of Russian Communism are favourable to an alliance. I presume you have read Churchill's last book "Step by Step". The whole book is impressive and on this subject it is particularly useful.

Certainly Japan is trying to avoid adding the United States to her foes. They know definitely that in any conflict against the Fascist axes, including herself, Britain will be against them. They feel, they can afford to defy Britain in the Orient in view of the European situation. They could not afford to defy the United States as well.

There would, of course, be opposition in the United States and in Canada to a Russian alliance, but in both countries, and particularly in the United States, there would also be a tremendous section of the population bitterly critical if such an alliance were

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Mr. Watson Griffin,
Toronto, Ont.

not negotiated.

On the whole, I think the judgment of Neville Chamberlain and his advisers is likely to be wiser than ours.

I am not disposed to pay much attention to ex-President Hoover. His utterances on the international situation are about as bovine as could be heard in darkest Chicago.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

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196 Jameson Avenue,
Toronto, July 25, 1939.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

A Britannic Council of Premiers functioning as I visioned it many years ago has not been completely realized, but I think the basis of it has been established, and the British Government by constantly informing the Dominion Premiers regarding foreign affairs is keeping the machinery for consultation oiled, and recognizing the right of the Dominions to make suggestions. The Dominions have no such confidential relationship with the United States or any other foreign country. During the great war the Dominion Premiers were actually called into council by Lloyd George, and I think it is certain that if war is declared in the near future they will be called into council again.

The greater part of the British constitution did not come about by formal agreement, but was gradually evolved as the result of practice and precedent. I believe that the British Commonwealth of Nations could co-operate most effectively in peace and in war through a Britannic Council of Premiers.

The geographical position of Canada is such and its natural resources and possibilities are so great that if we could not look to either the United Kingdom or the United States for protection a large army, a great air force and a big navy as well as an enormous expenditure for fortifications would be absolutely essential for the maintenance of Canadian independence.

Our politicians of both political parties have boasted that we are the world's fifth trading nation. Our whole overseas trade would be at the mercy of pirates if it were not protected by the British navy. It may be said that there are no pirates now, but there would be if the British and American navies ceased to exist.

The little group of Canadian isolationists say: "If the United States can get along without a British alliance why cannot we do the same?" But the United States has a great navy, a big air force and quite a large army. Canada has a larger area than the United States; it is considerably nearer to Europe than the United States, and the shortest route for air planes around the world is over our Arctic Islands. It is thus more vulnerable than the United States, and the fact that our population is smaller than that of the United States adds to the danger of invasion. It would be much easier for Germany or Japan to take possession of a vast unsettled country than a populous one. We would actually need a greater air force, navy and army than the United States if the aggressive nations realized that Canada stood alone.

A great German air force flying over the North Sea and the North Atlantic to some point close to Hudson Strait could swoop down through Quebec Province and destroy Montreal and Quebec City in a few

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hours.

The isolationists say the United States will protect us, but if we depend upon the Americans Canada will become a mere protectorate of the United States and in the end it will cost us more than it will to co-operate fully with the British Commonwealth of Nations on a basis of equality. It is not the nature of Americans to give something for nothing.

Yours faithfully,

Watson Griffin

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149662

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
July 27, 1939.

Mr. Watson Griffin,
196 Jameson Ave.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Griffin:

The first paragraph of your letter needs no further reference.

With the remainder of the letter I am in complete agreement--indeed, I go further. I believe the security of this Continent depends absolutely upon the maintenance and survival of the European democracies--Great Britain and France. The destruction of these democracies means the immediate occupation by the conquerors at least of the British Atlantic Islands, if not of Newfoundland. Under those conditions I have no confidence at all that the freedom of this Continent can be successfully defended. Certainly it means that on the very morrow of the collapse the United States must take on the victors alone. They cannot wait an hour.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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196 Jameson Avenue,
Toronto, Ontario.

December 15, 1939.

Right Hon. Mackenzie King,
Prime Minister of Canada,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. King,

The Russian invasion of Finland may mean more to Canada than to any other country outside of Scandinavia. I understand that the distance from Petsamo in Finland to Reykjavik in Iceland is 1,450 miles and that the distance from Reykjavik to Chimo, Ungava Bay is 1,570 miles. These distances could quickly be covered by war planes and it would be easy for a great fleet of war planes from Russia to take possession of the entrance to Hudson Bay and Canada's Arctic Islands.

I think it is most important that a great airport should be quickly established at Chimo or some other point near the mouth of Hudson Strait and another one in one of Canada's Arctic Islands as nearly as possible in direct line with Iceland. There should be subsidiary airports at Saulte Ste Marie, Moosonee, Port Churchill and probably at some point on Hudson Bay nearly opposite Port Churchill. I have made approximate estimates of the air distances from Moosonee and Saulte Ste Marie to Chimo. I think that by air Moosonee is less than 750 miles from Chimo and that Saulte Ste Marie is about 380 miles from Moosonee. From Saulte Ste Marie to Chimo by way of Moosonee air distances would be approximately 1,100 miles. Probably if my estimate of distances were submitted to the Surveyor General he would not find them strictly accurate but they would not be far astray.

I think that Saulte Ste Marie, Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal and Quebec are all nearer to Chimo than to St. John's, Newfoundland. The distance from Montreal to Chimo is almost the same as from Montreal to St. John's while Quebec is still nearer to Chimo. I estimate that the distance from Chimo to Glasgow, Scotland is slightly less than from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Southampton. While the Surveyor General would probably alter these figures somewhat I do not think the changes would make any radical difference.

Thus a great airport at Chimo or some other point near the mouth of Hudson Strait might eventually be found a convenient point for the starting of Canadian airplanes to Europe under certain conditions that may develop.

Stalin has been posing as an apostle of peace for several years. He has directly or indirectly instructed all his many paid agents in Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom to represent Russia's mission as one of peace and good will. Evidently he wished the world to believe this. Consequently the fact that he sacrificed completely the reputation that he had so carefully built up is proof that he had something bigger in mind than the addition to vast Russia of the little area of Finland. He wants Finland as a starting point for outside aggression.

Sometime before the present war troubles began Stalin sent

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two scouting airplane expeditions over the Arctic Islands of Canada to the Pacific Ocean. One of them returned safely to Russia; the other one was lost and has never been heard of since. Stalin knows exactly how long it took that expedition that returned safely to go and return. No doubt his surveyors have exactly measured for him the distances from Petsamo to Iceland and from Iceland to Canada. Imagine what it would be worth to Russia to secure possession of the Canadian Arctic Islands, giving Russia control of the shortest route around the world.

I am sending copies of this letter to Right Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Right Hon. Raoul Dandurand, Right Hon. Arthur Meighen and Hon. Dr. Manion. I am suggesting to them that of course there should be no publicity regarding any plans for the creation of an airport in the far north but the Conservative leaders should co-operate with the Liberal Government in order to protect Canada from invasion at the north.

Yours faithfully,

Watson Griffin

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196 Jameson Avenue,
Toronto, Ontario.

December 16, 1939.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
57 Castle Frank Crescent,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

I enclose a copy of a letter which I have sent to Right Hon. Mackenzie King suggesting that a great airport should be immediately established at some point near the mouth of Hudson Strait.

Of course, no publicity should be given to any plans or proposals for the construction of a Canadian airport in the far north but I think the Conservative leaders should privately urge the government to undertake this plan for the protection of Canada at the earliest possible time.

Yours faithfully,

Watson Griffin

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149666

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
December 19, 1939.

Mr. Watson Griffin,
196 Jameson Ave.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Griffin:

I have your letter of 16th, and thank you very much for sending me the copy of letter you have written Mr. King.

I do not know any more than I see in the papers about this co-operative training scheme and the airports which will be established thereunder. What I do know is that this should all have been done about two years ago, and that King repulsed the approaches of the British Government. This to my mind was the most culpable disservice any statesman has ever done this country.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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RIDLEY COLLEGE

PRINCIPAL - UPPER SCHOOL
H.C.GRIFFITH, M. A.

ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

January 12th, 1928.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
TORONTO,
Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

I want to thank you, very sincerely, for the copy of your address which reached me sometime ago, and I may say that I enjoyed it so much that I read it to my senior boys shortly after you delivered it.

With many thanks,

Yours sincerely,

H. C. Griffith.

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149668

C/R

Edmonton June 25th 1928

The Librarian

Parliamentary Library

Ottawa.

Dear Sir,

I am returning herewith "The World Crisis by Winston Churchhill- a criticism" . I would be obliged if youx would be so good as to send this to the Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, Canadian General Investment Trust, Toronto Ont. I should like hdm to read it.

Yours faithfully,

W.A.Griesbach

Ahn

This book will put you on your guard in reading Churchill. He is always right and other people invariably wrong. His issuance of executive orders when at the Admiralty was wholly bad. The whole system of command is thereby destroyed and responsibility for far reaching consequences so difficult to place as to be wholly lost. This is the sort of thing Sam Hughes did. Civilian ministers should out line political policy and military policy in relation thereto but should keep very clear of giving executive orders to the armed forces. Soldiers and sailors are usually inarticulate and the brainy politician is too much for them in debate. Much military advice may be given by competent soldiers and sailors but only such advice as is given by responsible(in the constitutional sense) officer should be accepted and acted upon. If responsible advisors are not competent - get rid of them.

A.M.

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29th December 1920

149669

SINGLETON MANOR,
GREAT CHART,
ASHFORD, KENT.

Dear Mr Meighen

I hope the news in yesterdays Times that you might become Canadian Minister of Finance is true. I feel sure that you would be compelled to return to public life in spite of your private interests not being in that direction.

I see Mr Howard Ferguson has been telling

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the people of the Country to which he is accredited how to suck eggs. What would be said in Canada of any official Englishman similarly expressing himself. I remember you expressing doubt to me as to whether Mr Larkins training and equipment were adequate for a High Commissioner, which proved to be the case - it was not.

Apparently the very simple diet of oatmeal porridge is indicated for the Canadian people for a few years. It may not hurt them.

With kindest regards and remembrances

Yours Sincerely

Wilfrid Laurier

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THE FINANCIAL TIMES, MONTREAL, FEB

# Arthur Meighen Joins Campaign For Rehabilitation Silver Values

Canadian interest in the campaign for the modification of the gold standard and the rehabilitation of silver values has been increased by the address before the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce this week of Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, former prime minister, in which he advocated the reduction of the world's 33 per cent. gold base standard as a sound international policy of preventing future economic depressions.

Mr. Meighen placed responsibility for leadership in such action on the United States, which, he said, undoubtedly was today the industrial leader of the world. "One country could not act alone in this way," he said. "All of the nations of the world would have to move concertedly."

The world's 33 per cent. gold standard could be substantially reduced. It will have to be reduced unless more gold is produced, the speaker believed.

In conjunction with such action, Mr. Meighen advised the more common use of silver. He said that we should remember that silver not only is a commodity, but a medium of exchange, and is commonly used by 600,000,000 people. The use of silver would contribute to the stabilit of the economic world. "Letting the price of silver drop the way we have has done great harm to the buying power of the Orient. Rational steps must be taken to obtain a reasonable ratio of silver to gold."

The calling of more silver into circulation woud enable the world's currency to increase, he said.

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January 8, 1931.

W. L. Griffith, Esq.,
Singleton Manor,
Great Chart,
Ashford, Kent.

Dear Mr. Griffith:

It was indeed a pleasure for me to hear from you in your letter of 29th December, which just came in this morning.

First of all I have no expectation of being asked by the present Prime Minister to take a position in his Cabinet. Frankly, I may say that I feel he is quite determined that I shall not be there, but, of course, I don't know and am not bothering to find out.

You are absolutely right in your comments on the other gentleman and the speech he made here in Toronto. It is all a matter of amazement to me. Possibly this flabby cycle will some day pass away, but public men get off nowadays with atrocities which in other times would have meant their immediate extinction.

I sincerely hope your health is good and that you are enjoying retirement in the Old Land.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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149673

574 Jubilee Ave Winnipeg Man.
Jan. 12th 1932.

The Right Honorable Arthur Meighen.
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I am taking the liberty of writing to ask you, if you could in any way assist me in securing a position, which I might fill.

I have been in Saskatchewan during the past twenty-eight months, and only returned to Winnipeg Dec. 24th. As conditions in the west are not good, I severed my connections, and find it very difficult, in fact, next to impossible to secure employment here. Consequently I would be prepared to go elsewhere, in almost any capacity.

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Since disposing of my Optometric practice in 1926, I have devoted the most of my time to the sale of securities and some insurance. I am quite familiar with Stocks and Bonds, and have also had considerable office experience.

I can assure you, that if you could assist me to secure a worth while position, I will endeavor to fill it to the best of my ability, and I shall be greatly indebted to you.

Wishing to thank you for your consideration in the past, I am.

Yours very truly

Chas. F. Grobb.

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149675

January 20, 1932.

Mr. Charles A. Grobb,
574 Jubilee Ave.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Mr. Grobb:

I have your letter of 12th. Am afraid at this distance it would be very hard for me to do anything that would be of real value to you. The number of applications right around one are great, and after thinking the matter over carefully, I really cannot figure where I could assist. However, if an opportunity comes, I will certainly try.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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Return

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LAW OFFICES

Grossman, Holland & Co.

Vancouver, B.C. October 24th.,1933.

MAX M. GROSSMAN
JOHN D. SWANSON

R. ROWE HOLLAND
G. STANLEY MILLER

The Rt.Honourable Arthur Meighen P.C.,
Canadian General Securities,
Bay Street,Toronto,Ont.

Dear Mr.Meighen:-

Mr.H.B.Thomson has forwarded to me your letter of October 17th and his reply of Oct.23rd.

I believe that the official of the Imperial Oil Co.in making his report could not have had the full facts in front of him,and for this reason I propose outlining to you now the complete picture as I see it.

When Mr.Fee first went to Toronto and met Mr.Harrison Smith the only model he had was one which had been rejected by the National Research Laboratories at Ottawa,and which did not clearly set out the principle upon which the device was based.At that time he met Mr.McNeil. I understand Mr.McNeil is a director of the Imperial Co. At Mr.McNeil's suggestion Mr.Fee proceeded to the offices of Gilbert & Barker at Springfield,Mass. As I understand from Mr.Fee, the model he had at that time was not such as could be used for the purpose of testing,and after a discussion with the officials of Gilbert & Barker,and at their suggestion,Fee proceeded to Boston where he made contact with a model manufacturing plant. I understand that at his last interview with the officials of Gilbert & Barker,and with Mr.McNeil, it was arranged that when a proper model had been made and had been finally passed by the National Research Laboratories Fee should again go to Springfield to submit this model. Unfortunately,however,after the National Research Laboratories had finally completed their tests and passed the device, Fee was called back to Vancouver,and therefore,neither the officials of the Imperial Co nor of Gilbert & Barker have seen the present device.

I think it will be admitted because of the cost and ease of operation the bowl pump is by far the best pump to be used. There have been two difficulties in connection with this pump,the first being the question of temperature control,and the second the difficulty in accurately arriving at the true level of the gasoline in the bowl. This is due to what I understand is called the miniscus. In other words,

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due to the angle of the human eye compared to the level of the gasoline in the bowl,and due also to the attraction of the gasoline to the glass of the bowl it is difficult to quickly and accurately determine the level.

Dealing with the last point first,as mentioned to you when you were in Vancouver Mr.Fee has now designed a simple addition to his device which will overcome this difficulty and definitely fix the level of the gasoline no matter what the angle between the human eye and the level of the gasoline,and overcoming the bead created by the attraction between the gasoline and the glass bowl.

Dealing with the first point,the Imperial Co must keep in mind that while the device they saw was a very crude model,and which was rejected by the National research Laboratories for this reason,that since that time Mr.Fee has submitted a proper working model which has been passed by the National Research Laboratories,this being the model which was installed and working while you were in Vancouver. I am satisfied that if the Imperial Co were to make a proper examination of this model,they would agree with the certificate of the National Research Laboratories that the device actually overcomes the difficulties it purports to overcome. In other words we have no fear of the result if the device is given a proper test. From my knowledge of the difference between the original model and the present,I can easily understand how adverse reports could be made based only on the original model.

Again,if officials of the Imperial Co have had access to the records of the National Research Laboratories they might have come to the conclusion that,while the device does what we represent,that nevertheless the cost of manufacturing might be excessive. The answer is that the commercial model will be considerably simplified and can be manufactured at a very reasonable price.

Having in mind,then,that the device itself is right, the serious question arises as to whether or not the oil companies should use it,and in discussing this question I will deal especially with the Imperial Co. The first point to be considered is,according to my information,that the Imperial Co have approximately $6,000,000 invested in bowl pumps. If these figures are not correct at least it will be admitted that they have a very large investment in these pumps. The bowl pump has not been satisfactory,and for this reason there has been a tendency towards the meter pump,which is very expensive,requires entirely new equipment,and at best is not a satisfactory machine.

The Imperial Co know the variations due to temperature. In tests conducted under my supervision,and when I was present it was demonstrated that the temperature of the gasoline

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within the bowl was from ten to fifteen degrees warmer than the air outside the bowl,and that this made a serious difference to the true gallonage. Up to a few days ago it seemed to me that the loss to the public was due only to the rise in temperature above 60° but we have now found that the situation is just as serious,if not more so,on the temperature being below 60°. This is demonstrated by an examination of the bowl;when 10 gals are poured in it will be found that due to the temperature being below 60° the level of the gasoline will soon settle slightly below the 10 gal mark. This is not visible to the ordinary eye of the person standing on the ground. If a man buys his full 10 gals then he is losing the deficiency of the gasoline below the 10 gal line,but averaged over the whole 10 gals. I understand, however,that the average gasoline purchased is from 3 to 5 gallons. As this is drawn off from the top of the bowl,the result is that the whole deficiency being at the top or tenth gallon is absorbed first,and therefore the whole of the deficiency can be only averaged over the 3 or 5 gals,as the case may be. The result is that the deficiency at even ordinarily cool temperatures runs as high as 10% and more.

It will be admitted that the oil companies allow a compensation for temperature in that they buy the gasoline or take it into stock averaged at 60°. When the oil companies take stock,as they necessarily must do from time to time they must literally do so witha measuring device and a thermometer. When the oil company sells to the pump station there is no method of compensation for temperature, but as I understand it,the oil companies do endeavour to make some arbitrary adjustment. Mr.Fee tells me that one of the Imperial Oil officials gave him the figure of ½¢ per gal or $2,500,000 per year actual loss to the Imperial Co due to these adjustments. The public have no way of getting these adjustments. The whole method of vending gasoline is far from accurate,but the introduction of our device will not only make the vending of gasoline an accurate matter,but will effect a tremendous saving to the oil companies themselves in connection with the loss due to adjustments and other expenses of making the necessary adjustments,time involved,accounting costs and other matters. This is actually apart from the rather serious position of the Imperial,in that through the use of our device they will be able to fully salvage and make use of their present $6,000,000 worth of equipment,and will not be forced into the tremenduous expense of equipping with meter pumps, or any other idea. In addition to this,and to my mind the most important feature from the point of view of an oil company itself is the preferential advantage of an advertising campaign,and the lowering of sales resistance. It is common knowledge that the average purchaser of gasoline believes not only that the price of gasoline is too high,but that he

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does not receive full value for the advertised price. The oil company which could assure the public of true gallonage would be in a much superior position to the other vendors of gasoline. The Richfield Oil Co of California in their radio advertising feature the slogan "one more mile per gallon". The oil companies over the past year or two have continuously been endeavouring to feature improved qualities of gasoline to give more mileage. With our device the slogan can be added to,and the public convinced that not only are they receiving a quality gasoline which,based on the modern internal combustion engine gives them more miles per gallon than formerly obtained,but that the quantity of that gasoline,based on its cost is larger proportionately than that sold by other companies,and that,therefore,in effect,gasoline sold through our device delivers more miles per gallon, and at the same time reduces the cost per gallon.

I would again draw to your attention the statement made to me by a high official of the Standard Oil Co of California when he said that the placing of our device in a few independent stations would be taken up so positively by the public that those companies who endeavoured to vend gasoline without some such device would find their retail trade gone. I not only cite this to you as a statement made by a prominent oil man,but I cite it to you as being founded on reason and logic,and based upon the reaction of the average gasoline consumer.

With this device Mr.Fee,through other inventions already patented by him and in use,is able to provide the oil companies with proper compensated gauges for use in every part of their endeavours,not only at their own big storage tanks,tank wagons,tank cars and other matters of this nature,but is also able to provide the necessary pumps to take care of pipe lines. In other words,through the various devices invented and patented by Fee,he is able to take care of any problem relating to the measuring of oil or gasoline under any conditions or circumstances, and we are prepared to go into details of these other devices. There must also be considered the oil canning device,which was discussed with the Imperial Oil Co in the early part of last year. Since that time,due to Mr.Fee's admissions to others we notice that the Continental Can Co and a large number of the oil companies have adopted the idea,but none of them are able,due to Mr.Fee's patents,to produce oil in cans as accurate or as cheap as we are able to provide.

With kindest personal regards,I am,

Yours sincerely,

Max McGrossman

MMG'B

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149680

347 Bay St. Toronto,
December 18, 1933.

Dear Mr. Grossman:

I think the Imperial people are becoming more interested. Have pleasure in sending you herewith copy of a memorandum which, after several interviews, I have received this morning from Mr. Ross. It is signed by the head of the appropriate branch.

Mr. Ross himself says that if they are to be permitted to inspect the meter, as suggested by Mr. McCloskey, they would be interested, if satisfied. He sincerely hopes you do not feel that they are being intentionally antagonistic.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

Mr. Max Grossman,
Grossman, Holland & Co.,
Vancouver, B. C.

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149681 Grossman

MEMO FOR MR. ROSS

Fee Thermal Gasoline Gauger

I return Mr. H.B. Thomson's letter to the Right Honourable Senator Arthur Meighen.

I learn that Mr. T.A. Fee visited Mr. McNeil in the summer at which time he was told the device is of no interest to us.

There is nothing to indicate the nature of the device and before I can express an opinion, it will be necessary to have a description and blueprint or a copy of the patent.

It is difficult to understand what is meant by the sentence in the second paragraph, page 2, of the letter.

"The company which could announce, coincidentally, the sale of the thermal gallon, pointing out in their advertising propaganda the big percentage which, under summer temperature, flows back over the overflow pipe into the storage tanks because of the volatility and expansion of gas, constituting a considerable loss to the consumer;"

A gallon is volume measurement consisting of 277.274 cubic inches and the consumer buys just that. There are only two ways that a liquid can be sold, i.e. by weight or by volume. At the same temperature there are differences in the weight per gallon of gasolines, depending on the degree of light ends which are a favourable aspect to the user in car performance. A gallon of fuel oil would have more British Thermal units than a gallon of gasoline but the motorist cannot use fuel oil. The lighter the gallon in general, the better the carburation in a motor and the industry has met this physical necessity by providing motor fuels of various specific gravities. In common with other liquids, gasoline has a co-efficient of expansion whereby a given weight will expand or contract with temperature changes, thus changing its volume. However, at the time of measurement, the consumer gets a gallon in volume.

Climatic temperature is widely variable, but if any attempt were made to fix the relation of volume and weight, there would be endless confusion in the marketing of this product. The oil companies metering by volume to the public are subject to the same vicissitudes of temperature as the consumer.

I note that the regulations of the Weights and Measures Department have been amended by Order-in-Council to provide for the thermal gallon. I do not know what these are but it certainly appears that any attempt to fix the weight in a gallon is going to

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lead to difficulties of marketing whereby the consumer will be penalized because of the time required to sell by weight as compared to volume. If such an amendment has been made or is even contemplated, more consideration should be given before making such a revolutionary change in the marketing of this product.

C.D.D.

TORONTO, October 10th, 1933.

SUPERFINE
LINEN RECORD
MADE IN CANADA

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149683

# CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

H. C. GROUT,
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.

W. M. CAMPBELL,
ASSISTANT TO THE GEN. SUPT.

B. RIPLEY,
DISTRICT ENGINEER.

F. RONALDSON,
MASTER MECHANIC.

[illegible] TANSLEY,
TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANT

ONTARIO DISTRICT

TORONTO, 2 March 26th, 1929.

WHEN REPLYING PLEASE REFER TO FILE.....

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Referring to your telephone conversation with my office yesterday.

I am enclosing pass from Kingston to Toronto in favour of your son. A pass to cover his return will be sent to you in a day or two.

Yours truly,

H. C. Grout

General Superintendent.

Rt. Honorable Arthur Meighen,
National Building,
347 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

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HAMILTON CASSELS, *1st Vice-President* | JOHN F. GRAY, *2nd Vice-President* | HERMAN SIVITZ, *3rd Vice-President* | J. F. LENNOX, *Treasurer* | S. L. FRIZZELL, F. BEVERLEY MATTHEWS } *Auditors*

149684

# Ward Four Conservative Association

GEORGE A. WYLIE, J.P., *Fin.-Sec'y*
165 SPADINA AVENUE
ELGIN 8732

GEORGE A. GROVER, K.C., *President*
CONTINENTAL LIFE BUILDING
TORONTO

A. J. TREBILCOCK, *Secretary*
372 BAY STREET
WAVERLEY 3078

TORONTO 2,
ONTARIO

June 1st, 1932.

Arthur Meighen, Esq., K.C.,
57 Castle Frank,
Toronto.

Dear Sir:-

I am again soliciting contributions to the general funds of Ward 4 Conservative Association.

You have been among our contributors in the past and if you feel like continuing the good work I will be glad to receive anything you feel like sending.

Speaking generally, the contributions usually run from $5.00 to $25.00.

If you prefer that your subscription should be applied to the picnic fund please advise me and your wishes will be respected.

Please make your cheque payable to the Treasurer of Ward 4 Conservative Association.

Yours sincerely,

GAG*MS

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Re Lieut Whiteman

149685

April 29, 1931.

Captain J. R. Grover,
Hotel London,
London, Ont.

Dear Mr. Grover:

The case of Lieut. Francis H. Whiteman is one of those down for hearing before your Tribunal in London.

Mr. Whiteman's father-in-law, Mr. V. O. Phillips, whom I have known for very many years, has discussed his case with me, and I am so impressed by thefacts presented that I feel justified in writing you to urge that you make some provision so that his case can be heard at your present sitting inLondon. I am enclosing a summary giving evidence of injuries and deterioration in health of this man.

It appears that he was refused by the Board of Pension Commissioners in 1927, although the documents showed that he had received three medical boards during military service, each board classifying him as permanently unfit, and that he had a straight record of continuity of disabilities since his return from France in 1915. He is at present a patient at Queen Alexandra Sanitorium, London, Ont.

I may add confidentially that Mr. Phillips has grave doubts as to the length of time Mr. Whiteman can live, and fears it will be short. It does seem too bad if he cannot have his case before you now, and I know you will make provision for some if you can.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

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149686

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
February 3, 1939.

Mr. Frederick P. Groves,
R. R. #4,
Simcoe, Ont.

Dear Mr. Groves:

You were good enough to send me your latest book, and I have very much pleasure indeed in enclosing herewith my cheque for same--$4.00.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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149687

4 EDGEHILL AVENUE
MONTREAL

February 22, 1929.

My Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I am very grateful to you for your kind remembrance of me in my hour of sorrow. The sympathy of one's friends at such a time is indeed a great consolation.

My dear sister's life was wholly devoted to the welfare and happiness of others, and that her great achievements are fully appreciated is made evident by such comforting words as contained in your letter.

Again thanking you,

I remain, my dear Mr. Meighen,

Yours very sincerely,

Jas. J. Guerin.

Jas. J. Guerin.

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1320

149688

# Toronto Bankers' Educational Association

*President:*
MAJOR S. C. NORSWORTHY, D.S.O., M.C.
Bank of Montreal

*Vice-President:*
C. REA
The Royal Bank of Canada

*Tutorial Secretary:*
C. N. COCHRANE, M.A.
Professor of Ancient History
University College

*Secretary-Treasurer:*
R. W. GUESS
Bank of Montreal
4 Wellington St. East

*Toronto* January 19th, 1931

Dear Mr. Meighen,

Your kind letter of January 15th addressed to Major S.C. Norsworthy has been received.

The demand for tickets for our Lecture on Wednesday has made it necessary to arrange for larger accommodation than the Roof Gardens would provide. We have been fortunate in securing the West Banquet Room on the Convention Floor, and those who will be seated at the head table are asked to convene in Hall B, which is on the South side of the hotel and adjoining the Banquet Hall.

Yours very truly,

R. W. Guess

Secretary-Treasurer.

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., K.C.,
The National Building,
Bay Street,
Toronto.

R. W. Guess

If he is to be there at six o'clock
Business suit
6 o'clock a 6s
about 500 present

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149689

# Toronto Bankers' Educational Association

**Enclosure**

*President:*
MAJOR S. C. NORSWORTHY, D.S.O., M.C.
Bank of Montreal

*Vice-President:*
C. REA
The Royal Bank of Canada

*Tutorial Secretary:*
C. N. COCHRANE, M.A.
Professor of Ancient History
University College

*Secretary-Treasurer:*
R. W. GUESS
Bank of Montreal
4 Wellington St. East

Toronto January 24th, 1931

Dear Mr. Meighen,

I enclose a stenographic copy of your Address at our Dinner Meeting on the 21st instant. So that a much larger circle in the banking fraternity may enjoy your very instructive Address, it is planned to have it published in The Journal of the Canadian Bankers' Association. Before forwarding a copy to the Editing Committee, possibly you would like to read over the enclosed copy in case any stenographic errors may have crept in. I should be very pleased if you would inform me of any changes you may desire.

Yours very truly,

R. W. Guess

Secretary-Treasurer.

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C.,K.C.,
The National Building,
347 Bay Street,
Toronto.

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149690

January 27, 1931.

R. W. Guess, Esq.,
Toronto Bankers' Educational Association,
4 Wellington St. East,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Guess :

I have your letter of the 24th with enclosure.

If the speech you enclosed is to be published I want to check it over very carefully. Please do not print anything until I have had time to do this and send it to you.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen

AM:K

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149691

# Toronto Bankers' Educational Association

*President:*
MAJOR S. C. NORSWORTHY, D.S.O., M.C.
Bank of Montreal

*Vice-President:*
[illegible] C. REA
The Royal Bank of Canada

*Tutorial Secretary:*
C. N. COCHRANE, M.A.
Professor of Ancient History
University College

*Secretary-Treasurer:*
R. W. GUESS
Bank of Montreal
4 Wellington St. East

Toronto January 28th, 1931.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

I am in receipt of your letter of January 27th, and I shall certainly not release the stenographic copy of your Address for publication until you have had opportunity at your convenience of checking it over.

I am afraid we are imposing upon your time and good nature but we should appreciate very much the opportunity to publish your Address in The Journal of the Canadian Bankers' Association.

At your own convenience I should be pleased to hear from you again.

Yours very truly,

R. W. Guess

Secretary-Treasurer.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., K.C.,
National Building,
347 Bay Street,
Toronto.

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149692

March 10, 1931.

R. W. Guess, Esq.,
Toronto Bankers Educational Association,
4 Wellington St. East,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Guess:

At the request of Mr. Meighen I am sending you herewith corrected copy of the speech made by him at ameeting of your Association in January last.

Yours very truly,

E.
Encl.

Secretary to Mr. Meighen.

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149693

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C. A. PATTERSON F. S. VANSTONE
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Toronto 2,
CANADA

12th March 1929

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Canadian General Investments Limited,
347 Bay Street,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

In the past few years it has been the practice of our Institute of Chartered Accountants to hold periodically - perhaps two or three times in the winter season - dinner or lecture meetings which are attended by members of the Profession and the students in Chartered Accountancy, also the members of the Canadian Society of Cost Accountants. Such meetings are held for the better education and enlightenment of the members and students along lines of general interest, such as business, finance, etc. and not necessarily matters of accounting upon which they themselves concentrate. At such meetings we are, by pre-arrangement, addressed by men selected by our Committee as oustanding in the business and financial affairs of our Country.

At a recent meeting of a Committee of the Council of the Institute it was decided to hold another meeting - perhaps a dinner meeting - before the close of the present season, but the exact date was left open to suit the convenience of the Speaker. At such meeting it was also decided to ask you to address us and that I, as Chairman of the Committee, should communicate to you the desire and request of the Institute - the

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Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth, Guilfoyle & Nash

Sheet No. 2. Date 12th March 1929 To The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen

subject of your address to be left entirely to your choice and selection. At the proposed dinner meeting we would expect an attendance of from two to three hundred and at such meeting we would be guided by your wishes as to whether the Press be admitted or excluded.

Following our telephone conversation of this morning, I am addressing to you this communication and I sincerely hope that you will be able to favor us.

Yours very truly,

H. E. Guilfoyle

Chairman of General Purposes Committee
of Institute of Chartered Accountants.

HEG:K

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149695

March 13, 1929.

H. E. Guilfoyle, Esq.,
Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth & Co.,
Toronto 2, Ont.

Dear Mr. Guilfoyle:

On receipt of your letter of 12th, I have given renewed consideration to the invitation which you were kind enough to extend on behalf of the Institute of Chartered Accountants.

The kindness of the terms in which you have requested me, both by telephone and by letter, to address this Institute are such that the task of declining has become increasingly difficult. Frankly though it is absolutely necessary for me to refrain from anything in the nature of a general habit of speech-making, and, unfortunately, on account of some collateral obligations I have been indulging altogether too much along that line lately. Under the circumstances I must, therefore, ask you to excuse me on this occasion.

Am sorry indeed it is not possible to send you a more favourable reply.

Yours very truly,

AH/E

Arthur Meighen.

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149696

50 Glen Elm Ave.
Toronto.

Dear Senator Meighen -

Thank you so very much for your letter and enclosure from Mr. Wong. I appreciate the effort you have both put forth on my behalf and feel sure something can be done from the Nevada end.

Hoping you are well and again thanking you,

Gratefully yours.

Helen Gundy.

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149697

CANADIAN LEGATION
WASHINGTON

July 19th, 1933.

Dear Senator Meighen:

Some months ago you brought to my attention the case of Mrs. Helen F. Gundy of Toronto, who wished to secure admission to the United States in order to take up a position at Reno. This morning I have received from the Commissioner General of Immigration a letter stating that the Department of Labor has received an application from the Riverside Hotel in Reno for permission to bring Mrs. Gundy into the United States as a hotel hostess under waiver of the contract labour provisions, and that the Department has held that Mrs. Gundy is not subject to these provisions of the Immigration laws. No explanation is offered of the long delay in dealing with the matter; but it would appear that Mrs. Gundy should now have no difficulty in returning to the United States.

Yours sincerely,

W. H. Herring

Rt.-Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
The Senate,
Ottawa, Canada.

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149698

347 Bay St., Toronto,

July 31, 1933.

Dear Mrs.Gundy:

I have just to-day returned from the West, and find awaiting me a letter from Hume Wrong of the Canadian Legation at Washington, copy of which I am sending you.

I am very glad that your case has received favourable consideration.

Yours very truly,

Mrs. Helen F. Gundy,

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149699

HYLAND 5540

50 GLEN ELM AVENUE,
TORONTO 5.

Dear Mr. Meighen -

Many thanks for your letter and enclosure from Mr. Wrong. I received my papers yesterday and am deeply grateful to you both for your kindness and the trouble you have taken

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on my behalf. 149700

I trust your Western visit was a pleasant one, I shall be pushing off in that direction sometime this month.

With very sincere appreciation and kindest regards, Cordially yours.

Helen Grady

August 3rd 1933.

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149701

Mr. J. H. Gundy
requests the pleasure of your company
At Dinner
on Tuesday, October the twenty-second
at seven thirty o'clock
at the Royal York Hotel
To meet
Mr. E. W. Beatty, K.C.
President of the Canadian Pacific Railway

Mr. Beatty will discuss certain
modern developments in
Community Service

Accepted - Oct. 18/29

R.S.V.P.
36 King Street, West

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149702

J. H. Gundy

36 King St. West

Toronto, May 31, 1929.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

I want to thank you for your kind invitation to attend a dinner this evening in honour of the Hon. Lorne C. Webster, of Montreal.

I would have liked very much to have been present, but you will, I am sure, understand that under the circumstances I must deprive myself.

I hope that you may have a very pleasant gathering.

With kindest regards to yourself and Senator Webster.

Yours sincerely,

J. H. Gundy

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K. C.,
Vice-President & General Counsel,
Canadian General Securities, Limited,
National Building,
Toronto, Ontario.

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149703

J. H. Gundy

36 King St. West
Toronto, Dec. 23, 1932.

Dear Senator,

Just a line to wish you and your family a very happy Christmas and all success and prosperity in the New Year.

At the same time I would like to say how very much my associates and I have appreciated your co-operation in the very difficult situations which we have been going through this year.

Again thanking you, and with kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,

J. H. Gundy

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
National Building,
Toronto, Ontario.

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149704

347 Bay St., Toronto,
December 27, 1932.

Dear Mr. Gundy:

It was indeed good of you to write me in the terms of your letter of 23rd. These have been trying times and test the steel of men in all posts of responsibility, but especially in financial posts.

I have enjoyed the few co-operative efforts we have made together and will welcome any chance to work with you in the future.

May 1933 give us at least a foretaste of a better future.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. J. H. Gundy,
36 King St. West,
Toronto, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

149705

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited
Toronto

December
Twenty-sixth,
1933.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

The year now drawing to a close has been notable, not for spectacular improvement, but because of so many indications that conditions seem to be definitely on the mend.

We hope these indications are but the forerunner of returning prosperity in which you and all those associated with you may share to the fullest possible extent.

We greatly value the cordial relations that we have had for so long with your Organizations, and I take this opportunity of extending to you and your associates, on behalf of myself and co-directors, our sincere good wishes for the New Year - Nineteen Hundred and Thirty-four.

Yours very truly,

President.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
Vice-President,
Canadian General Securities, Limited,
National Building,
Toronto, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149706

December 28, 1933.

Dear Mr. Gundy:

I appreciate deeply your kind letter of 2 th and can assure you that 1934 will open with the warmest of good wishes on the part of this organization and myself toward your own.

While much more timid than in former years in expressing an opinion, I do feel confident a general world-wide upswing is on the way and thatit would be as difficult to interfere with the upward process as it proved to stay the downward march.

Kindest personal regards,

Yours very truly,

Mr. J. H. Gundy,
Toronto, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149707

J. H. Gundy

38 King St. West
Toronto, July 17, 1936.

Mr. Stewart
Please make ctfd. cheque for $25 to Am. per Ent.

Dear Senator Meighen,

With a view to creating employment and shifting working men "from relief rolls to payrolls" a group of Toronto citizens have organized a Committee called the Development and Recovery Committee, and have been studying for the past three months plans for a carefully conducted housing programm e and the construction of arterial highways into Toronto, these activities appearing to provide the maximum of unemployment relief together with the greatest advantage to the community.

The expenses of this Committee are not great, the total so far being about $2,500.00, and I believe that real progress is being made in co-operation with the municipal and government authorities concerned.

If you would care to contribute towards the expenses of the Committee it would be very greatly appreciated. If you are able to help would you please make your cheque payable to Hon. W. D. Ross, Honorary Treasurer.

Thanking you.

Yours sincerely,

J. H. Gundy

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

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149708

July 21, 1936.

J. H. Gundy, Esq.,
36 King St. West,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Gundy:

I have yours of 17th. I know nothing of the work of the Committee, but as you are on it, am glad to send you a small cheque on expenses.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

President.

CGI cheque for $25.00
sent
E.M.J.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149709

J. H. Gundy

36 King St. West

Toronto, July 22, 1936.

Dear Sir,

In Mr. Gundy's absence from the city I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, and to thank you for your cheque for $25.00 towards the expenses of the Development and Recovery Committee.

I am sure that Mr. Gundy will very much appreciate your contribution.

Yours very truly,

M. C. Ball

Secretary.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C., P.C.,
President,
Canadian General Securities, Limited,
Canada Permanent Building,
Toronto, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

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149710

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March 23rd, 1929.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
National Building,
Toronto,
Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I wanted to confirm in writing the verbal invitation which I have given you on behalf of our Canadian Chamber to address the Washington Conference of the United States Chamber of Commerce during its Annual Sessions from April 29th to May 3rd.

A few weeks ago Mr. Robert P. Lamont, now Secretary of Commerce in the United States Cabinet, accompanied by the Secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce, journeyed to Montreal in his then capacity as Vice-President of the United States Chamber, to meet the members of our National Executive resident in that City, and to present an invitation to our Canadian Chamber to send a delegation to Washington at the time of their Annual meeting.

While these gentlemen were in Montreal, our President and the Chairman of our Executive arranged an informal luncheon for them in which also participated Mr. E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Those present were all much impressed with the cordiality of the invitation extended and particularly with the frank request for the participation in our delegation to Washington of one of our outstanding Canadians who would address the very large number of business men from all parts of the United States in attendance, on the subject of, "Business problems common to Canada and the United States."

This request received the consideration of our Business Committee and at its meeting this week it was unanimously decided to invite you to make this address. Our National Executive feel that there is no one in Canada so eminently qualified to give this important message as yourself.

Those who met Mr. Lamont were very much impressed with his sincerity and broadmindedness. From the conversation with him, it is clear that we will have at Washington a unique opportunity of telling American business men of consequence, Canada's true reaction, for example, towards the commercial policy of the United States.

If you could arrange to go to Washington for a day at that time, it was felt that you could give a most convincing statement and that both Canada and the United States would be honoured by your participation.

Our National Executive sincerely trust that you will be able to accept this invitation.

Yours very truly,

S. B. Gundy

Past-President and
Member of the Advisory Council.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149711

March 25, 1929.

S. B. Gundy, Esq.,
Canadian Chamber of Commerce,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Gundy,

I appreciate very much the kindness of your letter of the 23rd March.

Have talked this matter over with Mr. Evans and am sorry to have to say that my decision has been in the negative. It is my firm conviction that I have been talking too much lately, and in any event in our circumstances at the present time it would be most unwise for me to take time for this trip at the end of April. I am sure you can secure some one else who will represent you, and regret that I cannot give you a more favourable reply.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149712

S. B. GUNDY

TORONTO, 2.

128 University Avenue
April 15th, 1929.

Dear Mr. Meighen :-

Mr. H. S. Milford, of London, and Mr. R. W. Chapman, of Oxford, will be in Toronto on April 24th.

I am giving an "At Home" on that afternoon from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock, to celebrate the opening of our new premises at the above address, and will be very happy, indeed, if you and Mrs. Meighen could make it convenient to be present on that occasion.

Hoping for favourable word from you, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Rt.Hon. Arthur Meighen,
57 Castle Frank Cres.,
Toronto.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

149713

Winnipeg, Man. April 28, 1929.

S. B. Gundy, Esq.
126 University Avenue,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Gundy :

I am exceedingly sorry your kind invitation, dated 15th of April, has reached me only yesterday, as I have been travelling in the West.

I would indeed have liked to have met Mr. Milford and Mr. Chapman on the 24th had I been in Toronto then.

Thank you very much.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

149714

MEMORANDUM FROM
MR. GUNDY

DOUBLEDAY, DORAN AND GUNDY
LIMITED
PUBLISHERS
TORONTO - CANADA

February 20th
1 9 3 1.

Dear Mr. Meighen :-

I enclose your story on "RUSSIA" as arranged by our editor for THE COMMERCE OF THE NATION. Have you any suggestions to make?

They are delighted with the prospect of publishing this article, and if it is O.K. perhaps you will send it direct to Mr. Hambley White, Editor, The Commerce of the Nation, 533 Board of Trade Bldg., Montreal. A recent photograph of yourself, accompanying the article, would be most appropriate.

Yours sincerely,

S.B. Gundy

Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Toronto.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149715

February 20th, 1931.

S.B.Gundy, Esq.,
Messrs Doubleday, Doran and Gundy Limited,
128 University Ave.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Gundy:

I have your letter of the 20th with enclosures.

Is it the intention of The Commerce of the Nation to publish this article as if contributed by me? If so, I regret that I cannot give my consent.

It has been necessary for me to consistently refuse, though often requested by friends, to contribute to various magazines and publications. Were this to appear as a contribution, I could not defend myself with those I have refused.

The magazine may, if it desires, publish the report I gave them as the report of a speech made, but not otherwise.

Yours truly,

AM:N

Arthur Meighen

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

149716

February 24th, 1931.
Dict. 23rd

S.B.Gundy, Esq.,
Messrs Doubleday, Doran and Gundy Limited,
128 University Ave.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Gundy:

I am sorry that our rush of work to-day has prevented my reading the memorandum on Russia which you left with me. All I have had time to do is dictate a concluding paragraph which I think it would be well to have added. I have also put on the title which it is agreed should be used.

Memorandum is enclosed herewith.

Yours truly,

Arthur Meighen

AM:N
Encl.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

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CANADA

The problem thrown by Russia so violently into the arena of world affairs, is a vastly troublesome one. It is new in all its features, bewildering in the multiplicity of its phases, and staggering in its immensity. There is no ingenious appliance, no all-curative compounds, that can come immediately to hand; it is a case for the summoning of a calm and steady intelligence, for the enthronement of tried and tested principles, for the exercise of an unwavering and undaunted patience. There will be times when there may seem reason to fear for the survival of the whole system of individualism upon which civilization has been built, but a thorough and penetrating analysis, rather than hasty conclusions, must be the universal rule, and we must never forget that the system under which we live, the system under which each and every man develops and acquires in accordance with his energy and the wisdom he brings to bear is, after all, a system not forced upon us by the impulse, the selfishness or fanaticism of an overbearing minority, not artificially manufactured in the frenzied furnace of political chaos, but the outgrowth of long centuries of evolution, and securely entrenched in the fundamental, unchanging and enduring elements of human nature itself.

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CANADA

149718

MEMORANDUM FROM
MR. GUNDY

DOUBLEDAY, DORAN AND GUNDY
LIMITED
PUBLISHERS
TORONTO - CANADA

February 24th
1 9 3 1.

Dear Mr. Meighen :-

Thanks for your letter of the 24th inst., with enclosure.

The article has been sent on to the Editor-in-Chief, of the COMMERCE OF THE NATION in Montreal, and will appear in the next issue of that magazine.

Yours very truly,

S.B.Gundy

Rt.Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
Toronto.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

149719

MEMORANDUM FROM
MR. GUNDY

DOUBLEDAY, DORAN AND GUNDY
LIMITED
PUBLISHERS
TORONTO — CANADA

February 28th
1931.

Dear Mr. Meighen :-

I have a letter from the Editorial Department of THE COMMERCE OF THE NATION, in Montreal, in which they explain that they have made it a fixed rule not to publish anything in the way of contribution unless produced for the magazine.

I was so anxious to have your splendid article appear that I suggested a changed heading, not giving due consideration to this feature of the editorial policy. In other words, they wish to avoid any suggestion of a "digest" idea in connection with the contributed articles.

You will fully understand the editorial policy in this connection. It seems it is linked up with the Advertising Department.

With kind regards,
Yours sincerely,

S. B. Gundy

Rt.Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Toronto.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149720

March 2, 1931.

S. B. Gundy, Esq.,
Doubleday, Doran and Gundy Ltd.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Gundy:

I have yours of 28th. Under the rule made by the magazine they will just have to do without the contribution. I appreciate your motive in the matter.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

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CANADA

149721

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| NLT | CABLE LETTER |
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NDA75 23 STANDARD TIME

LONDON ONT 23 205P

RT HON SENATOR ARTHUR MEIGHEN

CDN GENERAL SECURITIES NATIONAL BLDG TORONTO ONT

OUR FRIENDS THE BETTS AND OURSELVES HOPE YOU WILL STAY OVER SUNDAY NIGHT AND HAVE SUPPER AT MY HOUSE WILL YOU DO SO

GEO C GUNN

4170

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

149722

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Toronto, June 23, 1932.

George C. Gunn,
London Ontario.

VERY GRATEFUL TO ACCEPT INVITATION ARRIVE SHORTLY BEFORE THREE

ARTHUR MEIGHEN.

CHARGE CANADIAN GENERAL SECURITIES.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149723

347 Bay St. Toronto,
January 25, 1926.

Dear Mr. Gunn;

I find that when in London last week I inadvertently picked up your hat instead of my own. The one I was wearing had the initials "S. S" in it. Am indeed sorry that this should have occurred and hope it has not put you to any inconvenience. Will return your hat the next time I am in London.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. Geo. C. Gunn,
Richmond Street,
London, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149724

90 ALBERT STREET
LONDON, CANADA

February 24.36.

My dear Senator:

I very much appreciate your kind letter expressing such understanding sympathy with me on my great loss. Pray accept my sincere thanks. Faithfully Yours

George C. Gunn

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149725

SIXTY VICTORIA STREET
TORONTO 2

JOHN A. GUNN
E. CLIFFORD MARR

April
Eighteenth,
1928.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
P.C., K.C.,
National Building, Bay St.,
TORONTO 2, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

With regard to the proposed building of a Crematory in St. James' Cemetery, following conversation with Mrs. Meighen, I took the matter up with the Honorary Secretary of our Rosedale Association and have received the enclosed letter from him. Just as soon as we have something definite from Mr. Chambers, I shall take pleasure in communicating with you.

In the meantime, I am going to take the liberty of adding your name to the Executive of the Rosedale Association, which as you will see from the enclosed letterhead, is a fairly formidable and respectable one. I hope that you will allow your name to be added.

I appreciate very much Mrs. Meighen's and your kindness in including me in your list of guests for tea on Sunday. It was indeed a great pleasure to renew my old acquaintance with General Clarke.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

149726

SIXTY VICTORIA STREET
TORONTO 2

JOHN A. GUNN
E. CLIFFORD MARR

April 19,
1928.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
P.C., K.C.,
National Building, Bay Street,
TORONTO 2, Ontario.

My Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I discussed with my very good friend, Mr. R. S. Gourlay, who is Vice-Chairman of the Toronto General Burying Grounds regarding the building of a Crematory in St. James' Cemetery and he was good enough to make enquiry. Today Mr. Gourlay has obtained for me the enclosed information which he assures me is quite correct. Mr. Gourlay tells me that there is no danger of a Crematory being built near your residence. In fact under the plan the Rosedale Association has in hand, it is expected they will take over all the unused land on the slopes for beautifying the ravines in which case, the St. James people would be debarred from even enlarging their Cemetery.

Mr. Gourlay would appreciate very much if you would treat this matter in confidence as it is inside information.

Sincerely yours,

JAG/RG.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

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CANADA

149727

April 20, 1928.

General John A. Gunn,
60 Victoria Street,
Toronto, Ont.

My dear General Gunn:

I thank you very sincerely for your letter of the 19th. It was indeed kind of you to go to this trouble. I had no thought of putting you to trouble myself. Had not yet succeeded in getting busy about the matter, though I was indeed concerned, and am now very much relieved to get the information which you sent me. Again I thank you. Am returning the enclosures.

Referring to your very kind note also of the 18th, I will be very happy to accede to your request to be added to the Rosedale Association.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

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CANADA

149728

SIXTY VICTORIA STREET
TORONTO 2

JOHN A. GUNN
E. CLIFFORD MARR

April 21,
1928.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
P.C., K.C.,
Vice-President and General Counsel,
Canadian General Securities Limited,
TORONTO 2, Ontario.

My Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Thank you so much for your letter of the 20th.

We are all delighted to know that you will act on the Executive of our Rosedale Association. You will be elected to this Committee at the meeting this evening.

Sincerely yours,

J. A. Gunn

JAG/RG.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

149729

April 28, 1928.

General John A. Gunn,
60 Victoria Street,
Toronto, Ont.

My dear General Gunn:

Sorry not to have received yours of the 21st until my return this morning.

It was not my intention to act on the Executive, but merely to be a member of the association. If matters have not gone too far, just reduce me to an ordinary member.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149730

SIXTY VICTORIA STREET
TORONTO 2

JOHN A. GUNN
E. CLIFFORD MARR

May 2nd,
1928.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, P.C.,
Vice-President and General Counsel,
Canadian General Securities Corporation,
National Building, Bay St.,
TORONTO 2, Ontario.

My Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I have your letter of April 28th, and fear the matter has gone too far, as you are now a member of the Executive of the Rosedale Association. This, however, does not entail any work on your part. From a perusal of the Executive, you will note it is composed of the leading citizens in South Rosedale. Having an Executive composed of the gentlemen it is now composed of, assists the Association very greatly in caring for the District.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

JAG/RG.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149731

JOHN A. GUNN
ASSOCIATED WITH
WILLIS, FABER & Co.
OF ONTARIO, LIMITED
INSURANCE BROKERS

TELEPHONE ELGIN 5131

36 Toronto Street
Toronto 2,

June 16th, 1 9 3 2 .

Right Honorable Arthur Meighen, K.C., P.C.,
Vice President and General Counsel,
Canadian General Securities Limited,
National Building,
TORONTO, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Thank you very much for your letter of the 15th. I am going to convey to Donald your judgment in regard to his future.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

JAG/RG.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149732

February 8, 1929.

E. Holt Gurney, Esq.,
President,
Burney Foundry Limited,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Gurney:

I am taking the liberty of sending you a letter received to-day from Mr. J. F. Boulais, together with his pamphlet enclosure. At your convenience will be glad to have your view of this subject.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149733

E. H. GURNEY
500 WEST KING STREET
TORONTO

February 12th. 1929.

Confidential

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
c/o The Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
National Bldg.,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I acknowledge your letter of February eighth. I would not recommend any important investment in this venture for the reasons given you on the telephone. I return herewith the letter which Mr. Boulais wrote you, together with the printed matter which you enclosed.

I am going down to the Lake Placid Club for a fortnight, leaving here on Friday of this week. I fear that this will cause me to miss another meeting which I regret, but I shall do better in future.

By the way, is there a set date for your meetings? If so, I do hope it may avoid the last week in the month. It does seem to me that everything corporate has a meeting in the last week of the month.

With kindest regards.

Faithfully yours,

E H Gurney

EHG/S

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149734

E. H. GURNEY
500 WEST KING STREET
TORONTO

May 25th. 1929.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
347 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I accept with pleasure your dinner invitation for May thirty-first at seven-thirty, to meet Senator Webster. It will be a pleasure to be with you on that occasion.

Faithfully yours,

E H Gurney

EHG/S

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149735

320 Bay St., Toronto,
October 5, 1936.

Dear Holt:

Just received the attached, which I thought you might like to read. Please return.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. H. Holt Gurney,
President,
Gurney Foundry Co. Ltd.,
Toronto, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

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CANADA

149736

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4 Junction Road,
Toronto 9, Ont.,

October 6, 1936.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Arthur:

I have your letter of October 5th. I will discuss the matter with Mr. Oaten here, and ask him to send back to you the letter you sent me.

Thanks for letting me have it.

Yours faithfully,

E H Gurney

EHG/A

ALL AGREEMENTS AND UNDERTAKINGS SUBJECT TO FIRES, STRIKES OR OTHER CAUSES BEYOND OUR CONTROL

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Political

149737

Guelph, January 8th,1928.

My dear Arthur:-

I have just received yours of 6th Inst., enclosing letter from H.P.Duchemin of Sidyney, N. S., also copy of your speech at the Winnipeg Convention for which please accept my thanks. I am glad that your speech has been issued in pamphlet form. It will be in the nature of political history for many years to come.

Duchemin's references to me are far too complimentary. He seems to think that my difficulty at the Convention arose from the attitude of the Province of Quebec but my great weakness was in the Province of Ontario where, out of over five hundred votes I only secured something like 100 to 125. Our friend Ferguson attended to this part of the programme. However, I feel no disappointment whatever over the result and I agree with Duchemin that from now on the prospects of the Conservative Party will grow brighter and ultimately bring us to the top.

With kind regards to yourself and your family and wishing you a Happy New Year, I remain,

Yours truly,

H. Guthrie

Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighen,
Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
National Bldg.,
Bay Street,
Toronto.

P.S:- I am returning Duchemin's letter and newspaper clipping.

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149738

March 11, 1929.

Hon. Hugh Guthrie,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Hugh:

It is scarcely fitting for me to be passing comment on speeches made in the House of Commons, and I have done so only on one previous occasion since retiring. Your speech on the Budget is so outstanding that on its merits alone I really cannot help congratulating you in the warmest possible terms. What pleases me most is that you are taking the trouble to go over the record of the gentlemen sitting opposite and smashing home to them their scandalous conduct of years ago. It has been a non too pleasant experience sitting back in the sidelines and watching the Lemieux and others getting more medals and complacently accepting the eulogies of overseas statesmen and potentates on their great services in the days of Canada's trials. The record will not be quite complete until Mr. King is himself presented with a medal by the King of Belgium for his heroism on behalf of that nation.

It was a real treat to me to read in the 'Mail and Empire' this morning a worthwhile editorial in commendation of your Budget address. These come all too infrequently. Rarely A little more attention to the individual Members of the Opposition, on the part of the press would encourage them to greater efforts.

However, your speech was extraordinary from every standpoint. It is excellently reported in Hansard and will go down as at least one of the two or three best you have ever made.

I appreciate very highly indeed the generous reference you made to my services in connection with the Canadian National Railways. It is true I did some work on them, but I always feel myself that Sir Robert Borden has not yet received his share of the credit for the consummation of that task. I thank you very sincerely.

Yours truly,

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

149739

House of Commons
Canada

OTTAWA, Mar. 20, 1929.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Canadian General Securities, Ltd.,
National Bldg.,
Toronto, Ont.

My dear Arthur,

I duly received your kind note of March 11th, but I have had so much to do around here that I have delayed answering it. You may be sure that I value your congratulations upon my budget speech more highly than I can tell you. I am glad to say that my speech has received very favourable comment from all quarters in Canada and I have no reason to complain of the publicity which has been given to it.

Perhaps as you suggest my omission to mention Sir Robert Borden in regard to the railway situation as it existed in 1919 was a great mistake. It was one of those slips for which I am very sorry. I should have mentioned it, particularly as I received a very kind note from him on Monday in regard to my speech. However, I always make a good many slips and if this is the only one I made in this speech, I am satisfied.

With kind regards, I remain,

Yours truly,

A. Meighen

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HAROLD RICHMOND HOOPER, B.A.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
SOLICITOR FOR THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
MUNICIPALITY OF NORTH CYPRESS
CARBERRY, MANITOBA

149740

Feb. 13th, 1931.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
National Bldg.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen;

There is a strong rumor in Manitoba, that Judge McPherson of the Winnipeg County Court will probably be retiring in the near future on super annuation. I have written to a good many of our Dominion members for Manitoba, asking for their support and probably if you think it is alright, I would be glad if you would write a letter on my behalf to the Honourable Mr. Guthrie, Minister of Justice.

I might say that Judge Bonnycastle of Dauphin is very desirous of getting a move to Winnipeg and some of our friends are commited to his support and it would be quite satisfactory to me if I should be favoured with an Appointment, to get the Dauphin Court if Judge Bonnycastle gets the Winnipeg move.

Extending my kind regards, I am,

Yours truly,

H. R. Hooper

HRH/OS

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CANADA

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149741

Portage la Prairie, February 14, 1931.

Mr. H. R. Hooper,
Carberry, Manitoba.

Dear Harry;

I duly received your letter of the 9th inst. and can assure you that I will be delighted to render any assistance I possibly can in the matter referred to. I have also received a request to support Ex-Alderman Leach of Winnipeg. I can assure you that I have no hesitancy in making up my mind as to whom I favor. I know of no man who has rendered more unselfish and loyal support to the cause than your good self .

Wishing you all the success in the world and with kind regards, I am,

Yours very truly,

"W. H. Burns"

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CANADA

149742

February 18, 1931.

Mr. Harold R. Hooper,
Carberry, Man.

Dear Harry:

I have your letter of 13th. There is nothing I keep away from more carefully than seeking to bring influence to bear on the present Government, but I certainly have to make an exception in your case. It was a great disappointment to me not to be able to have you appointed when a vacancy occurred toward the end of my regime in 1921. You will recall at that time your ten years at the Bar had not expired. I now will be only too happy to do anything in the world that I can to assist you, and I will see Mr. Guthrie at the earliest opportunity. I hope, however, that you have yourself seen Mr. Burns. I would not want to find myself in antagonism to him at any time, because I have great confidence in him and his judgment. If you are talking to him, ask him to write me.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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CANADA

HAROLD RICHMOND HOOPER, B.A.
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
SOLICITOR FOR THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
MUNICIPALITY OF NORTH CYPRESS
CARBERRY, MANITOBA

149743

Feb. 20th, 1931.

Hon. Arthur Meighen,
National Bldg.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen;

I appreciate very much your exceedingly kind letter and your good efforts.

I enclose a copy of a letter I received from Mr. Burns and I am asking him today to drop you a line.

I might also state that Mr. Bowman was kind enough to call my attention himself to this vacancy and Col. Beaubier and the Hon. Mr. Murphy have expressed themselves very courteously, also Col. Taylor and some others.

I am going to The Pas next week and while I am conducting an investigation for the Government under The Inquiries Act, probably I may be able to have a talk with Mr. Stitt.

Kind regards,

Yours truly,

H. R. Hooper

HRH/OS

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H R Hooper

149744

February 23rd, 1931.

Dear Mr. Guthrie:

I believe there is now, or shortly will be, a County Court Judicial vacancy in Manitoba.

The man who I think should undoubtedly get this appointment is Harold R. Hooper, Barrister of Carberry, Manitoba. I would have supported Mr. Hooper for a County Court judgeship in 1921 when there was a vacancy, but for the fact that his ten years at the Bar were not then expired, he having delayed his barrister examinations until he had been practising as solicitor for some years.

I would think it likely that Hooper would have very general support throughout the Province; certainly he is entitled to it.

Very truly yours,

Arthur Meighen.

Hon. Hugh Guthrie,
Minister of Justice,
OTTAWA, Canada.

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149745

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE
CANADA

G/R

Ottawa, Feb. 24th, 1931.

PERSONAL

Rt. Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
National Bldg.,
Toronto, Ont.

My dear Arthur,

I have your letter recommending Mr. H.R. Hooper, of Carberry, Manitoba, for a position on the County Court Bench in that Province.

At the present time, I am not aware of any vacancy in the County Court of Manitoba, but should a vacancy occur, I shall be glad to give every consideration to your recommendation. I may tell you that I am inclined to adopt the rule which was in force in this Department for some years, namely, that persons should not be appointed to the County Court Bench in the particular district in which they practise. We are having no end of trouble in Ontario caused by the appointment of local men to the Bench in their own counties. However, I will keep your letter before me when the time comes to make an appointment.

Yours truly,

H. Guthrie

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CANADA

Re H.R. Hooper

149746

February 26, 1931.

PERSONAL

My dear Hugh:

I should have been more definite in my letter of 23rd regarding Herold R. Hooper of Carberry, Manitoba, and Country Court Judgeshipe.

I understand it is expected that Judge McPherson of Winnipeg will shortly retire on superannuation. That is the prospective vacancy to which Mr. Hooper aspires.

Judge Bonnycastle of Dauphin District is anxious, so I am told, to go to Winnipeg. If that were considered wise, Mr. Hooper could be appointed to the Dauphin vacancy, and this he would be ready to accept. In any event, Mr. Hooper, living at Carberry, is a long way from either Winnipeg or Dauphin, and the objection to which reference is made in your letter would not apply.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

Hon. Hugh Guthrie,
Ottawa, Ont.

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149747

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE
CANADA

Ottawa, Thursday

June, 4th, 1931.

Honorable Donald Sutherland.,
Ingersoll.,
Ontario.

Dear Donald:

I have your letter of 3rd. Instant, with clipping from the Simcoe "Reformer", in regard to the case of Byron Williams, who was convicted of an offence against the Excise Act, and who was sentenced to a fine of $200 and one month in jail. I will have this case examined without delay, but I may tell you that I will have to get the approval of the Department of National Revenue before anything can be done. There have been a lot of similar cases through out Canada, since I came into this office, and the Department is reluctant to interfere with the sentence imposed by law, unless very strong reasons exist for so doing. I will have the usual reports obtained without delay.

Yours very truly,

H. Guthrie

Hadn't heard much about as yet. Not a man to become excited

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149748

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REGARDING YOUR APPEAL FOR CLEMENCY ON BEHALF OF BYRON WILLIAMS STOP CONFRONTED WITH CONFLICTING INFORMATION REGARDING HIS ACTIVITIES HAVE SENT OFFICER TO INVESTIGATE STOP SHALL WIRE YOU DECISION

HUGH GUTHRIE.

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CANADA

149749

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE
CANADA

Ottawa
June, 17th, 1931.

PRIVATE & CONFIDENTIAL

The Right Honorable Arthur Meighen.,
Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
National Bldg,-Bay Street.,
Toronto, Ontario.

My dear Arthur:

I have the newspaper clipping which you sent to me in regard to the Jarvis case. I am afraid the newspapers are not fully aware of all the facts in connection with this case. I went into it very fully last Autumn and again in January and heard lenghty arguments of all the people interested, but I felt that there was only one conclusion open to me in regard to the matter, namely to refuse the application of a new trial. Perhaps you will remember that this case was before Mr. Lapointe for four years and he consistently refused to interfere.. After the defeat of the Liberal government of 28th of July last, a memo was put upon the files by Mr. Mr. Mackenzie King to the effect that he thought a new trial should be granted. Under all the circumstances of the Jarvis' case, I am satisfied that my decision was the correct one.

Yours very truly,

H. Guthrie

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149750

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE
CANADA

Ottawa
June, 18th, 1931.

Private & Confidential.

Dear Arthur:

I received yours of 13th. Instant, enclosing letter from your brother, which I beg to return herewith. I had a talk with Mr. James Stitt M.P. in the House last night, and I gave him, in a general way, the contents of your brother's letter, and from anything he said, I gathered, that he was quite satisfied with the explanation. I think it might be well if your brother were to see Dr. Hodgin at some time in the future, and explain the situation to him. I think perhaps Dr. Hodgin has been talking with Mr. Stitt.

Yesterday I signed the recommendation to remit the six months term of imprisonment imposed on Byron Williams, of Port Dover. This man paid the fine of $200.00, and after a little difficulty with the Department of National Revenue, I persuaded them to agree that the prison term should be remitted. You wrote me about this case a couple of weeks ago. I am afraid that from the reports made upon this case that this man has not been acting strictly within the provisions of our Excise law. Some rather nasty

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149751

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE
CANADA

Ottawa



reports have reached the Department in regard to him. I understand the people in Port Dover are somewhat divided in opinion. Under the circumstances, I think Williams will have nothing to complain of in the result.

With kind regards. I remain.

Yours very truly,

H. Guthrie

The Right Honorable Arthur Meighen.,
Canadian General Securities.,
National Bldg.,
Toronto, Ontario.

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149752

June 18, 1931.

Hon. Hugh Guthrie,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa, Ont.

My dear Hugh:

I didn't intend the transmission of the editorial to be interpreted as a request. You no doubt have access to more material than I have had. Along with Sir Joseph Flavelle, we did request Colonel Price to go over the subject again, because we felt it worth while to do so in view of the very strong prima facie case which Mr. Jarvis put in. What I understood was that Departmental action at Ottawa was governed pretty much by the stand taken by the Attorney-General's Department here.

Very sincerely yours,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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149753

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE
CANADA

Ottawa
June, 18th, 1931.

PRIVATE & CONFIDENTIAL.

The Right Honorable Arthur Meighen.,
Canadian General Securities.,
National Bldg.,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Arthur:

Since writing you yesterday, I had a call from our friend W.H. Burns M.P. in regard to a letter which he has just received from Stephen Garland, whom you probably know. I enclose this letter for your information. I would suggest that you write again to your brother drawing his attention to these facts. Mr. Burns will be much obliged if you do so, as he says the effect in his riding will be very bad if it is known that Snyder and Leader are engaged in this work. Please return the enclosed letter.

Yours very truly,

H. Guthrie

Encl.

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149754

June 22, 1931.

PRIVATE &
CONFIDENTIAL.

Hon. Hugh Guthrie,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Hugh:

I am returning the letter of June 15th enclosed in yours of 18th and have done as you suggested.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

149755

June 27, 1921.

CONFIDENTIAL

Hon. Hugh Guthrie,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Hugh:

Answering your last letter again, I have received one from my brother, dated June 23rd, which is enclosed herewith. Please return.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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149756

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE
CANADA

Ottawa
July, 1st, 1931.

The Right Honorable Arthur Meighen.,
The Canadian General Securities.,
National Bldg.,
Toronto, Ontario.

Private.

Dear Arthur;

I received yours of 27th. June, enclosing a letter from your brother, which I return herewith. I saw Mr. Burns M.P. last night, and let him read over the letter, and he appeared to be quite satisfied.

Yours very truly,

H. Guthrie

Enclosure.

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149757

August 14, 1931.

Hon. Hugh Guthrie,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Hugh:

You will remember I spoke to you when last in your office on behalf of Mr. R. A. Reid, Barrister of Toronto, who is among those prominently mentioned for the Railway Commission.

I am giving him this letter of introduction in the hope that you may be able to see him personally.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen

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149758

November 25, 1931.

Hon. Hugh Guthrie,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Guthrie:

I am writing with regard to Mr. McNeil presently undergoing sentence of eighteen months at the Provincial Gaol in Manitoba.

Mr. McNeil is a brother of the Rev. John McNeil, now Principal of McMaster University. An application for his parole has been before the Department since early in September. The Police Magistrate of Winnipeg, Mr. Graham, is interested in McNeil, and I think his recommendation means a great deal. He is very careful in making it.

From what I can learn it is a case of a well-intentioned man going wrong, and there would seem to me no reason why parole should not be favourably considered.

Very sincerely yours,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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149759

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE
CANADA

Ottawa
November, 26th, 1931.

Personal.

Dear Arthur;--

I have your letter of 25th. Instant in regard to Mr. McNeil, who is at present serving a term in the Provincial Jail in Manitoba. I must tell you that the Remission Branch of this Department is now under the direction of the Hon. Maurice Dupre, Solicitor General. I will take an early opportunity of mentioning the matter to him and will ask him to deal with the case very promptly, keeping in view the representations contained in your letter.

With kind regards, I remain.

Yours sincerely,

H. Guthrie

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen K.C.,
Canadian General Securities.,
National Bldg.,
TORONTO, Ontario.

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149760

December 17, 1931.

PERSONAL

Dear Hugh:

I intended to have a word with you Saturday on the subject of Wardenship, but omitted it. Will be down again soon and would like to have five or ten minutes then. If any action is anticipated meantime, and you will advise me, I will go down at once.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

Hon. Hugh Guthrie,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa, Ontario.

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149761

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE
CANADA

Private.

Ottawa
December, 18th, 1931.

Dear Arthur;--

I have yours of 17th Instant. So far I have heard nothing about the wardenship to which you refer. I have had a deluge of applications from Winnipeg, but, I have no reason to believe that there is any vacancy at Stony Mountain. I don't know who started the rumour. I will be glad if you will drop me a line and let me know what the situation is.

With kind regards, I remain.

Yours truly,

H. Guthrie

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen K.C.,
Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
National Bldg.,
Toronto, Ontario.

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149762

December 19, 1931.

PERSONAL & PRIVATE

Hon. Hugh Guthrie,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Hugh:

My brother told me when I was West that there was talk of having him moved to the British Columbia appointment, leaving Manitoba vacant. He also spoke of certain possible appointees in Manitoba who were being urged for the position, none of whom he thought could fill it.

All I want to say now is that I am most anxious that you shall not be embarrassed in the least degree by any desire of my brother. He will stay at Stony Mountain or go to B. C., just as suits the Service best. The B. C. appointment, of course, would be a welcomed promotion.

Very kindest regards,

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

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149763

December 21, 1931.

Hon. Hugh Guthrie,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Guthrie:

A vacancy has occurred in the Court of Appeal of Saskatchewan, due to the death of Mr. Justice McKay. The Yorkton Bar Association and also the Melville Bar Association have passed resolutions urging that this appointment go to Mr. J. M. Patrick, K. C., of Yorkton. Judge McKay, as you know, came from Prince Albert, also in the North.

This is one of the cases where I have not the least hesitation in saying that Mr. Patrick is theman entitled and qualified for the post. It may be the intention of the Government not to appoint anyone, or it may be their thought to promote a man from the Court below. In the latter event Mr. Patrick should in my opinion be the one to take his place.

With kindest regards,

Very truly yours,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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149764

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE
CANADA

Ottawa Jan, 7th, 1932.

Private & Confidential.

Dear Arthur;--

Last August when a writ was threatened by G.T.R. shareholders, we expected that the action would be brought in the province of Quebec, and, after discussing the matter with the Prime Minister, I was instructed to retain Tilley K.C. and Lovatt K.C. in the event of action being taken. The writ, however, was issued in Ontario, and I sent it forward to Tilley's firm, asking them to defend on behalf of the Government. In the meantime, I have not mentioned the matter to Mr. Lovatt. The C.N.R. and the old G.T.R. are both joined as defendants, as well as the Attorney General of Canada. I would like very much to see you retained in connection with this suit, and I quite realize, the propriety of your acting in connection with the defence. Could you arrange with the C.N.R. to represent the Company? I am inclined to think different defences would have to be filed by the different defendants, and it becomes a question ~~a question~~ as to whether the old G.T.R. has now any legal existence, and, can properly be joined as a defendant in any action.

As soon as Mr. Bennett returns from the west, I will take the matter up with him, and see if some arrangement can be made which will be satisfactory to you. With kind regards, I remain.

Yours sincerely,

H. Guthrie

The Rght. Hon. Arthur Meighen K.C.,
Canadian General Securites.,
National Bldg.,
TORONTO, Ont.

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CANADA

149765

January 11, 1932.

Hon. Hugh Guthrie,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Hugh:

I enclose a letter just received from Gerard Ruel, which you may find interesting. If you have any further reflections on the subject, I shall be glad to hear from you. However, I expect to be in Ottawa on Wednesday.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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CANADA

149766

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE
CANADA

Personal.

Ottawa Jan, 12th, 1932.

Dear Arthur;--

I have yours of 11th Instant, with letter from Mr. Gerald Ruel in regard to the Grand Trunk case. We have asked Mr. Ruel to come over and discuss this case with us, and when he does so, the question of your retainership will be considered. I hope to write you again in a day or two.

Yours very truly,

H. Guthrie

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen K.C.,
Canadian General Securities.,
National Bldg.,
TORONTO, Ont.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

149767

January 16, 1932.

PERSONAL

Hon. Hugh Guthrie,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Guthrie:

The Prime Minister spoke to me on Monday with regard to Colonel Chauveau and the Exchequer Court Judgeship. I spoke well of Colonel Chauveau's services and said that I thought he stood very well in the profession but that my son Ted would no better. Have since a wire from Ted favouring Chauveau, but as is usual with him he is not very pronounced. I would think Mr. Gagnon of Mr. Dupre's firm would be in a position to estimate his legal qualifications better than anyone I know. Personally I would hope the report would be favourable and that he would get the appointment.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149768

347 Bay Street,
Toronto, June 7, 1932.

Dear Mr. Guthrie:

This is a note in support of parole for Narcisse Morin now serving prison sentence. I remember the Morin family quite well and am advised this man has a position awaiting him on release and that his family are very badly in need.

Yours very truly,

Hon. Hugh Guthrie,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149769

347 Bay Street,
Toronto, June 20, 1932.

Dear Hugh:

There is some talk of the retirement of Judge Stubbs in Manitoba.

If t is takes place, the right appointment is H. R. Hooper of Carberry, Manitoba. Of this there is no question whatever; in fact, I would have had Hooper appointed in 1921 but for the fact that he took his Solicitorship out several years before he became a Barrister and was not qualified by ten years' practice as a Barrister before we went out of office. There certainly is no one in the Province in my opinion who has anything like the claim Mr. Hooper has and who would accept the appointment. This is one case in which I can be quite definite.

Yours very truly,

Hon. Hugh Guthrie,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149770

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE
CANADA

Private.

Ottawa June, 21st, 1932.

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen K.C., P.C.
347, Bay Street.,
Toronto, Ontario.

My dear Arthur;-

In reply to your letter of 20th Instant I beg to say that there was a rumour recently current that Judge Stubbs intended to resign, but I am afraid nothing will come of it. About a month ago, Judge Stubbs wrote to me intimating that he might resign if he could secure a pension. However, I had to inform him that no pension could be granted under the provisions of the Judges' Act unless he retired on account of mental or physical incapacity, or had served twenty-five years on the Bench, or had reached the age of seventy-five. Judge Stubbs subsequently wrote to me that he could not qualify under any of these provisions. I therefore took it for granted that he was not likely to retire at the present time.

I note what you say in regard to Mr. H.R. Hooper, of Carberry, and I will keep your recommendation before me in case anything transpires in the future.

Yours very truly,

H. Guthrie

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149771

347 Bay Street,
Toronto, June 29, 1932.

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Guthrie:

Mr. Ryland S.New was in to see me yesterday with regard to Mr. Stobie. I mentioned the subject of restitution. He says Stobie has done everything within his power in this matter and did it at once and intends to continue doing so. The feels rather keenly that Mr. Walter Boland should have succeeded with Smart before any success can be attained by such men as himself with regard to Stobie. He regards Stobie as a very worth while man in every way. He says he is hopelessly bankrupt but determined to make good, and he has confidence that he will.

Yours very truly,

Hon. Hugh Guthrie,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149772

547 Bay Street,
Toronto, June 29, 1932.

PERSONAL

Dear Hugh:

You remember I spoke to you on Monday regarding the case of Austin Campbell. You mentioned the matter of restitution in connection with the recent release of Smart and Young.

My information is that the Patterson firm in which Campbell was junior continued until all clients were able to get their securities. If this is the case, they made the only kind of restitution that Smart and Young could have made, and made it much sooner. I think the release of Smart and Young was quite justified, but I do think Campbell's is overdue. Mrs. Campbell and her brother-in-law, Mr.Stobie, were to see me yesterday, and they feel very keenly about the matter. Over half his time is up. Mrs. Campbell states that Mr. Bennett said to her that her husband's and Young's would be the first cases considered.

I sincerely hope immediate action can be taken regarding Campbell. Please advise me.

Yours very truly,

Hon. Hugh Guthrie,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149773

347 Bay Street,
Toronto, June 29, 1932.

My dear Hugh:

Since dictating the letter this morning, I have received from Mr. Fraser Ryan a letter outlining the various steps taken by the Paterson Company (in which Mr. Austin Campbell was a partner). This letter is complete and will indicate the earnest efforts they have made to comply with all requirements.

Yours very truly,

Hon. Hugh Guthrie,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Stobie

149774

Toronto, June 29, 1932.

The Minister of Justice,
Parliament Buildings,
OTTAWA.

Dear Sir:-

I have knowledge of the personal affairs of Malcolm Stobie, a partner in the firm of Stobie, Forlong & Company, and know that he reported to the Trustee in Bankruptcy of Stobie, Forlong & Company, his personal assets. These were not taken over by the Trustee because the question arose as to the rights of Creditors, as to whether his personal Creditors would or would not have a first right to rank on his personal assets. These personal assets have always been at the disposal of the Trustee, and are being turned over to him.

His personal assets consisted of a summer cottage in Muskoka not of great value, household furniture and an automobile three or four years old. My estimate of the value of his personal assets would be about $3,000.00.

I further know that he did not take out of his business any monies other than for personal living expenses. I am advised that the profits of his business went into the development of mining properties largely in Ontario and British Columbia.

Yours faithfully,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149775

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE
CANADA

PRIVATE.

Ottawa June, 30th, 1932.

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen K.C.,
347, Bay Street.,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Arthur;--

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 29th Instant in regard to the case of Stobie. I may tell you in confidence that a very strong protest has been received against the executive clemency in the case of Stobie and Forlong. I had the case under consideration this week and felt justified in making a recommendation for clemency, but, the protest on behalf of the creditors is very pointed , and it is said that evidence will be submitted that these men have secreted a large portion of their assets, which should be made available for their creditors. The creditors have asked an opportunity of appearing personally before me in regard to this matter, and I expect to see a deputation some day next week. In the meantime, I am deferring action.

Yours very truly,

H. Guthrie

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149776

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE
CANADA

PRIVATE.

Ottawa June, 30th, 1932.

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen K.C.,
347, Bay Street.,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Arthur;--

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 29th Instant enclosing a letter from Mr. Fraser Raney in regard to the Paterson and Campbell cases. I wrote you today in regard to Austin Campbell. No action has yet been taken in regard to Paterson by reason of the fact that he received a longer sentence than Campbell. When the appropriate time comes, every consideration will be given to the Paterson case.

Yours sincerely,

H. Guthrie

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149777

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE
CANADA

PRIVATE.

Ottawa June, 30th, 1932.

The Right Honorable A. Meighen K.C.,
347, Bay Street.,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Arthur;-

A recommendation was made that Austin Campbell should be released on ticket-of-leave upon and after Ist. July next.

Yours very truly,

H. Guthrie

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149778

347 Bay Street,
Toronto, July 4, 1932.

PERSONAL

Dear Hugh:

I have your letter of 30th. Have had a confidential talk with the Hon. Manning Doherty, who has had something to do with the Company that took over the assets. He says that Mr. G. T. Clarkson of Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth & Co. will be the man to enquire from as to the representations made by the creditors. Mr. Clarkson he says would know for absolute certainty, and I would think it well worth while to have a communication sent him.

I do not feel that I should press Mr. Stobie's release myself. Am merely passing on the representations made me.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

Hon. Hugh Guthrie,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149779

347 Bay Street,
Toronto, August 25, 1932.

My dear Hugh:

I learned in the press yesterday of the appointments of Frank Curran, K. C., and Wilfred La Liberte to the Supreme Court of Quebec. Personally I am delighted with these appointments. Both men were eminently deserving, and while I had nothing specially to do with their selection, I send you my warmest thanks.

Yours very truly,

Hon. Hugh Guthrie,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149780

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE
CANADA

Ottawa
August, 31st, 1932.

My dear Colleague;-

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 29th Instant in regard to the case of BRUCE TAYLOR, who is now serving a term in the Lethbridge jail. As the Remission Branch of this Department is now under the direction of Hon. Maurice Dupre, I am referring your letter to him, and I will take the first opportuinty of discussing the matter with him.

Yours sincerely,

H. Guthrie

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen K.C. P.C.,
Canadian General Securities.,
National Bldg.,
TORONTO.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149781

Ottawa

347 Bay Street, Toronto,
November 29, 1932.

Dear Hugh:

Some time ago I spoke to you with relation to General Clark and business for your Department at the Coast. I have kept these interferences to the minimum. You can realize the numbers who bombard me, knowing as you do that I have obligations to a great number of people and especially to former Members.

I feel specially anxious though in the case of General Clark, and am sending you herewith copy of a letter which he sent me some days ago. Have delayed doing so until I got his authority.

There is no doubt the General's standing at the Coast is as high as or I think higher than ever. The patronage committee there were ready to place his name at the top of the list for a Supreme Court Judgeship. This he declined.

I do not know personally what Harry Stevens' attitude is, but I should think it would be very favourable--at least it ought to be.

Most sincerely yours,

Hon. Hugh Guthrie,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

149782 Form 0100

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Toronto, December 3, 1932.

Hon. Hugh Guthrie,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa, Ont.

IF REGISTRAR BEING APPOINTED FOR FORD STUBBS COMMISSION RECOMMEND E. P. GARLAND.

ARTHUR MEIGHEN.

COLLECT

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149783

347 Bay St., Toronto,
January 12, 1933.

Dear Mr. Guthrie:

The writer of the attached letter is a former student of mine and at present Mayor of Portage la Prairie. If you have time to read it, it will give you the situation pretty clearly.

I am not suggesting that any such steps be taken as respects Judge Galt. Should they, of course, be taken, would think that W. J. Tupper would be the proper intermediary.

Without any question whatever Colonel Taylor should get the next appointment.

Very sincerely yours,

Hon. Hugh Guthrie,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149784

Toronto, Ontario,
January 20, 1933.

Dear Hugh:

Hope you do not mind my sending you extracts once in a while. The attached is from a letter from Arthur Clark just received.

If W. E. Burns should be appointed to the Bench, Arthur should certainly get the post of Solicitor to the Harbour Board now held by Mr. Burns, and I sincerely hope Mr. Stevens will advise accordingly.

Yours very truly,

Hon. Hugh Guthrie,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149785

347 Bay Street,
TORONTO, July 17, 1933.

Hon. Hugh Guthrie, K. C.,
Minister of Justice,
OTTAWA, Canada.

My dear Colleague :

I have no doubt you have received from Mr. Alfred Forest, L.L., M.C.R., a statement of his qualifications and claims for the post of Superior Court Judge in succession to Mr. Justice Panneton.

There is no question Mr. Forest has very strong claims. I believe his standing at the Bar is good, although I cannot speak as fully on this phase as could Mr. Beaulieu, K.C. and other dependable and prominent members of the Montreal Bar. Certainly his services have been most consistent and valuable.

I would be glad to see Mr. Forest appointed, if he is acceptable to our Quebec Ministers.

Yours truly,

Arthur Meighen.

AM:K

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149786

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE
CANADA

Ottawa

PERSONAL.

July, 18th, 1933.

My dear Colleague;

I have yours of 17th. Instant, and I note what you say in regard to Mr. Alfred Forest, who is an applicant for the position of Superior Court Judge in Montreal. I may tell you that I have had a number of recommendations on behalf of Mr. Forest. His name is already upon my list for consideration when the time comes to make this appointment.

It is not likely that any appointment will be made until after the return of the Prime Minister, but I will bring your letter to the attention of the Prime Minister and our Colleagues before anything is done.

Yours sincerely,

H. Guthrie

The Right Honorable Arthur Meighen P.C.K.C.
347 Bay Street.,
Toronto, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149787

347 Bay St., Toronto,
August 1, 1933.

My dear Colleague:

Mr. R. A. Reid, K. C., has been in correspondence with the Prime Minister with regard to being appointed to one of the judicial vacancies in this Province. I am personally friendly with Mr. Reid and would like an opportunity to assist him. If it would be possible to advise me before these appointments are made, I would like to be down and attend the meeting of Council during the discussion.

It is not my desire to be pressing any views specially, but I am held responsible here much more than anyone would think and certainly more than I ought to be.

Yours very truly,

Hon. Hugh Guthrie,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa, Ont.

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149788

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE
CANADA

Ottawa

August, 2nd, 1933.

P r i v a t e.

My dear Arthur;

I have your letter of Ist. Instant, and I note what you say in regard to Mr. R.A. Reid K.C. I shall be very glad indeed to consider the name of Mr. Reid when the time comes to make appointments to the Ontario Bench. I do not think any appointments will be made until the end of the present month, and I would be glad to have an opportunity of discussing the list with you before any are made.

Yours sincerely,

H. Guthrie

Right Honorable Arthur Meighen K.C. P.C.,
347 Bay Street.,
Toronto, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149789

347 Bay St., Toronto,
August 3, 1933.

Dear Hugh:

Would you mind sending me a copy of the Order-in-Council, which according to the press has been passed, having to do with retirement of Civil Servants at the age of sixty-five.

Thanking you,

Yours very truly,

Hon. Hugh Guthrie,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149790

347 Bay St., Toronto,
August 3, 1933.

My dear Colleague:

I have received from Dr. Andrew B. Baird, late Professor at Manitoba University, a very strong recommendation on behalf of Rev. J. S. Miller, M. A., D. D., now Minister of St. Andrew's Church, Elgin Avenue, Winnipeg, for appointment as Chaplain of Stony Mountain Penitentiary. Dr. Baird urges many considerations of an important character, among them very considerable military service performed by Mr. Miller during the late war, and special qualifications by Mr. Miller for educational work. If you know Dr. Baird, you will be quite certain he is careful in his recommendations.

I am also requested by Mr. William Spinks, a very good friend of Trehawne, Manitoba, to recommend appointment of Rev. Lloyd C. Stinson, a son-in-law of Mr. Spinks.

Very sincerely yours,

Hon. Hugh Guthrie,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149791

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE
CANADA

Ottawa

Personal. August, 4th, 1933.

My dear Colleague;

I have your letter of 3rd. Instant, and I note what you say in regard to Dr. Miller of Winnipeg, who is an applicant for the position of Protestant Chaplain at Stony Mountain. I may tell you that I have received a number of recommendations on behalf of Dr. Miller.

Rev. Mr. Taylor of Kildona has also been recommended. I am still waiting word from W.W. Kennedy M.P. and J.H. Stitt M.P. in regard to the matter.

Yours sincerely,

H. Guthrie

The Right Honorable Arthur Meighen P.C. K.C.,
347 Bay Street.,
Toronto, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149792

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE
CANADA

Personal.

Ottawa

August, 4th, 1933.

My dear Colleague;

As requested in your letter of 3rd. Instant, I am enclosing a copy of the Order recently passed in regard to the retirement of Civil Servants at the age of sixty-five.

Yours sincerely,

Encl. I.

H. Guthrie

The Right Honorable Arthur Meighen K.C. P.C.,
347 Bay Street.,
Toronto, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149793

P.C.1/1561.

PRIVY COUNCIL
CANADA

CERTIFIED to be a true copy of a minute of a meeting of the Treasury Board, approved by the deputy of His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 31st July, 1933.

F I N A N C E:

The Board had under consideration the following memorandum from the Right Honourable the Acting Minister of Finance:

"The undersigned has the honour to report that the Government, in the budget speech delivered by the Minister of Finance on March 21, 1933, undertook to reduce controllable expenditures by $14,000,000; that this decision was confirmed by Order in Council of March 31, 1933 - P.C.612; that, as over one-half of controllable expenditure is for salaries and wages, it is necessary to effect further economies in cost of personnel; and that it is desirable to make such reductions without disturbance of public services, and with the minimum of hardship to employees.

The undersigned accordingly recommends:

1. That all employees of the Government who are now 65 years of age, or over, be retired from active duty from September 1, 1933, except where the Treasury Board, on a recommendation of the Minister of the Department concerned, approves of the continuance in the Public Service of any such employee on the ground: (a) that it is impossible to arrange that the duties of a position be carried on by rearrangement of staff or other means, or (b) that the qualifications and experience of a person, employed in an administrative position, are such that the public interest will suffer if his services are terminated.

2. That such employees be granted leave for which they are eligible subsequent to that date, separation being made effective from the expiration of such leave.

3. That such employees, who are contributors under the Civil Service Superannuation Act, or the Civil Service Superannuation and Retirement Act, be granted the benefits provided by those statutes.

4. That such permanent employees, not being contributors under either of the above statutes, or being contributors only under Part 11 of the Civil Service Superannuation and Retirement Act, be granted gratuities, or additional leave with pay, payable from the relevant vote, equal to one month's salary for each two years of continuous service, to a maximum of six months' salary."

The Board concur in the above report and recommendation, and submit the same for favourable consideration.

G. E. Kedy
Asst Clerk of the Privy Council.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149794

347 Bay St., Toronto,
August 8, 1933.

My dear Colleague:

Below is extract from letter from Charles H. Locke, K. C., of Meyers, Locke, Lane & Johannson, Barristers, Vancouver, written on behalf of A. L. Johannson who appears to be in the field for appointment as County Court Judge:

"There is a vacant County Court Judgeship in Vancouver and one of my partners, A. L. Johannson, is an aspirant for the appointment.

"Johannson would in my opinion make a first-class Judge. He is a man of the highest integrity and is universally liked and respected in the profession. He is a sound, well-read lawyer and would be a dignified and effective man on the County Court Bench. I should perhaps add that he has been a life-long Conservative and a worker for the party here--also perhaps that he has filled several high positions in the Masonic Fraternity and is Master at present of two lodges in Vancouver.

"If you could put in a word for him with Mr. Bennett--or with Mr. Guthrie if that is the proper quarter--I would be grateful to you.

"There are, of course, other applicants for the position--none of them whose names I have heard are of any weight in the profession, and if my opinion is of any weight, none of them would fill the position as effectively as would Johannson."

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149795



I do not know Mr. Johannson personally but for myself I would take the opinion of Charlie Locke on his legal attainments and general acceptability above that of any lawyer I know in Vancouver.

Yours very truly,

Hon. Hugh Guthrie,

Minister of Justice,

Ottawa, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149796

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE
CANADA

Ottawa

**Personal.**

August, 9th, 1933.

My dear Colleague;

I have your letter of 8th. Instant in regard to the application of Mr. A.L. Johannson, who desires an appointment to the County Court Bench in British Columbia. I may tell you that I have already received a definite recommendation from Hon. H.H. Stevens in regard to the present vacancy upon the County Court Bench. I have to be guided very largely in such matters by what our friend Harry says. However, before any action is taken, I will be very glad to discuss with him the qualifications of Mr. A.L. Johannson.

Yours sincerely,

H. Guthrie

The Right Honorable Arthur Meighen K.C. P.C.,
347 Bay Street.,
Toronto, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149797

Ottawa

27th. August, 1935.

PERSONAL

Hon. Hugh Guthrie,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Guthrie:-

I am taking the liberty of writing you to recommend Col. Andrew H. Monteith, K.C. of Paris, Ont. as a County Court Judge for Victoria.

From a political standpoint you know that he and all his relations have been very true for the party. He looks to me like a man who would be capable for the position. He has a first-class reputation in Paris and I would think would be a credit to you as an appointee.

Hoping that you will give this serious consideration, I am,

Yours truly,

MMM/J

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149798

347 Bay Street, Toronto,
September 11, 1933.

Personal

My dear Hugh:

I write first of all to express my appreciation of your success in having McQuarrie made Court of Appeal Judge for B. C. No doubt at all this was the right step. I felt that you had difficulties and I sincerely congratulate you on overcoming them.

I am also glad to see in the press this morning that Jack Hope has been raised to the Supreme Court Bench of Ontario. I did not speak to you about this although I intended to. I think he is the right appointment.

There is no one I want very specially to recommend now, and indeed I do not do so unless I feel very sure of my ground.

Mr. J. A. McGibbon of Whitby is spoken of for the County Court Bench. He is a cousin of Dr. Peter and on that account I certainly would like to see him appointed, but have not as yet very full data as to his qualifications, although what I have is favourable.

Frank W. Wilson, M. P., M. L. A., of Windsor, I think should be favourably considered as well as he is local Member. He should I think be recommended by the Provincial Premier. The special reason in his case is that he is none too well, being under necessity of combatting pernicious anaemia. But for that, I think it would be a mistake for him to go on the County Court.

Hon. Hugh Guthrie,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149799



I rather presume Ernie Burns of Vancouver will be on the Supreme Court Bench there. If so, solicitorship for the Harbour Commission is vacant and most certainly Arthur Clark should be appointed to this post. I know you will agree with me in this. It would be a crime and shame if anybody else would. Am advised his letter to the Prime Minister on the subject has not been acknowledged.

Am leaving for the West the end of the week and will be principally in Winnipeg, Calgary and Vancouver. If there is anything at all you would like me to look into or do while there let me know.

Yours very truly,

Hon. Hugh Guthrie,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

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CANADA

149800

347 Bay St., Toronto,
September 16, 1933.

My dear Hugh:

I am concerned about the state of the public mind regarding the Penitentiaries. As you know, of course, I have not the faintest sympathy with this "Globe" campaign, nor generally with the critical attitude toward Penitentiary administration. My set-to with Senator Lewis last Session is evidence of my feelings on the subject.

I do think though that the attack has been carried so far that it has to be countered, and my suggestion is this:--

W. R. Givens of Kingston has given expression to sentiments adverse to the Penitentiary administration. He is at heart though, I believe, loyal to the Government, and is absolutely honest. I have not seen him or heard from him for years, but my suggestion is that you send for him and see if he would not accept a Commissionership to make enquiry and report any recommendations he may see fit to make. If you could have an understanding with him that he would make his enquiry with the least possible flare of trumpets and the least possible public hearings, the idea being that for the most part he gain his information quietly, it would be all to the good. He would, of course, have to have power to administer oaths and take evidence, and would likely have to sit in public a little, but he is a man of good common sense and would not use the office for his personal advertisement. On this score I would be afraid to appoint Mr. Nickle.

I am disposed to think that we here could get the "Globe" to support this proposal and act fairly through the enquiry. If so--and we can assure you in advance on this point--it would look to me a good way of handling your difficulties.

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149801

- 2 -

I am leaving for the West tonight and won't be back for about three weeks. A wire here though can be relayed to me, but I don't suppose there will be any need of a wire.

Yours very truly,

Hon. Hugh Guthrie,

Minister of Justice,

Ottawa, Ont.

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149802

Traders Finance Corporation
604 Trust & Loan Building,
WINNIPEG, September 18, 1933.

Personal

Dear Hugh:

I am here on my way West. Met A. J. Andrews, K.C., last night. I know it is the Winnipeg men who should recommend to us law firms to be used in this City, but subject to their recommendation, I certainly think the Andrews firm deserves consideration. Their firmis out-and-out 100% with us and always has been. Others are mostly divided. Andrews is a good counsel.

Sincerely yours,

Hon. Hugh Guthrie,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa, Ontario.

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149803

WINNIPEG, October 5, 1933.

Dear Hugh:

I understand Col. J. Keiller MacKay is mentioned for the Supreme Court of Ontario. Certainly from the standpoint of service—that is to say both war service and party service—he is most deserving; in fact I can think of none at all qualified who are more so. I have not had opportunity of canvassing his legal qualifications as well as those actively in the profession, but such enquiry as I have made has always had favourable results. He is certainly a hard worker and has had very good success in his litigation. It has been, it is true, principally on the side of criminal law. Would be glad personally if you could recommend him.

Yours very truly,

Hon. Hugh Guthrie,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa, Ontario.

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149804

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE
CANADA

P/R

Ottawa, Oct. 7th, 1933.

Rt. Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir,

In the absence of the Honourable Mr. Guthrie, I acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 5th written on behalf of Co. J. Keiller MacKay who is seeking appointment to the Supreme Court Bench of Ontario. The Minister will return to Ottawa the latter part of next week, when your communication will be placed before him.

Yours truly,

C. Pearson

for Private Secretary.

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CANADA

149805

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE
CANADA

Ottawa October 12, 1933

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of October 5th, which I found awaiting me upon my return to the office this morning, and note your recommendation of Colonel J. Keiller MacKay for appointment to the Supreme Court Bench of Ontario.

In reply I may say that I have already the name of Mr. MacKay on my list for consideration. I have received several recommendations in his favour but cannot say more, at the moment, than to assure you that full consideration will be given him when the time comes to make such appointments.

Yours truly,

H. Guthrie

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CANADA

149806

347 Bay St. Toronto,
December 22, 1933.

Dear Mr.Guthrie:

Mr. Jules Gobeil, K. C. of Baie St. Paul is anxious for appointment as Judge to succeed the late Hon. Pierre d'Auteuil.

This man and his family were exceedingly patriotic and courageous throughout the difficult years of the war. On this account I would be glad to see him recognized. The only reservation I make is that I have not heard much of him in the last three or four years, but if he has kept up his position at the Bar and that is in good standing, I would earnestly recommend him.

In this connection I am enclosing letter received today from Mr. Philippe Bouchard of Baie St. Paul.

Yours very truly,

Hon. Hugh Guthrie,

Minister of Justice,

Ottawa, Ont.

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CANADA

149807

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE
CANADA

Ottawa

Personal.

December, 26th, 1933.

Dear Mr. Meighen;

I have your letter of 22nd. Instant, enclosing a letter from Mr. Phillippe Bouchard recommending Mr. Jules Gobeil K.C. for appointment to a position upon the Superior Court Bench of the Province of Quebec.

In reply to your letter I beg to say that in appointments of this kind, I have to be guided largely by the views of my Colleagues from Quebec, and I shall take an opportunity of brining the name of Mr. Gobeil to the attention of Hon. Mr. Dupre and others at the first opportunity.

Yours sincerely,

A. Guthrie

The Right Honorable Arthur Meighen P.C. K.C.,
347 Bay St.,
Toronto, Ont.

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Personal 149808

OSGOODE HALL LAW SCHOOL
OSGOODE HALL
TORONTO 2 CANADA

3rd January 1934

The Right Honourable
Arthur Meighen, P.C., K.C.

My dear Meighen,

May I invoke the shades of 1896 and present my own case?

In the course of nature it is inevitable that in the not very distant future there will be some vacancies in the Court of Appeal for Ontario, and, unless you dismiss my application *in limine* on the ground of my incompetency or other good grounds, I wonder whether you would feel justified in putting in a word for me some day with the Minister of Justice (to whom I am only casually known). I mention the Court of Appeal, and not the High Court, because my habits of mind and my long training in lecturing and writing have fitted me for an appellate court rather than a trial court.

It may be, of course, that you prefer not to make suggestions or recommendations

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149809

2

OSGOODE HALL LAW SCHOOL
OSGOODE HALL
TORONTO 2 CANADA

as to judicial appointments, and if for this reason or any other reason you think that this letter should into your waste paper basket, I shall not complain.

I am happy in my present position, but as I am now 58 years old and in good health, I may reasonably look forward to a fair number of years of continued activity, and I should like very much to have the opportunity of making some contribution to the law as a judge.

Perhaps, however, I am only dreaming day dreams?

With kindest regards, and wishing you a happy and prosperous New Year,

Yours faithfully

John D. Falconbridge

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149810

347 Bay St. Toronto,
January 6, 1934.

Dear Hugh:

John D. Falconbridge, the son of Sir Donald Falconbridge, would value highly favourable consideration on your part as to his appointment later on to the Court of Appeal of Ontario.

I have known J. D. Falconbridge for forty years. He is fifty-eight years of age. As you know he is the author of Falconbridge's "Bills and Notes", and, I think, of another book. He has also lectured at Osgoode Hall for many years. He is, I believe, Dean of Osgoode Hall. You probably know him about as well as I do. I would not consider him a good appointment to a Trial Court, but would think him quite worthy of consideration for the Court of Appeal.

Yours very truly,

Hon. Hugh Guthrie,

Minister of Justice,

Ottawa, Ont.

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149811

347 Bay St. Toronto,
January 6, 1934.

My dear Falconbridge:

I have your letter of 3rd. Am not at all surprised that you should be looking forward to appointment to the Court of Appeal. Had I been a son of Sir Donald Falconbridge, I think I would likely have had a similar ambition.

I shall be very glad indeed to write Hon. Mr. Guthrie in your behalf.

Yours very truly,

Mr. John D. Falconbridge,
Osgoode Hall Law School,
Toronto 2, Ont.

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149812

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE
CANADA

Ottawa

February, 15, 1935.

PRIVATE.

Dear Arthur,-

In reply to your letter of 14th Instant, I beg to say that I fully agree with you that our friend, John Sullivan would make an excellent judge on the Superior Court Bench of the Province of Quebec, and I think also that he is fully entitled to be rewarded with such a position. Personally, I am very anxious to put this appointment through as I am satisfied it would be justified and well received from every point of view, but as you are no doubt aware, I have to be guided to some extent by the views of my Quebec Colleagues in regard to such matters.

I will mention this matter some day at Council when you are present.

Yours faithfully,

H. Guthrie

The Right Honorable Arthur Meighen P.C. K.C.,
The Senate.,
Ottawa.

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149813

347 Bay St. Toronto,
April 29, 1925.

Personal

Dear Hugh:

Enclosed is a telegram from Rev. J. I. Strong. I knew this man well but, of course, have not seen him for a long time. He is a splendid chap, or at least was. I would not think a little age on the part of a padre would make much difference.

I have noted the outbreak at Stony Mountain and the screams of the Globe this morning. One hesitates to give advice when he is not constantly in attendance at Council, but if I were you I would appoint no Royal Commission on the Penitentiaries. What is going on is well described by Warden McLeod. It is just the penitentiary manifestations of the general eruption against law and order. Such tendency is encouraged by the Globe and all other sentimentalists and in my judgment would be still more encouraged by a Royal Commission. There is nothing to enquire into so far as I can see. Undoubtedly the solid citizens all over the country are behind you. A Royal Commission would be acclaimed as a triumph for the Globe and Miss Macphail.

Sincerely yours,

Hon. Hugh Guthrie, K. C.,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa, Ontario.

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149814

347 Bay St. Toronto,
July 24, 1935.

Dear Hugh:

As appointments have not yet been made to the Ontario Bench, I am going to write you once more.

I think you will agree I seek to interfere very little, and if you had any idea of the constant pressure upon me here and the utterly disastrous proportion of my time taken up with seeing people on Governmental business, you would realize something of the effort I have made to keep out.

As you know, I have supported Harold Armstrong for the Supreme Court. I also have a very friendly feeling for and a high opinion of Colonel Keiller MacKay. I think either appointment would be satisfactory. I sincerely hope at this juncture discouragement will not be given the Conservative forces by the appointment of some man practically unknown to them. R. A. Reid is also a candidate and I think very well of him, but am afraid from a legal as well as political standpoint there would be objection elsewhere. There would not be from me.

As to the County Court, I mention Mr. Huffman of Toronto. He has a great number of friends who are continually urging me to help him. I had a conversation the other day with Mr. Miller of the Toronto Telegram who personally strongly favoured him. I believe it would please Mr. Miller, who is quite influential with the Telegram, if he were appointed.

This is all I desire to say and I shall not be writing again.

Yours very truly,

Hon. Hugh Guthrie, K. C., M. P.,
Minister of Justice,
Ottawa.

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149815

Toronto, August 14, 1935.

Dear Hugh ;

I cannot let the occasion of your retirement from public life pass without giving you an expression of my feelings. This letter is not to congratulate you in the usual way on the appointment because the appointment is certainly not such a one as in my judgment you would have liked or should have received. This is not said in any spirit of complaint as to what the Prime Minister has done because so far as I know there was nothing else within his power.

The position I would have very much liked to have you obtain would have been that of Chief Justice of this Province and but for the small partyism of the present holder, the

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position doubtless would be yours.

You can look back upon a career in public life rarely equalled in any country. The hold you have maintained for over thirty-five years on a great constituency in central Ontario, fairly equally divided in political allegiance, is an extraordinarily creditable and indeed memorable achievement. To have held it under the colours of both great parties and almost an equal time under each creates an example I think never before established. The standing you achieved and held as a parliamentarian has been rarely if ever ~~equalled~~ paralleled in our annals.

149816

I do sincerely hope you will enjoy the new office. The work will certainly not be difficult for you and everyone knows it will be performed to the great advantage of this country.

With very sincerest and lasting regards,

Yours truly,

Arthur Meighen

Hon. Hugh Guthrie, K.C.,
Ottawa, Ontario.

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149817

Toronto, August 14, 1938.

Dear Hugh :

The absence of Mrs. Meighen from the city and my unfortunate forgetfulness has resulted in the overlooking of a request made on a postcard by somebody, whom I cannot remember, for a contribution to the presentation being made to Her Excellency. All I remember is that the contribution was to go to Mrs. Guthrie and on Mrs. Meighen's behalf, I have pleasure in sending you a cheque in Mrs. Guthrie's favour.

Yours truly,

Arthur Meighen

Hon. Hugh Guthrie, K.C.,
Ottawa,
Ontario.

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BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA

149818

Ottawa,
August 16th, 1935.

My dear Arthur,

I have just read with great pleasure and satisfaction your kind letter of the 14th instant, and you may feel assured that I appreciate very highly all the kind things which you say in regard to myself.

It was very good, indeed, of you to write me upon the subject.

Yours truly,

A. Guthrie

The Right Honourable
Arthur Meighen,
The Senate,
OTTAWA.

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CANADA

149819

BOARD OF
RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR
CANADA

OFFICE OF
THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

OTTAWA

August 16th, 1935.

My dear Arthur,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 14th instant enclosing cheque for $25.00 in favour of Mrs.Guthrie, as a subscription from Mrs.Meighen to the Lady Bessborough Gift Fund.

I have handed your cheque to Mrs.Guthrie and she will send the usual formal receipt.

Yours truly,

H. Guthrie

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
The Senate,
OTTAWA.

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149820

ARNOLDI, PARRY & CAMPBELL
BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS

WILFRID W. PARRY, K.C.
C. MINTO PYLE
RUSSELL A. WHITELY
G. PETER CAMPBELL
ARTHUR C. PENNINGTON
F. HUGH KEEFER
REMINGTON WHITE

TELEPHONE, ADELAIDE 1333
CABLE ADDRESS "ARNOLDI" TORONTO

80 KING ST. WEST
TORONTO, 2, CANADA

November 2nd, 1938.

Dear Senator Meighen:-

From one of our legal journals I notice that applications are being received by the Civil Service at Ottawa for the position of Counsel to the Board of Transportation Commissioners.

I have put in an application for the office and feel sure that I possess the necessary qualifications and experience in such matters as would appertain to the position.

Whilst the filling of the position is apparently being handled through the Civil Service in the formal way, I am dropping you a line to ask, that if you could be influential in the matter by bespeaking a good word on my behalf in the proper direction, I would deem it a very great personal favour.

Yours very sincerely,

F. H. Keefer.

Senator Arthur Meighen,
320 Bay Street,
TORONTO, Ontario.

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Re Hugh Keefer

149821

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
November 3, 1938.

Personal

Hon. Hugh Guthrie,
Chairman, Board of
Railway Commissioners,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Hugh:

The Civil Service Commission have, I understand, advertised for applicants for the position of Counsel with the Board of Transport Commissioners. One of the applicants is F. Hugh Keefer. Hugh Keefer is a son of our old friend, the late F. H. Keefer. I have got to know him pretty well since he came to Toronto. He stands exceptionally well as a specialist in Admiralty Law, but he has a good reputation, and personally I was rather surprised at his being an applicant because I understand he is doing well in the firm he is in. I have found him courteous and industrious. He has not the peculiarities of his father, though he looks much like him. Of course, I will have no knowledge of the other applications received, but only wish to say that Keefer is a very good man.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

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149822

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
November 3, 1938.

Mr. F. Hugh Keefer,
Arnoldi, Parry & Campbell,
80 King St. West,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Keefer:

I just received your letter of 2nd and have pleasure today in writing Hon. Hugh Guthrie. I do not know any other point at which I could be of service or I would gladly try to help further.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

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Mr. Meighen.

12.12.29

149823

Sir

As war time Premier your knowledge of the cost of War is well known. Would you like to hear my simple idea that Peace can be maintained if it is worth working for.

Possibly you may be interested and thereby be willing to render moral support

By the Author of "the People want to Know".

William E W Guy

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149824

October 7, 1929.

Dear Mr. Gwynne:

I have a letter from Mrs. Reford this morning, giving me the interesting information that you are now on a visit to Canada, and will shortly be in Toronto. The letter further states that you would like to have a talk with relation to certain proposals you have in mind, with Sir Joseph Flavelle and myself.

I have spoken to Sir Joseph Flavelle this morning and he has kindly accepted to dine with me at the Granite Club (St. Clair Ave. West) on Saturday evening at 7.30. Would it be convenient for you to join us there?

I expect to be playing golf that afternoon and it would save my time if you would overlook the matter of dress for the occasion. Under the circumstances Sir Joseph and I will be there in business clothes.

Am looking forward with real pleasure to seeing you.

Very sincerely yours,

Arthur Meighen

Mr. H. A. Gwynne,
c/o R W. Reford,
Montreal, Que.

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149825

Printed in Canada

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T.D. 1

# TELEGRAM

Ran 3344

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

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ARTHUR MEIGHEN ESQ

CANADIAN GENERAL SECURITIES TORONTO ONT

MANY THANKS FOR YOUR LETTER DELIGHTED TO ACCEPT YOUR INVITATION TO DINNER SATURDAY

GWYNNE

M-8-29P
Phoned

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CANADA

149826

ROYAL YORK HOTEL
TORONTO

Oct. 13th. 29

Dear Mr Meighen

I cannot leave Toronto without thanking you most warmly for your hospitality and kindness.

My conversation with you and Sir Joseph has put me in a better position to judge men and affairs in Canada. Although I have not been insensible of the difficulties which beset any attempt to increase the bonds of Empire, I am going forward on my task infinitely better equipped than I was before I met you and Sir Joseph

Yours most gratefully

Wagyrgrace

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149827

The United Church Manse.
Port Dalhousie. Ont.
July 13th 1933.

The Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Chairman. Hydro Commission.
Toronto.

Dear Sir.

Yesterday I instructed an electrician of this place to make application to the local Hydro Commission, for the instalation of one of the new electric heaters in the water tank of this house; it being our wish to have the benefit of the improvements which this system has.

For three years we have had an electric heater attached to the tank, and have relied on that for our supply of hot water, but there are disadvantages; as for instance, the necessity of cutting off the connection if there happened to be any danger of being absent from home; and as the new system provides for that by its automatic action, we are anxious to get the benefit it affords. There are other reasons we would wish to have the change, this is but one.

However, this evening the man has called to inform us that we cannot have the new system installed unless we close the present contract, and are cut off for at least three months.

Of course I can understand that the wish of the commission is to get new business; but it seems to me to be unfair that those who have been purchasers should be at a disadvantage to the other people, who have not been so active in their patronage so far; wisdom would suggest that these might be placed on a level with the others, and not placed in a less preferred class.

Apparently according to the order the local commissioners have received, our only way is to order the connection to be cut, and then in three months to make application for this new system, and it will be granted without question. In the meantime the commission loses the money and the applicant is left to wonder at the method of procedure, which penalises old customers.

Personally, I have decided to inform the commissioners that on Monday or Tuesday of next week we close the contract; in three months time, I may have an application in for the new system; though it is possible that we may have the attachment made to the furnace. In the meantime I would call the attention of the Commission to the fact that it is not wise to put old customers in a less preferred class even in the search for new people to add to the list of users.

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2.

If after the Commission has considered this phase of the question they should decide to rescind this order, I shall be glad to know it; for I certainly prefer the electric heating, but when we have to be disconnected for three months before we can get an improvement of this kind which is allowed to others, it may happen that we get tired of the waiting and have it connected with the coal heaters.

I am sorry to trouble you on this matter, but as I know you are anxious that the Hydro System shall give full satisfaction, I am sure you will be ready to consider this protest.

I remain.

Dear Sir.

Yours respectfully.

Chas. Hackett

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CANADA

149829

July 20, 1933.

Rev. Chas Hackett,
The United Church Manse,
Port Dalhousie, Ont.

Dear Sir :

I duly received your letter of the 13th.

Have since had an opportunity to take the matter up with the Chief Engineer of the Hydro Commission.

I quite appreciate the contention which you have so clearly driven home and on the score of absolute fairness as between the old customer and the new, I am by no means sure that I can adequately answer your complaint.

The Hydro campaign has been launched solely for the purpose of selling additional load and thereby enhancing the revenues of the Commission, thus enabling them to keep down charges all around, including those of present users for all purposes. The Chief Engineer explains that this end could not have been attained if all over the Province present contracts were made open to cancellation; it is for new business that the policy is launched.

The Chief Engineer states that if you would increase your undertaking for kilowatt consumption by 200 you could come in then on the same basis as a new customer. This applies, of course, everywhere.

At the same time permit me to acknowledge again the very considerable force there is to your contention and to express regret that the circumstances of the time do not enable us to fully meet your desire.

Yours truly,

AM:K

Arthur Meighen.

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Hackett
149830

697, VICTORIA AVENUE,
WESTMOUNT,
QUEBEC.

Dear Mr Meighen

My wife and I are very grateful for the words of sympathy and friendship for such as some months ago. Our Ann was a beautiful girl and a constant source of delight in our home. Her death has made us very sad

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149831

Jacius me in Rindth
regards to yourself, Mrs Meighen
and the second generation.
yours truly

Dear Sir
Yours
J. McKee

Lorrin must rest where it
falls, and while Comfort and
Consolation can come from
any one source it is helpful
to him or thos feel and
weep with you
The year that is about to end
has brought trial of one type
or and the to many. Hope
that your family circle will
be entire and very happy
at Christmas and that the
New year will bring you
choice gifts. Mrs McKee

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149832

2 PLACE D'ARMES
MONTREAL

5th June, 1929

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

Last evening "Le Devoir" contained a short item under the heading:

"M. Meighen se distinque."

There was nothing particularly novel about the heading, but this time it applied to the son and not to the Father. The item told of your boy's success in his final examinations at Laval. I suppose the young man takes it as a matter of course that he should lead his class, but it must be a source of great satisfaction to you that he has been able to do so, especially under the handicap which he imposed upon himself when he decided to take his Law at Quebec.

He is a fine lad and I am sure you are very proud of him. Possibly Mrs. Meighen is too. My congratulations to you both.

Yours sincerely,

J. Nesbitt Hoodless

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, K. C.,
Toronto,
Ont.

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CANADA

149833

June 6, 1929.

My dear John:

Many thanks indeed for thinking it worth while to write about Ted. The boy has certainly done a lot to help the atmosphere in the last few years, and naturally I have lively hopes as to his future. Thank you very much.

It is some time since I have been in the Province of Quebec, but hope to be there very shortly. I don't like to get out of touch with that Province, as it was no doubt my chief interest for quite a number of years.

Very kindest regards and best wishes for your own family.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

John T. Hackett, Esq.,
2 Place d'Armes,
Montreal, Que.

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CANADA

149834

June 24, 1931.

Mr. John T. Hackett,
507 Place d'Armes,
Montreal, Que.

My dear John:

I am exceedingly grateful to you for taking the trouble to write me about Ted's work in Quebec. The truth is the progress of the two boys is what interests me now infinitely more than other things, and as Ted is in the line I was in, I seem to follow his work more intelligently.

The job I have taken on the Hydro is bigger than it first appeared. The organization is gigantic, and to be useful I will have to give a lot of time to it.

Thanks very much for your good wishes.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

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149835

HACKETT, MULVENA, FOSTER
HACKETT & HANNEN

ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, ETC.

JOHN T. HACKETT, K.C.
HENRY R. MULVENA
GEORGE B. FOSTER, K.C.
F. WINFIELD HACKETT
F. RAYMOND HANNEN
WILLIAM HOLLISTER WILSON
JAMES E. MITCHELL
PAUL J. W. GLASGOW
EMILE LATULIPE

HON. P. B. MIGNAULT, K.C., LL.D.-COUNSEL

C

CABLE ADDRESS: 'ARCFOST'
TELEPHONE: HARBOUR 6251#

507 PLACE D'ARMES

MONTREAL

20th July, 1935

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

Re W. E. Robertson

I made a mistake in giving this man's address as "Mountain." It should have been "South Mountain." Oeh

Yours very truly,

J. T. Hackett

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, P. C., K. C.,
Hydro-Electric Power Commission,
190 University Avenue,
Toronto, Ont.

Letter and application remailed July 31st.

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149836

# Royal Ottawa Golf Club

Members are hereby notified that the City Office is being discontinued on January 20th. After that date all club business will be transacted at the Club House. The mailing address will be:

Royal Ottawa Golf Club,
R. R. No. 1,
Aylmer Road,
Hull, P Q.

Letters from Ottawa will require a three cent stamp.

For the Committee,

W. F. HADLEY,
Hon. Secretary.

Jan. 18, 1934.

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CANADA

CANADA POST CARD

Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighen,
% Can. & General Securities,
National Bldg.,
Toronto,Ont.

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CANADA

149837

# THE ROYAL OTTAWA GOLF CLUB

R. R. No. 1,
Aylmer Road,
Hull, Que.

February 28th, 1934.

Dear Sir or Madam:

I am directed by the Committee to inform you that the Annual subscription for 1934 is payable on or before April 1st. If desired, it may be paid in two instalments, April 1st and August 1st.

The amount of your fee has been included in the enclosed account.

Members who held lockers last year will be charged for them in next month's account unless notice that a locker is not required is received before March 31st. Lockers will be charged to one member only.

The tariff for bed-rooms and dressing-rooms can be seen at the Club Office. Application for these, stating if it is the intention to share the room with other members or not, must be made in writing before March 31st. After this date the Committee will allot the rooms.

By Order of the Committee,
W. F. HADLEY,
*Honorary Secretary-Treasurer.*

*By-Law No. 20 reads in part:*

"The instalments of fees due April 1st and August 1st shall be considered in arrears if not paid on May 1st and September 1st and the names of the members so in arrears shall be posted on these latter dates."

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149888

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR GREAT BRITAIN
WELLINGTON CHAMBERS
OTTAWA

12 — 1 — 28

Dear Wilberforce

I take this opportunity of asking you to give any assistance and information he may require to the Rt Hon: Mr A. Meighen, a distinguished Canadian about whom there is no need for me to say anything to you.

He is going to speak to the Bar Association of New York and

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149839

May want your help with a few facts.

Would you please be sure to send us the N.Y. Press reports of his speech and any other comments you can gather.

Yours

R. A. Hadow

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149860

Personal

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR GREAT BRITAIN,
WELLINGTON CHAMBERS,
OTTAWA.

14th March, 1929.

Dear Mr.Meighen,

Looking through the extra copies of your speech, which you so kindly enclosed under cover of your letter of the 12th March to Sir William Clark, it seemed to be a great pity that so clear and forcible a statement of our case should not be given more publicity in this country at the present time when mis-statements of our policy are so frequent. I have, therefore, taken the liberty of drawing the attention of some Ottawa pressmen to your paper and have lent copies privately to a couple of them. They are submitting these to their editors on the understanding that nothing is to be published unless I can receive your sanction to the publication. I should, therefore, be extremely grateful if you could see your way to giving me this permission.

Yours sincerely,

Rt Hadow

Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighen, K.C.

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CANADA

149841

March 15, 1929.

R. H. Hadow, Esq.,
Office of the High Commissioner
for GreatBritain,
Ottawa, Ont.

My dear Mr. Hadow:

I have your letter of 14th. Of course, I cannot object to Ottawa newspapers making any comment they desire, and if you consider such comment is likely to be in the general interest and tend to clear up misunderstandings, I am quite ready to have any quotations desired made from the New York speech.

My only regret is that the speech was entirely impromptu insofar as phraseology went, and as it appears in type does not read very well from the standpoint of diction.

I spoke on a similar subject at Winnipeg last week and have clipped some paragraphs as they appeared in the Winnipeg Tribune, and am enclosing those to you which I think it would be well to hand to the press along with the New York speech.

Am sending as well an extra copy of the New York speech which you may find necessary.

Yours very truly,

AME. Arthur Meighen.

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149842

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM,
WELLINGTON CHAMBERS,
OTTAWA.

Personal

March 25th, 1929

Dear Mr. Meighen,

Very many thanks for your kind letter of the 15th March with enclosures, with which I wish the Canadian public in general were more familiar.

I trust I shall have the pleasure of meeting you again in the not too far distant future. It was a great thing to be present in the gallery of the House of Commons and to hear the reception given by both sides of the House to the tribute paid to your great work for the Canadian National Railways by the acting leader of the Opposition.

Yours very truly,

Peter Hadow

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
Toronto. Ont.

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149843

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT

The Globe and Mail

Toronto, 1
Canada,

August 22nd, 1957

Right Honorable Arthur Meighen,
c/o Messrs. Maxwell, Meighen & Associates Limited,
360 Bay Street,
Toronto 1, Ontario.

Dear Sir:-

Mr. W. A. Deacon has passed along to me your letter of the twenty-first.

I am attaching a copy of the balance of Mr. Deacon's column of November 22,1952 on The Incredible Canadian by Mr. Bruce Hutchison.

Yours very truly,
(Mrs.) Evelyn Haffey
Associate Librarian.

Enclosure

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149844

...which King created and acted.

There are, of course endless sidelights to evoke chuckles. Woodsworth is defined as the saint who fell among politicians. As, far back as 1920, John W. Dafoe forecast the constitution of the Commonwealth and realized it was "as workable as it was illogical." In all the topsy-turvydom of this political comedy nothing is more surprising than that King, whose strength lay in Quebec, "never understood the French-Canadian mind. He had a Protestant's deep distrust of the Roman Cathélic Church."

Sensationalism is un-Canadian, not by decree but in fact. We must pass judgment here on a book as witty as it is profound, or a slab of our recent past presented with penetrating levity.

Hutchison says on page one: "Just as Canada, built against all logic, the laws of geography, the forces of economics, and the accepted theories of politics, became larger than the sum of its parts, so King built a personal achievement incomparably larger than himself."

Reasoning within the same frame of mind, I would say that Bruce Hutchison, abandoning our native caution, has been the first Canadian to bring an historical figure completely to life on the printed page. In all King's strength and many weaknesses; he has explained the man - contradictory as he was - and has made us understand the gigantic drama, in which he played a chief part. Just as King became more completely and more successfully the rebel than did the grandfather he adores, so Hutchison in his revolution in Canadian biography may easily have written a book which will dwarf him as a writer to the end of his days. Meanwhile, we have before us as wise an exposition, as sparkling a narrative as any of us have ever been offered.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
WINNIPEG

April 30,1929.

Rt.Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Bay Street,
Toronto,2,Ont.

My dear Arthur:-

There were so many around the other day at Senator Sharpe's that I could not get a chance to ask you what you thought of Sudbury Basin. I have 500 shares of this stock and have been advised that it is good ,but as you know more about it than any one else that I know,I was anxious to have your idea of the value of the same,not for publication,of course,but just for my own information.

Trusting you got home safely, I remain,

Yours very truly,

John T Haig

Address:

John T.Haig,K.C.,M.L.A.,
73 Chestnut Street,
Winnipeg,Manitoba.

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149846

May 7, 1929.

Mr. John T. Haig,
Legislative Assembly,
Winnipeg, Man.

My dear John:

I have yours of 30th.

All I can say about Sudbury Basin is that men in whom I have considerable confidence, especially General Hogarth, think exceedingly highly of this stock. I, myself, have quite a holding and am not selling. Of course, it is a mine and one man can see as far under the earth as another, but as a mine I think it is above the average speculation.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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CANADA

149847

Haig & Haig
BARRISTERS, ETC.

JOHN T. HAIG, B.A., K.C.
J. B. HAIG, B.A., LL.B.
C. H. HAIG, B.A., LL.B.

CABLE ADDRESS: "HAIG"
TELEPHONE No. 80 231

701 PARIS BUILDING,
COR. PORTAGE AVE. AND GARRY ST.
WINNIPEG,
MANITOBA

September 21,1929.

Honourable Arthur Meighen, P.C., K.C.,
National Building,
Bay Street,
TORONTO.

My dear Mr.Meighen:-

One or two of my friends and myself have a few shares of Good Year Tire of Canada and notice in the last week or two the stock has been falling very rapidly. Knowing you to be in close touch with market conditions in Toronto and as that City is the Head Office of the Company I thought you might have some knowledge of the circumstances of the case. I presume it is due to the falling-off in the demand for tires owing to business conditions slackening up a little or probably the foreign export. Whatever it is it seems a phenomenal drop in the last three months from 360 to 270.

I did not see you the last time you were in the City. In fact I heard you were down at Ponemah Beach,and I was sorry not to see you there as my cottage is the next one South from R.T.Evans'.

Business conditions here are fair,but seem to be feeling more the effect of the 1928 crop than the 1929 one. The crop on the whole as far as Manitoba is concerned is better this year,although the cost of living is going to be increased owing to the shortage of hay and vegetable products.

Kind regards.

Yours truly,

HAIG & HAIG,

Per John T. Haig

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149848

September 23, 1929.

John T. Haig, Esq.,
701 Paris Bldg.,
Winnipeg, Man.

My dear John:

I have your letter of 21st.

First of all, you are wrong about my having been at Ponemah Beach. My two boys were there at Mr. Evans' house, but I did not get out. I spent practically all my time on Standard Trusts and London & Western Trusts business.

As to Goodyear Tire, I think the stock has fallen because of the failure of the Directors to put through the expected split-up. My understanding is that the Company is controlled by the American Goodyear people, which means controlled by Cyrus Eaton, and that Mr. Eaton is opposed to splitting the stock. What he may have in view I don't know, but it may be that he would prefer to get in the minority stock first. If this is his object, the course he is taking is the logical one.

I also understand that the Company is doing real well. It has a tremendous lead on the business of this country, and as long as the present Manager and President, Mr. C. H. Carlisle, is in charge, it will in my opinion continue to have that lead. The last I heard was that they were doing better than ever.

Kindest regards,

Yours very truly,

AM/K.

Arthur Meighen.

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Haig & Haig
BARRISTERS, ETC.

JOHN T. HAIG, B.A., K.C.
J. B. HAIG, B.A., LL.B.
C. H. HAIG, B.A., LL.B.

CABLE ADDRESS: "HAIG"
TELEPHONE NO. 80 231

701 PARIS BUILDING,
COR. PORTAGE AVE. AND GARRY ST.
WINNIPEG,
MANITOBA

September 28,1929.

Honourable Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
National Building,
TORONTO.

My dear Arthur:-

I thank you for yours of the 23rd inst. I appreciate your prompt reply very much.

With kind regards, I remain,

Yours very truly,

J. T. Haig

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149850

Haig & Haig
BARRISTERS, ETC.

JOHN T. HAIG, B.A., K.C.
J. B. HAIG, B.A., LL.B.
C. H. HAIG, B.A., LL.B.

CABLE ADDRESS: "HAIG"
TELEPHONE NO. 80 231

701 PARIS BUILDING,
COR. PORTAGE AVE. AND GARRY ST.
WINNIPEG,
MANITOBA

October 10,1929.

Rt.Honourable Arthur Meighen,K.C.,P.C.,
National Building,
Bay Street,
TORONTO.

My dear Arthur:-

For some years Mr.W.R.Mulock has been Solicitor for the North American Life Assurance Company. Recently he retired from business and the Company is considering a number of Winnipeg firms for the solicitorship of the Company,amongst others my firm.

My brother, J.B., is a personal friend of the Local Manager for Manitoba and we both know the General Loan Manager for Canada,but this is a matter which rests ultimately with the Directors. A number of Winnipeg firms are after the appointment,but I believe both Mr.Bull, the Local Manager, and Mr.Strathey,the General Manager, are in favour of us.

I thought you might know a number of the Directors,in fact I am sure you do, and while I know it is asking quite a bit of you, I thought you might be willing to step out of your way a bit and suggest our firm as solicitors.

I enclose you a list of the Directors,and who they are.

Anything you can do along this line will be appreciated by my brother, J.B., and myself.

Kind personal regards.

Yours truly,

John T. Haig

Encl.

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NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

| | |
|---|---|
| President, | THOMAS BRADSHAW, Vice-Pres.and Gen.Man.Massey-Harris Co.Ltd. |
| General Manager and Actuary, | D.E.KILGOUR,M.A.,A.I.A.,F.A.S. |
| Chairman of the Board, | J. H. GUNDY, Pres.Wood Gundy & Co.Ltd. |
| Vice-Presidents, | W. KERR GEORGE,Director Standard Bank of Canada. |
| | C.W.I.WOODLAND,General Mgr.for Canada,Employers Liability Assurance Corp. |
| | W. B. TAYLOR,B.A.,LL.B. |
| Directors, | A.C.McMASTER,K.C.,McMaster,Montgomery,Fleury & Co. |
| | HON.G.S.HENRY,B.A.,LL.B.,M.P.P. Minister of Public Works & Highways,Province of Ontario. |
| | G.H.A.MONTGOMERY,K.C.,D.C.L. Director Montreal Light,Heat & Power Consolidated. |
| | F.A.ROLPH, Director Imperial Bank of Canada. |
| | T. A. BROWN, President Brown Bros.Ltd. |
| | A. H. MITCHELL, Vice-Pres.Western Canada Flour Mills Co.Ltd. |
| | HON.L.A.TASCHEREAU,LL.D.,LL,L.,M.P.P.,Prime Minister Province of Quebec. |

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149852

October 14, 1929.

John T. Haig, Esq.,
701 Paris Building,
Winnipeg, Man.

My dear John:

I have your letter of 10th. The only men to whom it would be of any possible value for me to speak would be the President and Mr. Kilgour, and possibly Mr. George. I see these men occasionally, and will very gladly put in a word at the next opportunity. I would fancy, though, the only men who would count inthe decision would be the first two on your list.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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149853

Haig & Haig
BARRISTERS, ETC.

JOHN T. HAIG, B.A., K.C.
J. B. HAIG, B.A., LL.B.
C. H. HAIG, B.A., LL.B.

CABLE ADDRESS: "HAIG"
TELEPHONE No. 80 231

701 PARIS BUILDING,
COR. PORTAGE AVE. AND GARRY ST.
WINNIPEG,
MANITOBA

November 20,1929.

Rt.Honourable Arthur Meighen,K.C., P.C.,
National Building,
Toronto 2, Ont.

My dear Arthur:-

I have a number of friends among the Western Canada Lumbermen's Retail Association. They are holding their annual meeting this year in Winnipeg on January 29th,30th and 31st. They are most anxious to get you as one of the speakers for one of these days, preferably the 30th. In the past they have had Beatty, the President of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Thornton, the President of the Canadian National Railway, and other outstanding men other than those engaged in the political arena, and I suggested that you would fill the bill.

They come here all the way from Victoria, the convention covering the four western provinces,and it is one of the outstanding conventions of the year. They met last year in Vancouver and we in Winnipeg are naturally anxious to make it as great a success here,and the Committee feel that it would help a very great deal if you could come. Any one of the three days would be all right as they would arrange the rest of their programme to suit you.

You will receive an official invitation,but I am dropping you this note a little ahead. If it is possible for you to arrange it,I am sure it would be a great help to the convention and would be very much appreciated by all their friends in the four western provinces.

Kind personal regards.

Yours truly,

J. T. Haig

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149854

November 23, 1929.

John T. Haig, Esq.,
701 Paris Building,
Winnipeg, Man.

My dear John:

I have your letter of November 20th and have also received a letter from Mr. Ritter, Secretary-Treasurer of the Western Retail Lumbermen's Association, extending to me an invitation to attend their Annual Convention.

I appreciate exceedingly the kindness of the invitation and regret very much indeed that I am compelled to decline as I am very busy now and could not undertake to be in Winnipeg in January. In addition to this, it has been necessary for me to make a rule to refrain entirely from public speaking in order to devote my time wholly to business.

Am especially sorry in this case not to be able to comply with your request. It would indeed be an honour for me to do so if I could.

Kindest regards,

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

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CANADA

149855

THE SENATE
CANADA

Winnipeg, Manitoba.
701 Paris Building,
June 25th., 1936.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, P.C., K.C.,
London and Western Trust Company,
Canada Permanent Building,
Bay Street,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

When I left Ottawa I did not have a chance to say good bye as you left Saturday night. When I came back Monday, I found you would not be back. I am therefore taking this way of saying it and hoping to see you again next session. I may say I enjoyed the latter part of this one very much.

I also wished to write you about Mr. LeSesuer, whom you know well, and who is going to discuss with you some help he hopes to give us in the Manitoba election which is fast approaching. You know Errick Willis very, very well and know what a splendid leader he will make. I am hoping you will put in a good word with LeSesuer when he discusses the matter with you. I believe he is going to speak to you Monday or Tuesday of next week.

Kind regards.

Yours truly,

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149856

THE SENATE
CANADA

August 6th, 1936.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

My dear Arthur:

You will be glad to see that we did so well in Manitoba. If we carry the two deferred elections in the North, Bracken will have to resign, and Willis will form a Government. It may be a coalition, but at least it will be our Government, with Willis as Premier.

I appreciated the work you did in Toronto, and I wondered if you knew where there was $1000.00 unemployed.

Yours truly,

J.T. Haig

Hon. J.T. Haig, K.C.,
701 Paris Building,
Winnipeg, Man.

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149857

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
August10, 1936.

Private and Personal

Dear John:

Just received yours of 6th on my return from Winnipeg this morning. Of course, the feeling here is all for union in Manitoba. The fact is business men everywhere are yearning for some sort of stability and economy in Government. Am very apprehensive of what is going to result from all these freak schemes and devices. I have no doubt at all help could be got if the Party felt like teaming up. I don't like giving advice from this distance, but I did make some enquiries out there and I am by no means satisfied that it would not be a mi take to refuse any proposition that approaches what is reasonable and fair.

Yours sincerely,

Hon. J. T. Haig, K. C.,
701 Paris Building,
Winnipeg, Man.

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149858

McC

THE SENATE
CANADA

Winnipeg, Manitoba,
701 Paris Building,
October 21, 1936.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., K.C.,
Bay Street,
Toronto.

Dear Arthur:

I herewith enclose you copy of the Winnipeg Real Estate Exchange report issued a day or two ago showing conditions to the 30th of September in Winnipeg. You may have this already, but if not I thought you might like to have the information.

Kind regards.

Yours truly,

J. T. Haig

(John T. Haig)

Encl.

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149859

520 Bay Street, Toronto,
November 12, 1936.

Dear John:

I just returned from the West this week and have your note of 21st October, together with the Winnipeg Real Estate Exchange report. I am glad to have this information, and thank you very much for sending it.

Yours sincerely,

Hon. Senator John T. Haig,
701 Paris Building,
Winnipeg, Man.

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CANADA

149860

THE SENATE
CANADA

Winnipeg, Manitoba,
701 Paris Building,
November 18th., 1936.

Rt. Honourable Arthur Meighen,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto.

My dear Arthur:

This is not very important but I thought you might like the information for what it is worth.

A friend of mine, Manager of one of the large fire insurance companies in Winnipeg, has during the last month been covering the three western provinces on behalf of the Underwriters' Association. He returned to the City this morning and dropped in to see me and told me about the situation in Alberta. From the best information he could get he said:

1. There was not going to be any social credit dividend.

2. That in January Aberhart is going to resign and Maynard become Premier.

3. That Aberhart is going to say the work is too heavy for him and he is going to devote his whole time to organizing the Dominion for social credit.

4. That in a small area like a province it is impossible to declare dividends but they will release Aberhart to carry on the social service gospel in the whole Dominion.

5. That in checking over the agreements signed, the information is that they were signed largely by the wife and family but not by the husband, who owns the property (human nature remains the same). In other words, they will take the dividends, but will not put up their own hard cash.

Kind personal regards.

Yours truly,

John T. Haig

(John T. Haig)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149861

330 Bay Street, Toronto,
November 20, 1936.

Hon. John T. Haig,
701 Paris Building,
Winnipeg, Man.

My dear John:

Thanks very much for your letter of 18th. This information is interesting. I was through the West since I saw you and spent a little time in Alberta. I would not be the least surprised if the programme works out pretty much as indicated by the Fire Insurance man. I would think, though, that Aberhart would have a bad time preaching Social Credit in the Dominion after he had promised and affirmed his ability to make it go in Alberta, and failed. I cannot help but think his name is becoming somewhat of a joke.

We got the same information exactly in Alberta about the farmers' wives and families signing but not the farmer himself, that is in cases where he was a responsible, well-to-do man.

Heaven help Alberta if Maynard becomes Premier! Still, it can't be much worse than it is.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

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CANADA

149862

THE SENATE
CANADA

Winnipeg, Manitoba,
701 Paris Building,
December 8th., 1936.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, P.C., K.C.,
Bay Street,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I notice by the Gazette that we are to meet the 14th of January. I presume we will sit for two days that week, then adjourn to Tuesday, the 19th, sit for three days and then take a long adjournment. I am trying to arrange some business matters here and wondered if you had any idea what might be done.

Kind personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

J. T. Haig

(John T. Haig)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149863

520 Bay Street, Toronto,
December 10, 1936.

Dear John:

I have your letter of 8th. What you foreshadow as likely to happen is just what has happened in every other Session that I have been down there in the Senate. One cannot say for sure that it will this time, but I would think it so very probable that it could pretty nearly be depended on.

Kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Hon. Senator John T. Haig,
701 Paris Building,
Winnipeg, Man.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149864

THE SENATE
CANADA

Winnipeg,Manitoba.
701 Paris Building.
November 12,1937.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto.

My dear Arthur:

I have your letter of the 8th instant and note contents. I am very sorry you could not take this job on. However,we often have to bow to the inevitable and the inevitable in this case seems to be your opinion.

When the Honourable R.B.Bennett was going through to Brandon the other day,I with some others was at the train. He said "Haig,I suppose you are going to Brandon?" I said "No" that one of the leaders of the Conservative party was against senators taking too active an interest in politics.Back came his reply "Why in the world did you think you were appointed a Senator,if not to take an active part in politics?. The Honourable leader to whom you refer took an active part recently in the Ontario election and while I am not overly satisfied with the result,atleast he did his bit,and why should you not do yours in Manitoba?"

Kind personal regards.

Yours truly,

(John T.Haig)

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149865

520 Bay Street, Toronto,
November 15, 1937.

Hon. John T. Haig,
701 Paris Building,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear John:

I must answer yours of 12th. It is true I am strongly of the view that I should not take part either in Federal or Provincial elections, and that in the Senate we should all pursue our duties without Party cleavages, and without too much, if any, indication of partisanship at all. I don't think, though, that Senators, outside of the leaders, need abstain entirely from taking an interest in contests either Provincially or Federally, and have never asked them to so abstain.

I have noted the Chief's remarks regarding my participation in the last Ontario election. Am afraid he is quite wrong. I never made a speech or gave an interview, even though I never was so keenly anxious about an election result in my life or so keenly disappointed when the result came. I wish you would write Mr. Bennett correcting the wrong impression he apparently got.

Yours very truly,

AM/B.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

149866

THE SENATE
CANADA

Winnipeg,Manitoba.
701 Paris Building.
January 10,1938.

Rt.Honourable Arthur Meighen,P.C.,K.C.,
Bay Street,
Toronto.

Personal.

My dear Arthur:

You would be shocked to hear of Aime's death. He has been having these heart attacks for a couple of years and more severe each time.The Doctor told him he must take care of himself and not exert himself too much. The day after Christmas he insisted on going to Battleford to visit his brother,as the brother was not very well and was having a lot of hard luck. Aime rode all the way to Battleford,only stayed 12 or 14 hours and got the train back arriving home New Year's morning. Saturday and Sunday he was pretty sick but went down to his office Monday morning.However,he had to go home to bed and had a bad week. Saturday night about 11,the Doctor said to Leon,Aime's only son,that he could go home as the crisis was over and he would be all right until the next attack. Leon and the Doctor left but before Leon reached his home,Aime had died. The only daughter,Cecile,telephoned her brother,but he had not yet reached home,so you see the end came very suddenly.

The funeral is tomorrow morning and his place in the Senate will be empty. He was one of my greatest friends and I shall miss him very much. I had known this last two years that it was only a matter of time,although this was the first attack since last Spring.Apparently the exertion of going to Battleford and finding his brother ill was too much for him.

With kind regards to Mrs.Meighen and yourself from Mrs.Haig and myself,I remain,

Yours truly,

(John T.Haig)

P.S.All being well,I expect to be in Ottawa February first.
J.T.H.

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149867

520 Bay Street, Toronto,
January 12, 1938.

My dear John:

Thanks very much for writing me about Aimé's death. I wired Madame Bénard, and certainly would have liked to have gone out to the funeral had such been possible. I was in Ottawa Friday, though, as pallbearer at Sir George Perley's funeral. Have attended in the last ten days no less than four, in three of which I was honorary pallbearer. It is rather depressing.

You will certainly miss Aimé a great deal and so will I. He was a true blue when it came to a fight and when we needed him most.

Kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

Hon. Senator John T. Haig,
701 Paris Building,
Winnipeg, Man.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

149868

April 10, 1946.

Personal

Hon. John T. Haig, K. C.,
The Senate,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear John:

I think it would be an excellent move on the part of the Senate to defeat this Bill changing Dominion Day to Canada Day. The Bill is unpopular: it has a significance beyond its real effect and cannot be well thought of by old-line Liberals who are so creditably represented in the Senate. I do not know the situation now as I did, of course, but if you could line up some Liberals against this and defeat it, it would bring the Senate right to the fore again. There are certainly members of the Government who would not be at all disappointed if you could bring about this achievement. A great many have spoken to me on the subject. You will know the men on your side who can speak to individual members opposite. The effort should be pretty thoroughly organized, but believe me it is worth while.

The same thing can be said for the clauses of this new Citizenship Bill putting British Subjects from Britain and other Dominions in an utterly indefensible position as to obtaining citizenship in Canada. This, of course, is a Government measure and will be hard to defeat, but it should be opposed to the limit--at least that is my feeling.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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CANADA

149869

February 14, 1955.

Hon. John T. Haig, Q. C.,
The Senate,
Ottawa, Ontario.

My dear John:

I know of no important Statute of Canada more urgently in need of amendment than The Companies' Act. In 1932 or '33 it was re-written and has never been, in any important respect, if at all, amended since. I was in charge of the re-writing. At that time, when economic conditions were very bad, the principal thought in the mind of Members was to protect the public against unjustified optimism, or representations improper in other respects. Conditions of late years and right up to the present are quite the contrary to conditions then. The fact is that injustice, if not fraud itself, can be perpetrated against the public, not because of too rosy a picture being drawn in annual reports, etc., but because of suppression from annual reports, etc., of facts that shareholders are entitled to know and that the public are entitled to know. For example, quite frequently inventories are grotesquely undervalued, giving shareholders who read the report and others interested in the Company who read the report, an entirely wrong idea of the real value of the Company's shares. This can be used, asyou will readily agree, to the advantage of the president, general manager, or others who know the facts.

I could mention now companies whose stock has sold away below its value right after the issue of balance sheets, profit and loss accounts, etc., immediately affecting the company. You can see how readily advantage can be taken by those in the know. Without any question in the world, the law should provide that every annual report (and indeed, one might add, interim reports of similar nature) must be such as to be fair and enlightening to all intelligent readers and students, and be as plain a statement of the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth as can within reason be presented to readers of these reports. Further, they should contain more than now the law requires in a good many respects.

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CANADA

119870

 Toronto, February 14, 1955.

Hon. John T. Haig, Q. C.,
Ottawa, Ontario.

This is a subject about which--assuming that reasonable intelligence has not been denied me--I should know after all these years quite considerable.

For example, a few shareholders, if they have practical control, can do all kinds of injustices to minority shareholders--injustices of the nature of inordinate salaries, absorbing earnings before they can reach the shareholders; injustices in the nature of adjusting prices of the company's goods so as to favour purchasing companies whose stock in large measure would be owned by majority shareholders of the selling company.

You will be able yourself to think of other methods by which, within the law as it at present stands, unconscionable conduct may flourish unrestrained.

The subject is not a simple one, but what is simply and totally undeniable is that it must be tackled, and should be tackled at once.

You will immediately think that the Government should take this up. So they should, and I am surprised they have not done so long before this. Had I known anything like as much about these matters at the time the last revision was under way as I do now, the Act would not have been all these years in the shape it is in.

There would be little use, I think, in my presenting the matter to the Government, but my idea is to have certain influential Liberals in the Senate take the matter in hand and show the Nation that the Senate can be of real value to Canada and is ready to do a worthwhile job carefully and intelligently. My thought is to write one or two Senators in whom I have confidence (speaking generally I have confidence in very many in the Senate on both sides) and I would like to be able to say to those to whom I write (who will be confined to one or two) that you will join with them in an effort to perform this very necessary public service.

Will be glad indeed to hear from you as to how you feel about the subject. As yet have written to no one else and would ask you to treat the matter as confidential until you hear from me after I have had a letter from you.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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149871

347 Bay St. Toronto,
July 14, 1934.

Dear Mr. Haines:

Mrs. Mildred V. Thornton of 12 Angus Crescent, Regina, Sask., is anxious to exhibit some of her landscape paintings at the Canadian National Exhibition this year and would be glad to know what procedure is necessary to this end.

Mrs. Thornton, I understand, received some recognition from the National Gallery at Ottawa, in exhibiting landscape paintings there.

I should indeed appreciate it if you could write to her at the above address.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

Mr. F. S. Haines,
Art Director,
Ontario College of Art,
Toronto, Ont.

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149872

516 23rd St. E.
Saskatoon
11/5/31.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

During the year 1926, at the urgent request of the late Mrs. Archibald I took the Presidency of the Women's Conservative Assoc. to assist her in the work for the Conservative cause.
My husband & myself have never sought any recognition for our services to the Conservative party it came to us as an utter surprise when our Federal member Mr F. B. Macmillan notified my husband that he was to be the Saskatchewan representative on the C. N. R. Board of Directors.

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To a business man this is quite a compliment & I am very disappointed to learn that there is a feeling growing in Ottawa that it might be politic to give the appointment to a farmer & ignore qualifications of administrative experience.

149873

I feel that this would hardly be fair after there has been so much newspaper publicity in connection with my husbands name, especially as he is strongly approved of by the United Farmers, Wheat Pool & Dairy Pool who represent the majority of the farmers in Saskatchewan.

Mr Macmillan is doing all he can but is anxious to get some assistance.

Would you be good enough to write

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to the Minister of Agriculture &
the Minister of Railways on my
husband's behalf.
I would consider it a favour if
you can do anything.
With kind regards.

Yours Truly.
(Mrs. John) Elizabeth Hair.

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149874

Ottawa

May 14, 1931.

Mrs. John Hair,
516-23rd St. E.,
Saskatoon, Sask.

Dear Mrs. Hair:

I have your letter of 11th. It would indeed be a pleasure for me to do something on Mr. Hair's behalf, but I feel quite certain there is no influence that I can exert. When one quits public life entirely the reason for his influence ceases.

I have felt, however that I should speak to the Minister of Railways about it when next in Ottawa, and though I don't expect the interview to be fruitful, will ask for it anyway.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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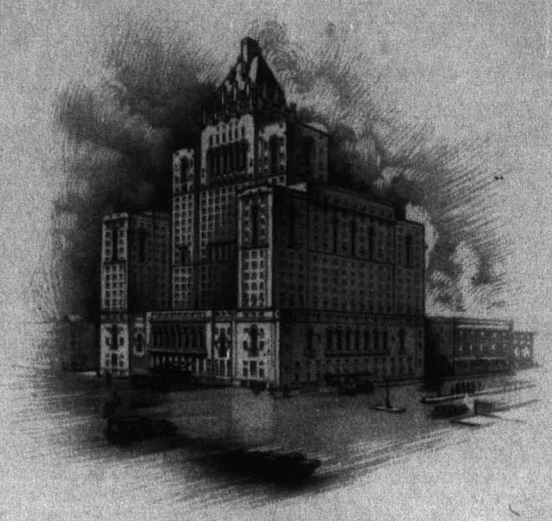
CANADA

149875



ROYAL YORK HOTEL
TORONTO

Canadian Pacific Hotels

3rd January, 1931.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
National Building,
Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Sir:-

Can I introduce myself by saying that I live in Saskatoon and happen to be the Mayor at the present time. I had the pleasure of meeting you in Saskatoon but think you would remember my wife best, as she was very active in politics when you were campaigning.

The object of writing you this letter is to see if you could spare me time some time during the week commencing the 12th, preferably before the 15th, as I would like to talk over with you a business matter.

With kind regards,

Yours truly,

J. W. Hair.

P. S. A letter sent to this hotel will be forwarded.

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CANADA

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N - M

149876

January 5, 1931

Mr. J. W. Hair,
Royal York Hotel,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Hair:

I have your letter of 3rd.

I expect to be in town next week, and if you will call me over the phone (Adelaide 3242) I will be pleased to make an appointment to see you.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
C. H. HALE, EDITOR

149877

The Orillia Packet and Times

Orillia,
Canada

September 16, 1939

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
Toronto, Ontario

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I quite understand your feelings as to Canada's war effort, and share them. But one can only keep on and do the best one can under the conditions. At least, that is the position in which an editor finds himself. He has to say something week by week.

We hear a great deal about the "mistakes" that characterised Canada's last war effort, particularly at the start. I wish some of the mistakes were being duplicated this time. Oh, for a few days of Sam Hughes!

With a year's warning, or more, to use a vulgar expression, Canada is caught with its pants down. Worse, there are no "pants" to put on the recruits.

The idea of a military force to defend Canada within its own boundaries is as silly as the announcement that Canada (and our navy) will defend Newfoundland is amusing.

But then it takes nearly a year to train men for the front, and by the time the present recruits are ready to go overseas, some sense may have penetrated official heads at Ottawa, or the public may have decided it is time for a change of leaders.

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149878

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
C. H. HALE, EDITOR

The Orillia Packet and Times

Orillia,
Canada



I must admit, however, that there seems to be an ominous apathy in public opinion. We called a meeting last night to organise a Red Cross Society, and had ~~nearly~~ a hundred people present. We are suffering from the stream of anti-British talk, pacifism, isolationism, collective security, criticism of the Versailles treaty and the conduct of generals and statesmen in the last war, and other balderdash that has poured out from university professors, press and pulpit since 1920. It is to try to overcome this indifference, and rouse our people to the real issues at stake, that we have proposed the series of meetings concerning which I wrote you. So far, active interest is largely confined to the survivors of those who were active in the last war.

Whenever you lift the ban you have imposed upon yourself, we should be deeply obliged if you will reserve one evening for Orillia.

Yours sincerely,

C H Hale

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Wpeg
Mr. Knapland
GHA
See Mr Drewry
" Malak Mc Elhaney

Marion Sara's
House
Stuccoing Insulating

Tyfe Smith
HB's speech
See Mrs Long

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149879

326 Bay Street, Toronto,
September 18, 1939.

C. H. Hale, Esq.,
The Orillia Packet and Times,
Orillia, Ont.

Dear Mr. Hale:

I appreciate very much your letter of 16th. My own feeling is exactly as you describe yours, and I can add this, that no one could describe it better.

For years I have protested against the stream of anti-British talk from the very sources you describe, and especially against these cranks being furnished with an audience by our Broadcasting Commission.

Surely the sins of this country are finding us out.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

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CANADA

149880

COPY

March 25, 1940.

Editor,
The Living Age,
New York, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

You have been kind enough to forward the three last issues of The Living Age after my subscription had expired. I have deferred notifying you that I did not intend to renew the subscription until I had opportunity to give my reasons.

As a young man I knew Littell's Living Age nearly half a century ago. An uncle with a literary turn of mind was a subscriber, and valued it very highly as a medium which brought to him the cream of the high class magazines and reviews of those days. Littell's was passed round among his friends, and then filed for future reference. These files remained in the family for over thirty years and were dipped into from time to time till a house moving caused a clearance.

Though only a schoolboy at the time when they were contemporary literature, I had a vivid recollection of the pleasure I had derived from month to month from reading Littell's. So when the gathering clouds over Europe made me desirous of getting into touch with foreign sentiment, as expressed through the leading periodicals of the various countries, I naturally turned to The Living Age.

I must confess I was deeply disappointed. I had looked for objectivity; but the editorial comment and the choice of articles appeared to indicate a decided anti-British bias. My faith was quite shaken by the references to Canadian conditons, with which I was familiar. Thus in the July number, the first I received, appeared this editorial comment:

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149881



"The other problem was an ironic backfire from the goodwill tour of the King and Queen to Canada and the United States. British Tories were none too well pleased by the enthusiastic reception given Their Majesties; it was not themselves the royal couple were supposed to sell, but rather support for the 'appeasement' policies of the present government. But politics were kept far in the background during the tour. No new, much needed support for the Chamberlain group was built up; as a result the long expected shake-up is expected before mid-summer."

When I read such a fantastically absurd statement about a situation with which I was familiar on the very first page of the first issue I received you can realise that it was a bad start. How absurd the whole statement was, as to fact and prediction, subsequent events must have made clear to you.

Then the only Canadian article I recall was one from an obscure publication, by a writer unknown outside his own circle, expressing views held by no considerable group of my countrymen. Yet because this article pandered to Pan-Americanism it was honoured with first place in your September issue.

Again it may be, as you said in July, that Finland distrusted Mr. Chamberlain. But it is noteworthy that, though the Finnish Government rejected his proferred "guarantee", when the test came it was from Britain and France that the unfortunate little country, attacked by a bullying neighbour, received arms and munitions and the offer of men--while from your own country came only a belated offer of a niggardly loan of twenty million dollars, to be spent in purchasing food, etc., in the United States, surely a reversal of the proverb: "If a son ask bread of his father, will he give him a stone?"

Up to the outbreak of war, which belied your appraisal of Mr. Chamberlain as a man whose blood could not boil and Britain as a country whose "guarantee" had to be placed in quotation marks, your sneering editorial attitude was hard to bear for a native of a nation and Empire that obviously was going to have to stake its existence in fighting the reversion to barbarism that threatened Western civilisation. If the United States lacked the intestinal fortitude to play its part as one of the Great Powers, in defence of the weaker nations and of freedom, I felt the least a periodical of the pretensions of The Living Age could do was to refrain from jibing at those who were preparing to

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take on the job. I did not ask for sympathy. But I did expect fair play.

Since the war, your editorial attitude has modified. You still contend that we British should be left to do the fighting, and that the United States must keep out of the war "if the eternal things that men have cherished through the ages are to survive"--oblivious of the truth that he who saveth his life shall lose it; in other words that the man or nation who does not accept responsibilities commensurate with his power, loses his soul, and with it all the things that are eternal. You are gracious enough to admit that the British Navy is America's first line of defence--and you apparently have faith to depend on it.

I have hopes that now that your lack of faith in Britain's sincerity has been shown by her actions to be misplaced, your editorial attitude may change. But I on my part have lost faith in Littell's. The idol of my youth has been shattered. You will understand therefore why I do not desire to continue my subscription. But I have no wish to accept without payment copies forwarded because I failed to notify you sooner. I therefore enclose money order for $1.50 in American funds for the January, February and March issues.

As one Editor to another, I am

Yours most sincerely,

CHH/NP
Encl.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149883

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Again it may be, as you said in July, that Finland distrusted Mr. Chamberlain. But it is noteworthy that, though the Finnish Government rejected his preferred "guarantee", when the test came it was from Britain and France that the unfortunate little country, attacked by a bullying neighbour, received arms and munitions and the offer of men—while from your own country came only a belated offer of a niggardly loan of twenty million dollars, to be spent in purchasing food, etc., in the United States, surely a reversal of the proverb: "If a son ask bread of his father, will he give him a stone?"

Up to the outbreak of war, which belied your appraisal of Mr. Chamberlain as a man whose blood could not boil and Britain as a country whose "guarantee" had to be placed in quotation marks, your sneering editorial attitude was hard to bear for a native of a nation and Empire that obviously was going to have to stake its existence in fighting the reversion to barbarism that threatened Western civilization. If the United States lacked the intestinal fortitude to play its part as one of the Great Powers, in defence of the weaker nations and of freedom, I felt the least a periodical of the pretensions of The Living Age could do was to refrain from jibing at those who were preparing to take on the job. I did not ask for sympathy, but I did expect fair play.

Since the war, your editorial attitude has modified. You still contend that we British should be left to do the fighting, and that the United States must keep out of the war "if the eternal things that men have cherished through the ages are to survive"—oblivious of the truth that he who saveth his life shall lose it; in other words that the man or nation who does not accept responsibilities commensurate with his power, loses his soul, and with it all the things that are eternal. You are gracious enough to admit that the British Navy is America's first line of defence—and you apparently have faith to depend on it.

I have hopes that now that your lack of faith in Britain's sincerity has been shown by her actions to be misplaced, your editorial attitude may change. But I on my part have lost faith in Littell's. The idol of my youth has been shattered. You will understand therefore why I do not desire to continue my subscription. But I have no wish to accept without payment copies forwarded because I failed to notify you sooner. I therefore enclose money order for $1.00 in American funds for the January, February and March issues.

As oneEditor to another, I am

Yours most sincerely,

GEM/HP
Encl.

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EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
C. H. HALE, EDITOR

149885

The Orillia Packet and Times

Orillia,
Canada

April 6, 1940.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Early in the war, I wrote you on behalf of our War Advisory Committee, asking that you should visit Orillia and give an address on the war and its aims.

At that time you said you did not feel disposed to make any public pronouncement, for political reasons, but intimated you might consider coming at a later date.

Now that the election atmosphere is clearing away (I was going to say the foul atmosphere but refrained) I thought you might be more disposed to favour us with a visit.

Our committee feels that it is highly desirable, not to say necessary, to restate the reasons why Canada is in the war, to revive interest, which has flagged noticeably, and to awaken our people to a realisation that we are really at war, and should take it seriously.

For that reason, we wish to hold what is called a "Mass meeting" before the warm weather renders such gatherings impracticable. Our idea is to enlist the assistance of the service clubs.

Whether wisely or not, I recently boiled over, and spilled my wrath on the Editor of The Living Age. It is necessary, but hard to keep from "saying things" about the Yankee attitude through one's editorial columns. I thought it

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EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
C. H. HALE, EDITOR

The Orillia Packet and Times

Orillia,
Canada



would do no harm, when the chance offered, to let an American editor know how we feel. I enclose a copy of my letter. If you think I did wrong, let me know, and I shall restrain myself next time.

Yours sincerely,

C H Hale

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
57 Castle Frank Crescent,
Toronto, Ontario.

P.S. I don't want to get into Mr Conan's book. C.H.H.

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149887

520 Bay Street, Toronto,
April 8, 1940.

C. H. Hale, Esq.,
Editor,
The Orillia Packet and Times,
Orillia, Ont.

Dear Mr. Hale:

I was delighted to receive your letter this morning. My first word, though, must be a negative, because really I cannot afford to get out in the country making speeches on the war. If I do, I am in trouble everywhere. For me it is a matter of either attending to my work or getting out and staying out, for, after once accepting, I have no answer to give to the requests that come. Have made an exception of the Military Institute here because that is entirely for veterans, and they never permit the press in, which keeps me out of many troubles. Certainly, Mr. Hale, if I go anywhere, I will let you know and will go to Orillia.

Next I want to thank you for sending me your letter to "The Living Age", and still more warmly I thank you for writing it. It is a splendid letter, and in my judgment exactly reflects the state of mind of every virile Canadian. I am having some copies typed and distributed. Am sending one especially to Lawrence Hunt of New York, the man who wrote that wonderful letter in the New York Times. In case I didn't send you one, am enclosing it herewith. This man is to speak at the Canadian Club, Toronto, on 22nd instant. I would be very honoured indeed if you could make it convenient to come down to Toronto and attend this as my guest. In my judgment Hunt is a very promising young man. He was here a couple of months ago and I had a luncheon for him.

Yours very truly,

AH/E.

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EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
C. H. HALE, EDITOR

149888

The Orillia Packet and Times

Orillia,
Canada February 4th

Dear Mr Meighen,-

Pardon my long delay in answering your kind letter at New Year's. I have a weakness for getting more on my hands than I can handle. I undertook to be chairman of a committee for an inter-denominational Centenary Missionary Conference, which proved to be a rather formidable task, and occupied all my spare time in January - and more.

I am glad to know that you still find my editorials interesting. With the war and its immediate problems out, finding subjects with which I feel sufficiently familiar to deal becomes a task involving more study. /

But the "peace" is evidently going to begin with a troubled period, if it doesn't end in disaster. There appears to me to be a lot of "wishful thinking" in connection with the United Nations Organisation.

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Thank you very much for the pointer about Barmine's book on Russia. I have asked our Public Library to procure it if possible.

At present I am reading "Old Master," a life of Jan Smuts which I find very entertaining in reviving memories. What a great and romantic career!

You will be interested to know that the change in our business has been consummated, and is working out very satisfactorily. It relieves me of a lot of responsibility. I have to thank you for your kindness in putting us in touch with Mr. Charles Gordon, and in putting in a word for us with him. It was, I believe, much to our advantage, and our relations with him were very pleasant.

I am looking forward, all being well, to going overseas in the Spring, as delegate from the Weekly Section of the Empire Press Union to the Press Conference in London in June. Some good friends were kind enough to offer me the opportunity.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely

Harold Hale

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EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
G. H. HALE, EDITOR

The Orillia Packet and Times

Orillia, Canada February 19/43

The Rt Hon. Arthur Meighen
Toronto

Dear Mr Meighen, –

You will, I trust, forgive my tardiness in answering your very kind letters when I tell you that, in addition to my business and editorial duties, I am back at the job of reporter. The military carried off one reporter, the other married, and we were able to replace them only with a part-time man.

February 21/44

I had got so far on a letter to you on Saturday evening when I was interrupted. This morning, your letter of Saturday was on my desk, calling for an immediate answer.

I am, of course, flattered that you should think my address to the Y's Men worth reprinting. Accepting your judgment, I should, however, be willing to do so, since I see at stake the chief political principle that has guided my political course, and that of my father before me and of our whole family – the maintenance of British connection. But I am not in a

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position to make effective distribution. If, therefore, you have available some agency that could place the pamphlets where they would be likely to do the most good, we shall be glad to supply whatever number you think can be used to advantage.

I may say that I sent copies of the P+T. to most of the Conservative members of the House of Commons, and to a few of the chief dailies. But I am not sure that they would think it worth while to look up the editorial in a country weekly.

I may say that I had the address to the Y's Men in mind for several months, since, at the beginning of the season, they asked me to contribute to their programme. But I never could find time to put it together. Lord Halifax's speech, and the discussion that followed, forced my hand, as I feared the subject would become too deeply mixed in politics to be treated before a body which excludes political argument. For the same reason, I confined myself to the matter I had intended to use, except for the references to the fact that Lord Halifax had spoken. I didn't even read over Mr. King's speech, further than the short extracts in the daily press. As a matter of fact, I merely wanted the Y's Men Club as a sounding board to justify a much more extended treatment of the subject than would have been appropriate in editorial form. I had a feeling a good many of the young men were neither impressed nor interested.

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EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
C. H. HALE, EDITOR

The Orillia Packet and Times

Orillia, Canada

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I had, however, noted, and was tempted by, Mr King's childish admission that he felt at a great disadvantage in discussing Empire policy with British statesmen on their own ground. I wasn't quite sure whether it was genuine inferiority complex (which seemed rather out of keeping with his self confidence in other matters) or merely a trumped up excuse. In any case it was abject. But I thought it better not to appear to be transgressing, by attacking the Prime Minister's attitude towards Lord Halifax.

My real concern is with the attitude of the Conservative leaders. I can realise that Mr Bracken may genuinely think it undesirable to provoke a major conflict over the question at the present juncture. But since both Mr King and Mr Coldwell have indicated the direction they intend to take, it surely would have been timely for Mr Bracken and Mr Graydon to state, in temperate terms, that the Conservative party would be true to its traditions and platform, and stand by the Empire. In the absence of such a declaration they leave their followers in a state of dubiety, and seriously compromise the whole situation.

Politically, I feel they are throwing away a great opportunity. They have been

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handed an issue on which I am satisfied they can sweep the country. They will not get the support in Quebec on such an issue, for which they appear to be angling. But it is this very fact that makes me confident that they could beat the other two parties in the rest of the country. There is a tremendously strong feeling against the French-Canadian attitude in the war, so strong that I am told there is talk in both the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia that the way to overcome French-Canadian domination is to join up with the States. It would be demagoguery to deliberately choose to exploit this national difference for political advantage. Yet it is highly desirable that the French Canadian Bloc Populaire clique should be taught a lesson, and made to understand that they have to work with the rest of Canada. And here is the opportunity to do it, without making French domination the direct issue. A resounding victory on the question would probably satisfy English-speaking Canada, and revive enthusiasm for British connection. The very fact that Quebec was opposing the Conservatives on this issue would serve to bring this about. Moreover, by making use of the argument that Quebec owes much to British connection the Conservatives could probably get a very respectable vote in Quebec. I have even seen a couple of articles by a former member of the Quebec cabinet (then Minister

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EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
C. H. HALE, EDITOR

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The Orillia Packet and Times

Orillia, Canada

5/ of Agriculture, I think, in a Conservative regime) that an appeal to the British tradition is the best card the Conservatives can play in Quebec. It may not be sufficiently strong to win seats. But it isn't likely the Conservatives will win any to speak of in that Province. What they seem likely to do is to drop the meat while grasping at the shadow.

As far as the Progressive planks in the platform are concerned, Mr. King can, and doubtless will, outbid the Tories by legislation. At least he is certain to go far enough to neutralise the campaign Mr. Bracken has been carrying on. With three parties competing in social legislation, nobody can tell what the result will be.

Moreover (aside from the B.C.F., which as far as Ontario is concerned, is too great a bust-bubble) the Social Service issues can wait, whereas the question raised by Lord Halifax will decide Canada's destiny for all time, — or may do.

As a matter of fact, I am becoming disgusted with the Conservative tactics at Ottawa. It should have been obvious, it seems to me, that it was not desirable to attempt to exploit General MacNaughton's personal grievance. The process might

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6) do much harm, and create discunity; while by no stretch of the imagination could it be expected to do any good. If they had succeeded in dragging the quarrel into the open, the Conservatives would have been blamed for the mess. This is the opinion of every Conservative with whom I have talked. As it is, they have let Mr King completely outmanoeuvre them, and leave Mr Graydon in the position of blocking the investigation for which he asked.

You mention that you feel that you may have to get back into public life. It is much to ask of you, considering the treatment you have undergone. Yet I feel there is going to be another bad cause unless leadership is given. By some means, either through private or public pressure, the Conservative leaders have to be prevailed upon to change their attitude. I had intended, writing you before your second letter came, to suggest that steps should be taken to organise a movement in support of Empire collaboration or, at least, to ask if you didn't think it would be wise to do so. It will require enthusiasm to overcome the initial cold douche administered by Mr Bracken. I should think it would be possible to organise a formidable movement, with men of influence and with others prepared to provide the funds required. There must be a lot of Tories still who are true

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C. H. HALE,
MANAGING EDITOR

G. A. BLACKSTONE,
BUSINESS MANAGER

J. R. HALE,
ADVERTISING MANAGER

149896

The Packet and Times
ORILLIA, ONTARIO
AN AMALGAMATION OF THE ORILLIA PACKET AND THE ORILLIA TIMES

PUBLISHED BY
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to the old traditions.

The first move would be to make the whole proposition clear, as you suggest. Personally I don't think it would be wise to attack Mr King and his attitude, since I believe that by keeping the personal element out, and making it a matter of principle, we might win over a number of Liberals, as was the case in 1911. Then when the issue joined they would be with us, and would have a great effect in winning support among the rank and file.

The present situation reminds me of 1911, when many of the Conservatives feared to take issue with Laurier's reciprocity policy, and when the Liberals themselves believed they had the Tories in a corner. It was Col. Denison, and other independent Britishers, who first took up the challenge. The Colonel spoke in Orillia, and the Liberals were so little alarmed that they acquiesced in his doing so, just to hear what the old man could say for himself and his ideas. They were mightily surprised at the result. But our own member, W.A. Bennett, was afraid of the issue to begin with. It took outside pressure to bring him and others round, when it became

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clear that the rank and file were determined to make reciprocity an issue.

Is there any chance that Sir Thomas White, who came over on that occasion, would join in a pronouncement now. Of course, it would be desirable to have some of the younger generation also, and if possible, some French-Canadians.

Thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to read your memorandum. Also for the copy of Mr King's message to Mr Chamberlain. I shall keep that by me for use on some opportune occasion. In fairness, Mr King ought really to do something to vindicate Mr Chamberlain's memory.

I set out in my first attempt at a letter to say that I had become so involved in newspaper routine and in local matters, that editorial, which is the branch I enjoy, has become a side issue. I do most of it at night. I am writing this after midnight. It is a long scrawl. But I never conquered the typewriter, though I tried years ago.

Our latest local undertaking is a memorial to Major-General Sir Sam Steele, and his father, Captain Elmes Steele, one of our pioneer settlers and first member of the Legislature for this country. We propose to try to reproduce the old Steele home, as an example for future generations as to how

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C. H. HALE,
MANAGING EDITOR

G. A. BLACKSTONE,
BUSINESS MANAGER

J. R. HALE,
ADVERTISING MANAGER

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The Packet and Times
ORILLIA, ONTARIO
AN AMALGAMATION OF THE ORILLIA PACKET AND THE ORILLIA TIMES

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the pioneers lived. I enclose a memorandum on the subject which may interest you.

All these local activities, however, I feel are secondary to the great issue that has been forced upon us.

Good night

Yours sincerely
Harold Hale

P.S. I got the quotation from Mr Bevin from an article by Mr Rodney Adamson, M.P., in The News of October 23, in which he outlined Mr Bevin's proposals for an Empire Conference. In a subsequent article, on the 30th, Mr Adamson laid down a plan of his own, for which, however, I consider public opinion is not yet prepared, and discussion of which is likely to rouse opposition to more moderate ideas, such as those of Lord Halifax.

By the way Judith Robinson's paper seems to have developed into a forthright advocate of Empire collaboration. In a recent issue, Lovat Fraser had a hard hitting article on "Mr Bracken Missed the Bus." More recently, to my surprise, Dr Wilcox had a strong article in support of Lord Halifax.

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10) In every issue, there is something on the subject. I often can't tell exactly what Judith herself is driving at. Some of her irony is beyond me. But her paper has much that is worth reading, and gives promise of becoming quite a force, tho' has the circulation. It has become much less C.C.F. and much more pro-Empire - and, of course, anti King.

By the way, you said the Telegram had sent over a tear sheet of my article (or speech). Couldn't that journal go a little further in urging the Conservative leaders to identify themselves with Empire unity after the war. I have in mind an article on these lines. I am a little uncertain as to whether to hit hard or appeal. Probably will mix the dose.

I am sending the dozen papers

This section of the letter is written at the office, as I had not the information available last evening.

Please excuse reversion to business paper. Gran out of editorial stationery in my zeal last night

C.H.H.

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EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
C. H. HALE, EDITOR

149900

The Orillia Packet and Times

Orillia, Canada Feb 31/44

Dear Mr Meighen,—

I have received a couple of suggestions from others that the speech should be reprinted. One gentleman was kind enough to call for 12 million copies. Rather a tall order!

So I think I shall venture on an initial edition of a thousand copies. I shall forward what you think you can use, and shall hope to find an outlet for the remainder.

It may take a couple of weeks to get them out, as our office is very busy, and is short handed. But I don't like to decline to do anything that will help, in your opinion, at what I feel, with you, to be a great crisis in our national life and in the life of the Empire.

I have been cheered at receiving letters from three Conservative members of Parliament (two of them with Hon. to their name) thanking me for the speech (an editorial) and expressing complete agreement.

On the other hand, I had a letter from one of the younger members of the Conservative executive, who happens to be a friend of mine, which rather disturbed me. He agreed with my point of view entirely, but was afraid nothing much could be done about it, since we

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seemed to be in the minority. He referred me to the resolutions in the Policy adopted at Winnipeg, bearing on Empire relations, particularly the 4 on page one and numbers 13 and 14 on page 12. I intend to write him that paper resolutions aren't much good unless when the time comes, you are prepared to fight for the principles laid down; and that victories aren't won by giving up before the battle begins.

At the time the "Policy" was promulgated I was a bit disgusted to find that in these paragraphs the Commonwealth and the United States and the United Nations were all mixed up.

I am glad to find that I am not alone in the opinion that the best chance for the Conservatives in the next election is to fight on the Empire policy. A Toronto Conservative friend of long standing writes:

"I am satisfied that the only chance the Conservatives have of winning the next election is to espouse an Empire policy. It is hard to raise the temperature to blood heat over Charlotte Whitton's social security."

One of the most cheering signs is the attempt to show that Mackenzie King has not turned down Empire collaboration. That indicates a feeling in Liberal circles that the case for it is strong.

I still feel it would be desirable,

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EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
C. H. HALE, EDITOR

The Orillia Packet and Times

Orillia,
Canada

3/ if possible, to have some sort of an organisation to promote the cause and to raise some funds for the purpose. The campaign need not be spectacular, but educative. Then when King tries to block the organisation of the Empire at the Conference, as he surely will, we can be prepared to fire the heather.

That is unless the Conservative party is prepared to take up the issue at once. They have the organisation, and it is really their baby.

But I don't know that it would be wise to force an election, as that would be resented. Still the feeling against King is very strong. But the Government has more favour.

The issue would really justify an election. For the whole future of the Commonwealth is at stake.

However, it has just occurred to me that the issue might be avoided altogether at the approaching meeting, which will deal chiefly with war matters, and may not come to a head till after the war. Do you think that is a possibility? Or will the other Dominions press it?

I realise these are rather rambling remarks. I myself am not

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clear as to the best strategy.

By the way, aren't your remarks as to the CBC, my young Conservative friend was much impressed with the cold attitude of the speakers and audience at an Edmonton forum on Tuesday night. I didn't hear it. But at Winnipeg I thought McPherson had the best of the argument. The CBC seems to have a penchant for freaks.

Yours sincerely
Harold Hale

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
Toronto

P.S. With regard to the quotation from Ernest Bevin concerning which you asked, you will find it contained in a speech he made before the Trade Union Congress in 1937, in which he discussed the problems of the Commonwealth and set forth his views as to Empire organization. The speech is contained in Bevin's volume of addresses entitled, The Balance Sheet of the Future, published by Robert McBride & Company, New York. The war has outdated many of his arguments, but his proposals are interesting, and prove he is ready to co-operate. C.H.H. I can send you the volume if you wish.

Yours faithfully
in the Library

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149904

February 8, 1944.

Mr. C. H. Hale,
Orillia Packet and Times,
Orillia, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Hale:

Again I must write you. The editorial in your issue of January 27th in defence of Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax in the matter of Munich was really so good that one cannot help but commend it. The Toronto Telegram has done excellent work on this subject, but I think your editorial is about the most effective presentation of the case that I have ever seen.

I am wondering if you have in your possession the telegram Mr. King sent Neville Chamberlain just after Munich. A copy is enclosed.

It was not long after, however, that the Liberal press, and particularly the Toronto Star and the Winnipeg Free Press, joined with our Left Wing in vigorous denunciation of Munich and of "the Chamberlain and Halifax appeasers." This they clearly considered was the only line they could take and maintain their consistent attitude of criticism toward Britain. In the face of these attacks I have never read one word from the mouth of Mr. King in defence of the conduct which, at the time, he so copiously applauded. Had Chamberlain taken the other course at Munich--the course which they now say he should have taken of plunging his country into war on behalf of Czechoslovakia--not only would he have imperilled an unarmed Britain, but I venture to say with every sense of certainty in my own mind that Canada under Mr. King would not have followed Britain into that war. Nor do I think that the pro-British feeling of this country would then have been sufficiently strong to have forced Mr. King to action.

The spirit reflected in Mr. King's speech of the other day in answer to Lord Halifax was the spirit which has dominated him all his life. He will take no part

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in any consultative body designed to bring about mutual understanding between all the nations of the Commonwealth, in matters affecting war and peace--even though our full right is reserved, in case we cannot agree with the majority, to differ and step aside. Very plainly if this course is followed by Canada, the time is sure to come when another Munich may be differently decided, or some other step be taken, at which the Canadian Government feels that it can safely look askance and follow the precedent of Ireland in the present struggle. What this means everybody knows.

Permit me to attach an extract from a letter I wrote on Saturday in answer to an enquiry; also copy of an article appearing in the Edmonton Journal from the pen of H. R. Milner, K. C., and as well an extract from a speech made by the Hon. Vincent Massey in England on December 15th last.

It would be indeed a curious piece of reasoning that would condemn Lord Halifax's words spoken in Canada and justify the Hon. Vincent Massey's words spoken in England. The truth is both were right.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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149906

520 Bay Street, Toronto,
February 19, 1944.

Mr. C. H. Hale,
Editor,
The Orillia Packet and Times,
Orillia, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Hale:

I received yesterday the editorial page of your issue of February 17th. The issue itself is at my house. This page, however, was sent over to me by the Evening Telegram, with the request that I read it.

You may be weary of hearing from me, but I cannot prevent myself from writing to thank you for the address you made before the Y's Men's Club. There are very few indeed who could prepare such a cogent and masterly presentation. It is certainly the best I have seen and I do wish you would go to the expense and trouble of having it printed and circulated. I would be glad indeed to contribute if you would permit me.

You are manifestly right in your statement that Canada is facing today a great decision--the most vital that a British country has faced since the American Declaration of Independence. And Canadians really do not know what the actual issue is which they have to decide--that is, none except, or very few save those who have read your exposition.

I feel, as you may readily conceive, very strongly on the subject. I am extremely anxious--more anxious than I can put in words--not to find it necessary to take any active part in public affairs again. Truly of late I have sometimes been troubled with the fear that it may be impossible to refrain with self-respect.

Speaking very confidentially I my say that I prepared a memorandum some time ago on the subject and sent it to Mr. Bracken. I am venturing, however, to enclose this memorandum to you. It consists more of an answer to Mr. King's

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speech than a general disquisition on the whole subject, and in this latter respect is certainly nothing like as good as your address in Orillia.

The solemn and calamitous fact is that I have not yet read an adverse criticism of Halifax's speech that was not based on a misunderstanding or a mis-statement of what he said. His was an admirable address; indeed, no one can logically question his contention unless he is prepared to contemplate the impairment of all British values and of British influence in the rehabilitation of this distraught world.

Surely it has become clear now that Canada's course in the last twenty years has drifted this country close to the precipice, and that if we do not come quickly to an enlightened comprehension of where we are going, and arrest our course, we will be the authors of the liquidation over which Winston Churchill will not preside, but which will cast a bleak and terrifying shadow over his declining years.

May I be bold enough to ask you to let me know where you got the quotation from Ernest Bevin. That quotation is tremendously important and I would like to read Bevin's treatment of the subject in its most extended form.

Do call on me when you are in the City.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.
Encl.

Arthur Meighen.

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149908

February 28, 1944.

Mr. C. H. Hale,
Orillia Packet and Times,
Orillia, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Hale:

I have read and re-read your very fine letter of February 19th.

First, as to your address, I had not thought of the matter of distribution, which, of course, is the one important feature of the whole proposition. I have only a mailing list of a few hundred myself. Although 44,000 copies of the speech on "Socialism" have now gone out, they have been in response to special requests and mainly from companies and organizations who wished to distribute. I would indeed like to see your speech sent around. To suggest that it would be worthwhile to send only three, four or five hundred would be rather absurd, but I would be glad to undertake distribution of that amount.

You are entirely right as to the overwhelming importance of the issue Lord Halifax has presented to Canada. If we make the wrong decision upon it, as we are very likely to do and indeed certain to do if Mr. MacKenzie King represents us at the coming Conference, then the days of our membership in the British Commonwealth are nearly numbered. The direction we are travelling makes it absolutely certain.

Irregular and intermittent meetings of Imperial Conferences have been the only medium in the past whereby consultations with a view to common foreign policy could be conducted. Up until Mr. King became Prime Minister, an earnest effort was made--and indeed always successful--to reconcile views and come to distinct understandings as to these matters. King now says Con-

(over)

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ferences have been no place to declare policies. This has been true since he represented Canada, but it certainly was not true before.

One thing the British have always been very anxious about has been to obviate any schism and not to permit differences of view to emerge in the public records of any Conference. King has taken advantage of this and that is why all that has been ever declared since 1921 has been declarations of the rights of Dominions and nothing about their duties, accompanied by meaningless resolutions about the value of the Conferences for discussions and exchange of views. Without any question in the world King intends at the coming Conference, to be held in Mayor thereabouts, to take advantage of the same situation and see that nothing is passed but some innocuous assertion along the lines of those that have emerged since '21--something that he can flourish to the people when he gets home to Canada, as a vindication of his own views.

We know, however, that the Governments of the other three Dominions--South Africa, Australia and New Zealand--as well as the Government of Britain, are very serious and very earnest that Conferences have to be a lot more than that if the Commonwealth is to continue.

The present is, therefore, the time to bring every pressure to bear to see that the issue is dealt with in an honest, frank and manly way when the Prime Ministers meet in 1944. We should urge from every organ of opinion in Canada that the question raised by Lord Halfax be there resolved and that Mr. King be asked to say "Yes" or "No". If the rest of the Dominions are really resolute on the subject and King dissents, then we at least will have the opportunity of deciding the issue under the best possible circumstances, and in my judgment we can succeed.

This is a subject to which I have given as much consideration perhaps as any other in Canada, and on the wisdom of forcing a real decision without further delay, I am absolutely confident I am right. Indeed, if the occasion is passed up and some subtly-worded Balfourian resolution is the only mouse that the mountain brings forth, then we may as well wave goodbye to the British Empire as a major influence in world affairs.

You have observed, of course, how the radio has been consistently used since 1935 to sow the seeds of distrust, and indeed hostility, towards British policy, time and time again. Never have I heard over the C. B. C., in all these years, a fair

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presentation of Britain's position, much less a stout championship of Britain such as was so popular in earlier times. The source of this type of campaigning we all know. The time has come for a masculine wrestling on the part of the people of Canada with this momentous issue.

Yours very truly,

H/E. Arthur Meighen.

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149911

March 6, 1944.

Mr. C. H. Hale,
Editor,
The Orillia Packet and Times,
Orillia, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Hale:

I am pleased to receive yours of February 31st. Am glad you are getting 1,000 printed. My suggestion is you send me down first 250. I can get them out without much trouble. If you have them over at the end, I will make a very special effort and get another 250 out. I want to get them where they will do good. Of course, I will pay my share for what I get.

I suggest you enquire of Mr. R. A. Bell, Dominion Organizer, Ottawa, or Mr. Bracken, as to what, if any, the Conservative organization would desire. I would indeed like to know their reply.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

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EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
C. H. HALE, EDITOR

149912

The Orillia Packet and Times

Orillia,
Canada

COPY

March 6, 1944.

Mr. Cecil G. Frost,
Lindsay, Ontario.

Dear Cecil,

I must say I was disappointed in your letter of the 1st. As a soldier, you know that to admit defeat before the battle begins is not the way to win.

Resolutions such as those to which you refer me are just "scraps of paper," unless those who make them are prepared to implement them when the time comes to fight for the principles laid down.

I don't agree that the Conservatives would weaken their chances by espousing Empire collaboration. On the contrary, I believe it is their best chance of getting a clear majority and avoiding a three way split. In any case, on such a vital issue a party must fight for its principles, win or lose, or go down in ignominy.

Aside from this decisive difference, on external policy and dislike for Mr. King, coupled with dissatisfaction with the Government's war record (which Mr. Bracken disavows as ground for seeking office) there is not enough difference between the two parties to induce anybody who has been in the habit of voting Liberal to turn over to the Conservatives.

From letters I have received from prominent Conservatives as the result of my Y's Men's speech, I know there is strong feeling on this question of Empire collaboration. When the issue joins, if the official attitude should continue as at present, the Conservative party will split from stem to gudgeon, separating the sheep from the goats, the Conservatives from the Progressives. The Conservatives will not desert the Empire in the day of trial.

-over-

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149913

The trouble is the Party now has a leader who has imbibed the atmosphere of Winnipeg, created by that forceful character J.W. Dafoe, an internationalist and a Liberal, whose views as to Canada's external policy, political and economic, have always been at direct variance with Conservative policy and traditions. Dafoe fought the Conservatives in 1911, when a similar issue was up before. I had misgivings at the time the Winnipeg conference. And among Conservatives with whom I come in contact there is little enthusiasm over Mr. Bracken's campaign so far. A few colourless generalities that make no difference in emphasis between the Commonwealth, the United States and the other United Nations won't go.

However, I don't imagine anything I can say will affect the course of events. We shall just have to take our several ways.

With kind regards.

Yours sincerely,

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CANADA

149914

COPY

THE ORILLIA PACKET AND TIMES

Orillia, March 6, 1944.

Dear

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However, I don't imagine anything I can say will affect the course of events. We shall just have to take our several ways.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) C. H. Hale.

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149915

March 7, 1944.

Mr. C. H. Hale,
Orillia Packet and Times,
Orillia, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Hale:

I really feel exceedingly grateful to you for writing your letter of 6th March, copy of which you were good enough to send me.

We are probably right in not adopting a challenging and provocative attitude, but there is certainly grave danger in appearing to be indifferent or indecisive.

I enclose extract from a letter received this morning from a French-Canadian correspondent.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.
Encl.

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149916

March 17, 1944.

Mr. C. H. Hale,
Orillia Packet and Times,
Orillia, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Hale:

I was gratified to receive yesterday 250 copies of your speech. The form and printing are creditable indeed, to say nothing of the speech itself. Please let me know the proportion of cost these mean to you, as I am anxious to remit same.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

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EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
C. H. HALE, EDITOR

149917

The Orillia Packet and Times

Orillia,
Canada

March 28, 1944.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

I have been confined to the house for more than a week with a severe cold, which accounts for failure to acknowledge your letter of recent date.

As you will see from the enclosed, I have complied with your suggestion that I should send a copy of my speech to Mr. Bracken.

Several other prominent Conservatives urged that I should write him. I was, at first, averse to doing so, as an editor likes to keep his hands free in cases where he is not unlikely to differ from men in office. I prefer to do my arguing in public. And I had in mind to comment on Mr. Bracken's continued silence in a critical tone. But in view of the fact that so many Conservatives evidently are endeavouring to induce him to take a stronger stand, I decided to make my contirubtion private persuasion rather than public criticism. And while I was at it I thought I might as well make a job of it, and put forward all the arguments I could scrape up. I hope Mr. Bracken will be able to take an hour or so off, and read the two documents through.

I have received a number of letter thanking me for copies of the booklet (sent out by you), among others from Mr.D.C.Coleman, President of the C.P.R., and Prof. Jackman, of Toronto University, both of whom express complete accord. Acknowledging all the correspondence has become something of a problem. I think I shall have to do it in general terms, through the paper.

So far I have been unable to send out any number of the pamplets on my own accord. But I plam to make use of some of them when I get back to the office.

Thank you very much for your kind offer to contribute

the cost of printi

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2--

the cost of printing the pamphlets. But my brother and I feel that the least we can do is to do the printing, if you distribute them. After all, if there is any kudos, it comes to the Packet and Times. That is the office point of view.

It would be better to consider the enclosed letter as entre nous, (the extent of my French), as, while I have no deisre to shirk responsibility for the opinions expressed, I should not like it to get to Mr. Bracken's ears indirectly, and let him get the impression I was stirring up trouble for him.

With kind regards

Yours sincerely,

C. Harold Hale

P.S. Do you get King Hall's News Letter? I find it very stimulating.

CHH.

As you will note, the typewriting is anything but immaculate. But nowadays we have to be content - and happy.

CHH

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# Free Press Re

## Fieldhouse Sees Effort To Misrepresent Articles

To the Editor,—A Free Press editorial of Feb. 23 lumps me with Saturday Night (Toronto), the Vancouver Province and the Ottawa Journal as a source of "confusion and misrepresentation" in the debate on Canadian foreign policy. The editorial is itself a fair effort in misrepresentation.

The Free Press represents my articles in Saturday Night (i) as though they were written to support Lord Halifax's common voice theory, (ii) as though they were discussions of why Canada rejects the Halifax theory. Neither of these assumptions is true. If the Free Press has really read my articles it must know (i) that except for saying that the Halifax speech is one among many signs of a reviving interest in commonwealth relations, I never mentioned Lord Halifax or his views in either article; (ii) that my first article explicitly repudiated any plan for a unified empire; (iii) that my second article specifically suggested a very different alternative—a system of bi-lateral treaties. Having fathered on to me views which I do not hold, the Free Press goes on to disfigure both the content and purpose of my first article by substituting Canada or Canadians wherever I had written "some of the more extreme Canadian nationalists." My first article did not discuss, as the Free Press pretends, why Canada rejects a particular plan (in this case the Halifax plan); it discussed the temper of morbid suspicion in which ultra-sensitive nationalists approach any commonwealth plan of any kind.

The Free Press waves this matter aside by saying that no such morbid suspicions exist. This is a change, indeed. For 15 years, I have been pointing out that this picture of a sinister and persistent imperialist plot on the part of the British government, to undermine dominion independence, is a myth, and for 15 years the Free Press (as a newspaper, in public) and the gentlemen who control it (as individuals, in private) have been telling me that I was mistaken, that they know England better than I do, and that important groups in Britain do cherish such a plot. Now they blandly assure me that I am wasting by breath because what I say is generally admitted. I can only say that if I—or the facts—have at last converted the Free Press, I am glad. But I must add that the conversion is very recent. In December and January, the Free Press published a whole series of articles on the suggestions of Curtin, Bennett, Smuts and Halifax, and most of them were strongly colored by the old suspicions of British imperialism. The editorial of Jan. 26, for example, said that the Halifax speech represented "the considered view of the British government" and was "an authoritative statement . . . of the theory that the progress of the British Commonwealth of Nations towards complete autonomy under the crown should be halted." A long article of the same date retold, at great length, the familiar story of the winning of dominion autonomy and declared that, with the Halifax speech, "the very foundation upon which . . . our present commonwealth rests has been challenged." In any case, while the Free Press has changed its ground, the body of opinion about which I wrote is still very real. We all have ears, and we have all heard supporters of the present Canadian government representing Lord Halifax's speech as the attempt of an Englishman to tell Canadians what to do, and gloating over the hope of forcing an election on this issue. As one of them put it: "English interference in Canada — we can sweep this country any day on that issue."

The Free Press also draws a red herring across the path of my second article. It agrees with me that the policy of no commitments was disastrous, but explains that it never supported that policy. My article was not concerned with the Free Press. It was concerned with the policy of both Canada and the U.S., and the policy of both those countries between the two wars was a steady refusal to commit themselves to anything outside the American hemisphere. If, therefore, my article is, as the Free Press says, a waste of time because my arguments "will be accepted by most Canadians and need no such elaboration," when did the great change of heart take place? My article was not concerned with the Free Press, but since that paper has taken my remarks to itself, its statement that it has always been ready for commitments cannot be allowed to pass. Commitments to whom? The Free Press was not, and is not, prepared to give any commitments to Britain. It will say that it was, and is, ready for commitments to a league of nations, but it has never been ready for such commitments with teeth in them. The Free Press always professed support of the covenant, but the covenant had no teeth in it, and the Free Press always opposed any attempt to supply the teeth. There were only two instruments which, taken together, would have bound the nations which live in safety behind the seas to give immediate and adequate help to a victim exposed to aggression, and they were the draft treaty of mutual assistance and the Geneva protocol, and the Free Press rejected both; and it is the measure of the unreality which surrounded all discussion of the league in countries which are safe, that the Free Press was able to denounce both treaty and protocol and yet to go on claiming to be a supporter of the league and to call the rest of us militarists when we tried to put teeth in the league, and appeasers when we declined to stake everything on a league without teeth.

There is only one country to which both the Free Press and the present Canadian government have been ready to make real commitments, and that is the U.S., and until the Free Press will tell us why a commitment to Britain is a sinister piece of power politics, while a commitment to the U.S. is a contribution to a world-system, we remain sceptical about its claim that it only rejects commitments to Britain in order to make wider and better ones to a universal order. If there has been a real change of heart, we shall rejoice; but all the signs point to a repetition of the old game—commitments to Britain rejected on the plea that they would interfere with commitments to the league; the commitments to the league kept at the level of vague generalities; but very real commitments to the U.S., i.e., the commonwealth rejected, nominally in the name of universal security, but really in the cause of North Americanism.

H. N. FIELDHOUSE.
Winnipeg, March 23, 1944.

Sailors receive a warm welco
room, Halifax, where Wren Libra
Ont., provides books for seamen
ships. Qualified librarians and assis
in the W.R.C.N.S. to serve at bases

## Reader Is Puzzled About Promotions

To the Editor,—The writer would appreciate if anyone could enlighten him on the cock-eyed promotion system of the R.C.A.F. Early in 1940 the first squadron of the R.C.A.F. left Canada for Britain and the following spring two of the boys that I know in the ground crews were promoted to corporals. One of them is at present in India and the other still in Britain. As time passed and no word of them getting their third stripe, each of them approached their C.O. in connection with the matter, and were told that they were listed as sergeants in Canada but corporals on active service abroad. Reinforcements were arriving from Canada at the time, some of them with three stripes on their arm had not even signed up when the two boys I refer to got their promotion. The consequence was that they had to take orders from the new arrivals. Now, can anyone explain how can a boy be a sergeant in Canada and only a corporal on active service abroad when he is practically four years overseas and left here as AC.2? It seems we can't get justice even in the service during the war.

CONUNDRUM.
Winnipeg, March 23, 1944.

## Says Independence Is Aim Of Ukrainians

To the Editor,—In the views ex
pressed by readers of the Free Pres
I has often noticed letters pertain
ing to the Ukraine. Through the
references I see the objective of th
writers as an independent Ukrai
after the war. History tells
that through countless ages t
Ukrainians in Europe have oppos
their conquerors in the hope
setting their country free. Histo
also reveals that there can be
peace unless the Ukraine is
independent nation. Various
tions have attempted to enslave
Ukraine, but none have succee

The Ukrainian Canadians
fighting side by side with t
fellow Canadians in this war,
the people of the Ukraine are
porting the Russians in obliter
the Germans, who are threate
their beloved freedom. They
doing so in order to make
Ukraine independent—and
hopes are getting brighter e
day.

N. KRELAT
Gardenton, Man., March 21,

## Attack On Freedom Seen In Punishment

To the Editor,—The board
governors of the university
seen fit to punish a student fo
poem he wrote in a stud
publication. Undoubtedly the bo
was faced with a difficult decisio
but there is a principle at sta
Without entering into the merits
demerits of the sentiments
pressed, regardless whether or
licence has been mistaken
liberty, nevertheless to att
freedom because of the ill
which may be made of it is
deny freedom.

Those to whom are entrust
the fortunes and good name of
university have a much grav
responsibility than the directo
and governors of other organiza
tions. They are the final court o
appeal of reason and liberty, but
in this case, the board of governors
appears to the layman to have set
itself up as the dispenser of civil
justice. It has set itself up as a
judge as though the concern of the
university is not the concern of all
citizens. Even although we grant
that there has been an abuse of
liberty it would be well to re-
member the words of Benjamin
Franklin: "Abuses of freedom of
speech ought to be repressed but
to whom dare we commit the power
of doing it?" There is here

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SPECIMEN COPY

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*"The assertion of truth, the unveiling of illusion, the dissipation of hate, the enlargement and instruction of men's hearts and minds."*

No. 401

299 QUEEN STREET WEST, TORONTO 2 B, CANADA

FOUNDED IN 1936 BY COMMANDER STEPHEN KING-HALL, M.P.

CABLED FROM LONDON

Published simultaneously in London and Toronto by National News-Letter Service

*16th March, 1944.*

DEAR MEMBER:

The dispatch of a note by President Roosevelt to Mr. de Valera asking him to close the German and Japanese legations in Dublin on the grounds (details unspecified) that they were centres of espionage, is a somewhat extraordinary performance at this stage in the war.

Its origin must, we suppose, be connected with the domestic situation in the U.S.A.; though it is not easy to make sense of the episode even when looked at from Washington. If it was intended, along with the recent action towards the Argentine, to convince the American people that their Government (and more particularly their State Department) could get tough, it may have some measure of success domestically. But against this must be set the fact that many of Mr. Roosevelt's opponents (not only those of Irish descent) will attempt to make capital out of the episode in the forthcoming presidential elections. Attempts to do so are not likely to be unsuccessful, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Roosevelt took the precaution of consulting some of his Irish-American political lieutenants before taking the action.

We do not believe that the enemy legations in Dublin are effective centres of espionage. Our reasons for holding this belief are as follows. (1) We know that Mr. de Valera's Government has taken exact and detailed measures to ensure that these legations do not act as transmitting ports. (2) We have a considerable belief in the efficacy of the British security services. (3) The British Government has stated on several occasions in Parliament (if our recollection is correct), in answer to protests by Northern Ireland members, that they have been satisfied that the situation was under control. We could say much more on the subject, but for security reasons forbear to do so. Anyone who knows Mr. de Valera could have told the State Department at Washington and Mr. Gray, the American Minister at Dublin, that de Valera's reply would be an emphatic *no*.

The note was apparently accompanied by the promise that if de Valera said *no*, Eire would not be invaded. The existence or absence of such promises makes no

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SECRET



difference to de Valera. He is not a man who allows his judgments to be influenced by threats or the absence of threats. He knows perfectly well that his policy of neutrality is supported by an overwhelming majority of the people of Eire, including quite a number of people who are proud of the fact that their sons are fighting for the cause of the United Nations. This may seem strange, but the Irish are strange people and not to be nailed to logic. *London News-Letter* has always held the view that there can be no neutrals in this war so long as we keep the war firmly on a moral issue (see *News-Letter* 399), and it cuts across frontiers. Eire ought to break off relations with the Axis. She ought to have done it in 1939. She ought to have done it when it looked as if all was lost in 1940; or again when the Battle of the Atlantic was in the balance in 1941 and the lack of bases in Southern Ireland was a grievous handicap to us, and caused us the loss of many lives and ships.

She remained neutral; and it is to the everlasting credit of Britain that in the hour of our greatest trial we did not attempt to force Eire into the war, but recognized that we were fighting this war for ideals which could not be harmonized with the exercise of force against Eire, if her people could not see what we believed to be their duty. Now that we have the Battle of the Atlantic under control, and have got the Azores (for considerations not yet revealed) the Southern Irish bases are of minor importance to us from a military point of view.

If we are going to be tough with the neutrals, we had better make a start with Spain. The Foreign Secretary has admitted in the House of Commons that Tangier is a nest of German espionage. Franco should be told to get them out of Tangier without delay. In this case we have complete legality on our side, and why we tolerate any nonsense from the Fascist Government in Madrid, passes comprehension. Is it realized in Britain that the Spanish Government has worked consistently for our enemies, and against us, and has openly expressed a desire to see us beaten? Is it realized that earlier in the war British ships were torpedoed in Gibraltar Bay by Italian vessels operating across and way inside Spanish territorial waters?

In 1937 and 1938 the *News-Letter* (much to the annoyance of some of our members) pointed out that the Fascists in Spain meant us evil, but that the Republicans for all their faults were on our side of the fence. Our victory will be followed by the downfall of the Falange in Spain, and the sooner the better.

Then we might tell our oldest ally, Portugal, to stop sending vital wolfram to Germany. I shall speak at a later date of Turkey, another of our neutral allies.

We should be more usefully employed in pressing on with such matters than in getting excited about enemy legations in a country which has supplied about 250,000 volunteers to fight and work in our cause, and that has given us considerable assistance in various other ways that cannot yet be specified.

Finally, there is the argument that if Eire does not come into the war she will be at a disadvantage at the peace conference. It is impossible to imagine any argument less likely to appeal to Mr. de Valera than the notion that unless he does something which he believes to be wrong, or impolitic, he will not make a profit at some subsequent date. Moreover, with all his idealism (and he has a good deal, even though it is sometimes translated into political actions which would not be approved at Westminster), Mr. de Valera has an acuteness and a political sense which tells

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him that this argument is humbug, for the following reasons. First, no one believes that the way things are shaping makes it very likely that the small powers will have much influence at the peace settlement. We are living in a world era of extreme power politics and the little states haven't got, and won't have, any armaments industry. Secondly, Mr. de Valera knows that the Northern Irish, who are his most stern opponents, do not hesitate to flock south at holiday time in order to enjoy the amenities of a neutral country. We expect that he also thinks that as soon as the fighting is over, Eire tourist traffic will boom, and it will be the British who will make it boom. We expect that this is exactly what will occur.

The principal effect to date of the United States' note to Eire has been to establish still more firmly Mr. de Valera's position as leader of the people of Eire. This may or may not be a good thing, but we are sure that it is a fact. Here is a final reflection. When we invade Western Europe, the Germans may decide to hit back. One way they might do it would be to land an air-borne division in Southern Ireland. It is to be hoped that Mr. de Valera has arrangements made to co-operate swiftly with reinforcements from Northern Ireland.

* * * * * * *

The new Soviet offensive in South-western Ukraine is big stuff and the Germans know it. What may prove even more important from the point of view of developments in South-east Europe is that Rumania, Hungary, and Bulgaria also know it. Their governments do not attempt to conceal the fact that the present Russian operations mean the end of the relative security they have enjoyed up till now while the battles raged far from their frontiers.

Since June 1941, the Red Armies have introduced a number of big surprises for their enemies, indeed for the world at large. The first was their ability to ward off destruction when the Nazi blitzkrieg was launched against them in the summer of 1941, and to keep their main forces intact during the long retreat eastward. The second was their ability to hold Leningrad and Moscow, and later Stalingrad, in the face of the most determined enemy efforts to take those key centres. Thirdly, they surprised the Germans by the power and effectiveness of their operations in the dead of winter when the enemy clearly believed he could count on this season to rest, re-group, and re-equip his forces. Last summer the Germans received another painful shock when it was proven that the Red Armies were superior in summer fighting, which previously had been considered more favourable to the enemy's tactics. Now our Allies once again bring something new out of the military hat: their ability to conduct large-scale operations during the period of spring thaw when it was felt that such operations were out of the question. And again the Russians are reaping the advantages of a tactical surprise.

For spring has come unusually early in the South-western Ukraine, and the frosts have dissolved into a sea of black heavy mud. Nevertheless, the whole southern end of the Russian front, from Lvov to Odessa, is in a state of flux, with the Red Armies pressing inexorably against the long and irregular German line.

The Germans are said to have prepared very strong defence lines along the River Bug. The Todt organization is known to have given special attention to this

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area and to have gathered together an enormous body of workers for the construction of defence works of one kind or another.

The Russian offensive has assumed two main directions. The Red Armies in the South were to fight their way westward, encircling and destroying those forces of the enemy which could not or would not be withdrawn in time, and also preventing the German Commander, Manstein, from making effective use of his limited reserves. Meanwhile, another powerful attack was launched southward from the Russian salient which reached towards Tarnopol. The purpose of this thrust was to turn the whole Bug defence line and to open a way into Rumania through the Cernauti gap.

In this enormous offensive the Russians are using three armies, comprising half a million men. The objective is not so much to recapture great stretches of territory, as the destruction of the enemy's forces, and the effects which the break-through into Rumania will have upon the three satellite powers of South-east Europe. What the relationship will be between the present Russian offensive and events of Western Europe, time alone will show. Meanwhile, the mud which slows the Russian advances also adds to Manstein's difficulties in retreating his forces. Already the Germans have suffered heavier losses of men and equipment than at any time since the Von Paulus Army surrendered at Stalingrad.

A great deal of nonsense has been heard during the past few months about the direction of German operations in the East. The slowness of the enemy in pulling out his forces at a number of critical points, even after it became evident that he could not hope to escape the closing pincers the Red Armies were throwing round them, has been interpreted by many as military madness resulting from the "intuitive leadership" of Hitler himself.

The facts point to a very different conclusion. What the Germans have done has been to select certain points of great strategical importance, like Krivoi Rog and Vinnitsa, which they determined to retain for a time, deliberately sacrificing the numbers of men and amount of equipment deemed necessary for this task. It is a costly method. It cannot be continued indefinitely for their manpower position is already serious. But it was cold military calculating, and from their point of view fully justified.

By these deliberate and limited sacrifices, the German High Command has forestalled greater disasters and held up the Russian advance very considerably. Early last autumn, highly-placed people in Moscow predicted that Soviet soil would be cleared of the invader by the end of 1943. That the Germans still occupy considerable stretches of Soviet territory is due in no small part to the extremely shrewd and capable manner in which they have carried out their withdrawal in the West.

* * * * * * *

The past few weeks have brought interesting developments in South-east Europe. Throughout last autumn and the early part of the winter, the prevailing feeling in that part of the world was one of apathy. While it was widely recognized that Germany was losing the war, it was felt that the struggle would be protracted,

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and that the danger was therefore relatively remote. A desire to be out of the war was perceptible in the three satellite countries, but for the most part it took a negative, rather than a positive, form.

This is no longer the case. The Bulgarians and Hungarians are now actively seeking a way out of their predicament. Rumania has been numb with grief at the terrible losses the war has brought, but this is being superseded by panic at the prospect which faces the country.

What has caused this great change? The principal factor is the approach of the Red Armies to Bukovina and Bessarabia. Whether the Germans will be able to hold a line along one of the great rivers which flow into the Black Sea, or between the Carpathians and the sea, is for the moment beside the point. The important fact just now is that the people of Rumania, Hungary, and Bulgaria do not believe that the Germans will be able to hold back the Russians from the Balkans. A second factor in this changed outlook, is a belief in the imminence and strength of an Allied invasion in the West. The Germans themselves have made so much of the new threat in the West that it is not surprising that the people of the satellite countries have been affected. The evidence provided by the Teheran and Cairo Conferences of the co-ordinated strategy of the United Nations has also impressed the Balkan countries. So, too, has the growth of the air power of the Allies, particularly among the Bulgarians who have already had a good sample of what heavy bombing means.

The Rumanians are in a desperate plight. They have lost an appreciable proportion of their able manpower in the fighting in Russia, and several thousands of their troops are still in the Crimea. They were obliged to cede a large part of Transylvania to Hungary and part of Dobrudja to Bulgaria. They don't expect to recover these areas, and know they will lose Bessarabia. Indeed, they fear that the Russians will also demand Moldavia, and that they will be powerless to save it.

Thus far there has been no sign of the Rumanian dictator, Antonescu, readjusting his policy to meet the changed situation. Having hitched his wagon to Hitler's star, he appears determined to stick with him to the end, come what may. But the people of Rumania are now showing signs of being dissatisfied with their dictator's leadership. They are demanding that he take steps to sound out the Allies about future terms. Meanwhile, the Bucharest Government is striving to prevent the exodus from Bessarabia and Bukovina from becoming a panic flight. Various measures have been introduced to keep the movement of refugees within controllable limits, but these no longer have much effect.

The process of disintegration has gone even further in Bulgaria. This is somewhat curious since in many ways that country is in a much better position than the other countries of South-east Europe. She has nothing to fear from Russia and her army of some twenty good divisions is intact. Certain Allied spokesmen have indicated that they recognize that she has some claim to Dobrudja.

Nevertheless, Bulgaria is on the verge of chaos. Official spokesmen have estimated that the Bulgarian partisan forces have risen to over 25,000 during the past ten days. A bitter fight between them and the regular army forces has been fought just outside Sofia. In the capital itself, leaflets have been handed out to the

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public demanding that the Government forthwith recall all the Bulgarian forces outside the country, and cease to take any part in the war. Up to the moment of writing, Bulgaria has not officially asked the Allies for terms, but certain steps have been taken to sound out the Allies as to what conditions might be expected.

The Bulgarian Army is one trump card in the hands of the Sofia Government, but if they wait much longer in playing this hand, the dissolution of organized government within the country will have reached such a point that the trump will not take a trick.

As for the Hungarians, they have played a shrewd game. They have given Hitler the least they could without risking retribution at his hands. Earlier, while his star was in the ascendant, they held this aid for the high price of Transylvania. As his power weakened, they resisted his demands with increasing determination. Their losses on the eastern front have been light compared to Rumania, and they have resisted the temptation to grab the larger areas of Yugoslavian territory that Hitler dangled before them.

At the moment, the Hungarians are trying very hard to impress on the world, and more particularly on the British Government, that: (a) Hungary is not really a feudal state but a genuine democracy; (b) she has not given way to German demands upon her, and Hitler is very annoyed at the Budapest Government on this account; (c) the Hungarian Government has already dealt with the problem of war criminals in so far as its nationals are concerned, by bringing to justice those accused of atrocities in the region occupied by her; (d) Hungary has had no choice but to compromise with Hitler, although her sympathies were actually with the Allies; (e) in the spheres of influence into which Europe is likely to be divided after the war, Hungary looks to the West, rather than to the East, and can be a valuable junior partner of the Western Allies.

On the basis of these arguments, the Hungarians are discreetly moving away from Germany's side in the direction of the Allies. We are likely to hear, before long, of cautious attempts to sound out the Allies, like those already taken by the Bulgarians.

* * * * * * *

In *News-Letter 395* we published a summary of letters received asking how the spirit of community service engendered during the war could be kept alive and harnessed to worthwhile undertakings, after the war.

Since it is clear that the subject is of great interest to many of our members (and to others who look over their shoulders), I have come back to it in this *News-Letter*.

Most of the people who wrote us, immediately, were in little doubt as to the kinds of developments they wanted to see in the life of the community, but were groping for ways of bringing them about. Our more recent correspondents are not groping. They are already creators or supporters of some voluntary movement, and are fired with convictions.

Taken as a whole, the letters received reveal three things. First, there is a growing demand among all classes of people in this country (as after the last war)

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for opportunities to serve the community, to practise citizenship, and to spend part of their leisure in some sort of communal activity. Secondly, a great many social service organizations already exist, covering practically every aspect of community life. Thirdly, these organizations touch a surprisingly small percentage of the adult population. Not only does the general public know very little about their work, but as yet there is not much co-ordination between many of them.

During recent weeks, members have written to tell us about community associations and other societies founded in their towns, either by private individuals or on the initiative of the local authority. These societies have a general appeal, and when fully developed will enable members to interest themselves actively in music, drama, and art, and in discussion groups on a variety of subjects from civics to engineering, youth movements, domestic science, crafts, sports, and so forth.

Samples of other more specialized community organizations which have been brought to our notice are: the Citizen House at Bath, devoted mainly to music and drama, the Countrymen's Colleges of Cambridgeshire, and various gardening and land associations. The growth of these is interesting, but it is not of much help to our members as a whole to know about these admirable but local achievements. Those who have leisure and voluntary effort to pool, want to know where and how to pool it.

Such a pool does exist for those who need it, in the shape of the National Council of Social Service. Its name is not compelling. Its work is quite unknown to the many. This is a pity for it is concerned with nearly every sort of social service and welfare work, either directly or through its affiliated bodies, many of them well-known national movements.

The Council was founded after the last war to take up and co-ordinate the great amount of voluntary effort then available. It is not an organization to which you pay a subscription (though you can do this, too) and then lie back with the glowing thought that you have helped to forward some good work. The Council's chief raw material is your good work, not your money.

Generally speaking it does not, as a body, organize any particular enterprise, but brings together voluntary workers and helps them to do the work. In this way it has helped to create community associations and centres, particularly on big housing estates, and in homes for old people who can afford to pay sums up to £3 a week for their keep. Occupational clubs for men and women which were started to take up some enforced leisure caused by unemployment, have now caught on permanently.

It has assisted in the growth of rural industries and rural hostels. Either directly, or through the twenty-five rural community councils which exist, one thousand parish councils are affiliated to the N.C.S.S. and work with it for the improvement of their villages and parishes.

Another important piece of work has been the establishment of district councils for social service. The function of these councils is: "To bring together groups of people willing to meet for systematic discussion of the social needs of the local community. They can help to bring about the integration of local efforts,

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statutory and voluntary, without destroying the qualities which flow from the autonomy of local authorities and voluntary organizations."

The service to the Youth Council has been considerable and a great number of youth movements have been affiliated to it.

N.C.S.S. is financed by subscriptions, government and other grants, and the sale of publications. A lack of finance no doubt curtails and restricts its activities, but above all it suffers from a lack of publicity. There will be a wealth of voluntary effort available in this country after the war, and much will be dissipated for want of an easily found channel in which to flow. Here is an organization which at least has the chart of a canal open to voluntary services, and guides to their navigation.

We have devoted a considerable amount of our very limited space to the aims and work of this body because so many of our members are intensely interested in the sort of work it is seeking to do. If you want to know more about it, you can no doubt secure fuller information by writing the National Council of Social Service, 26 Bedford Square, London, W.C. 1, England.

Yours sincerely,

The Editor.

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March 27, 1944.

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The Hon. John Bracken,
Ottawa.

copy

Dear Mr. Bracken,-

It has been suggested to me, from several quarters, that I should forward to you the enclosed copy of a speech which I delivered to the Y's Men's Club of Orillia, and which I subsequently used as an editorial in the Packet and Times.

I may say, truthfully and I trust without the appearance of attaching undue significance to the fact, that I have been much surprised at the interest which this modest effort of discussing a large subject has evoked. Nothing I have previously published in the course of a long journalistic career has drawn so much response, and from so many unexpected quarters, involving me in correspondence quite beyond my powers to sustain. I say this, not by way of self adultation, but to indicate a responsived chord, since practically all the letters I have received express "entire agreement" or "full accord."

May I venture to add some personnal opinions as to the grave decision that faces the Progressive Conservative, and Yourself as its honoured leader, with respect to Canada's relations withing the Commonwealth. And first, may I say, as entire stranger to you, that while, as editor of a newspaper which is a combination of journals with former Conservatives and Liberal leanings repectively, I have for some years taken an entirely independent and non-partisan attitude on public questions, for thirty years or more prior to the amalgamation I was actively identified with the Conservative party, both in the Federal and Provincial fields. Such is my background, and while no longer active, I have never lost interest in the fortunes of the party, though I have occasionally differed from its policies quite openly.

Under these circumstances it may be permissible to me to say that for the Progressive Conservative party to fail to accept the challenge on this question of Commonwealth collaboration which, in view of Mr. King's well known continentalist and anti-Empire attitude appears to me inevitable, would mean a breach with the whole record and tradition of the Conservative party fraught with tragic consequences to the party, and to the part that Canada and the British Empire may be able to play in the post-war world.

Into the reasons for this opinion I need not go here, if you do me the honour to read the enclosed pamphlet, but I may be permitted to add some observations as to the political consequences involved in the choice that now faces you as the Progressive Conservative leader. My correspondence, much of it from men of influence and standing in the party, and stretching from the Prairie Province to Montreal, satisfies me that there is a widespread opinion that the question of Canada's Commonwealth relations is the paramount issue that faces the country today, and that, if necessary, it should be made the direct issue in the approaching general election. Failure to do so would result in a lack of enthusiasm that might well be fatal. While there is general approval of the programme of social and economic reform adopted at Winnipeg, it is clear that the Liberals are endeavouring to cut the ground from under the Progressive Conservative in this respect, and will probably leave, on the surface, little reason for Liberals to desert their party, or for independents who have been supporting the Government to change their attitude, because of decided difference in this field. The one reason left for drawing the votes necessary to un-

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Stanley

horse Mr. King would be dislike for him personally and for his war record. This is a negative consideration. Without enthusiasm it will be difficult to overturn the large Liberal lead--as Mr. Manion found. And experience proves that amont the British element, which when it votes solidly, or nearly so, controls elections, nothing creates enthusiasm like or fight to retain and strengthen British connection, as against the various alternatives that have been, and are offered. I well remember that in 1911 many Conservatives, including our own riding member and many others including, ~~if any~~, Mr. Borden himself, went into the fight against reciprocity with much misgiving--and ended by winning over many Liberals who have been Conservatives ever since. I had a letter this week from one of them now living in Edmonton, commending my speach.

There is one political angle that is not pleasnat, but which has to be faced. That is Quebec. Nobody who knows my record will accuse me of stirring up racial strife or of prejudice against the French-Canadians. I spent thirteen years of hard work in connection with the erection of the Champlain monument in Orillia, "as a symbol of goodwill between the English and French speaking people of Canada." (I shall send you a booklet describing the monument in case you may not have heard of it.). I also took the initiative in the organisation of two Inter-provincial Goodwill gatherings in which Prominent French-Canadians took part and which received wide publicity. Both offensive nationalism in a certain group or element in Quebec which has to be scotched if we are to have peace in Canada. This question affords, perhaps, the best opportunity that is likely to occur to make it clear to them that the rest of Canada will not tolerate their isolationism. The very fact that this noisy element would vociferously object to any policy of Commonwealth Collaboration would solidify all the other Provinces against them--certainly Ontario and British Columbai. And still, as I say in my address, I should think a reasonableappeal to Quebec would win the support of a large number of the French-Canadians. Some time ago I saw an article in Saturday Night, by an Ex-Minister of Agriculture for that Province, (I forget his name), who declared that the maintenance of British connection was the strongest card the Conservatives had to play in Quebec. This appeal might not win seats. But it is not likely the party will win many in any event. All that can be hoped for is a respectable vote, which will obviate the appearance of Quebec opinion being entirely contra.

As to the moment when you should make a declaration of Progressive Conservative party policy in the matter of Empire collaboration, I should not presume to offer any advice. But I would suggest that an intimation that the policy of "accepting the responsibilities as the benefits of the British partnership" would serve to allay the anxiety of large numbers of Conservatives who feel deeply on this subject and would give the lead to the rank and file as to the direction of the party would take if Commonwealth Collaboration should come to be an issue. Mr. King has already indicated his attitude. It does not appear to me that there is anything to be gained by leaving the Progressive Conservatives in suspense. Ther is an added reason, in the fact that in default of such a statment prior to the approaching conference of Commonwealth Premiers it might appear that, in taking the attitude he undoubtedly will, Mr. King was speaking for the people of Canada as a whole. Such an impression, though it would be far from the fact, might have a very serious effect in discouraging the Premiers of the other Dominions from pressing their view, and might tend to strangle at birth the movement for closer Empire co-operation, withall its potentialities for the Empire and for the world.

As to the local feeling I can speak with more confidence. I am satisfied that on such an issue, the Progressive-Conservatives could sweep

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East Simcoe--notwithstanding a considerable French-Canadian vote. Provided one thing--that the party was represented by a strong candidate. The fact is of growing importance, here and elsewhere, because an increasing proportion of voters, without party allegiance, are inclined to support "the best man". But I do not think that there is any doubt that British sentiment runs higher now than prior to the war. We had evidence of this lately, when some slighting references to British actions in India and Malaya made by a speaker before the Women's Canadian Club, were deeply resented. A few years ago these same women were themselves inclined to join in the popular pastime of blaming Britain for everything that went wrong in the world.

Before I close may I make one more observation? Prior to beginning this letter, I read over the text of Lord Halifax's speech. I failed to find in it any of the threats to Canada's independence of action, or to sense policies or actions that would involve the danger of provoking resentment from other nations, pictured by Mr. King and the Winnipeg Free Press (which I read). Lord Halifax's critics have been compelled to set up straw arguments to knock them over. All he pleaded forwas the same collaboration in peace as in war, without laying down any details as to how functional co-operation is to be brought about.

I trust you will pardon this long epistle. It is inspired, as you will see, by deep feeling. I had counted that my days of active participation in party politics were over, since this was not compatible with my present position. But for me the importance of the issue that faces us transcends all other considerations. And I therefore have once more taken upon me to write as a Conservative to the leader of the party.

Yours faithfully,

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March 30, 1944.

Mr. C. H. Hale,
Editor,
The Orillia Packet and Times,
Orillia, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Hale:

I just received your letter of 28th and have read your letter to Mr. Bracken with very great pleasure indeed. I am so glad you decided to write him. I feel sure you will be happy to have done so in years to come, no matter what form the result may take.

I more than appreciate your kindness with regard to the cost of printing your own speech. You can feel assured of one thing--you did a splendid job, and wherever the speech has gone it has affected public thinking, and in a wholesome way.

Yes, I have read Mr. King-Hall quite frequently. He is inclined to be too pontifical in style to suit me. Very definitely I cannot follow him in the "News-Letter" which you were good enough to enclose. King-Hall argues against the wisdom, and indeed the justice, of the United States' request to Eire. He contends that we are fighting this war for ideals which could not be harmonized with the exercise of force against Eire. So far as I know, no one has suggested the exercise of force against Eire. In the very next paragraph, though, King-Hall says that Britain should tell Franco at once to get German espionage out of Tangier. He says Britain should not tolerate any nonsense from the Fascist Government and that her doing so passes comprehension. Just why would it be consistent with our ideals to use force against Madrid and inconsistent to use force against Eire, even had such force been suggested?

(over)

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As the situation appeals to me, Eire is in a very different position from Spain. The German and Japanese Consulates in Eire have a ringside seat and are in a position to watch and get information on invasion plans much better than could possibly be done in Tangier. They could exercise these privileges that are inherent in the very existence of their Consulates, no matter what precautions de Valera might take. I am very glad the United States saw fit to make the request without the use of force. It lays the base from which they can justify further precautions themselves, and I have not a doubt both Britain and the United States will take mighty good care to do just what they have said they would do.

It does not matter to this issue whether King-Hall is right or wrong in his exalted estimate of de Valera. Nor does it matter whether I am right or wrong, but I have a lot different opinion of him from what King-Hall has.

I was exceedingly glad to read H. N. Fieldhouse's letter to the Winnipeg Free Press. He knows the Free Press about as well as I do and has had exactly the same experience with it. The same is true of Watson Kirkconnell and the Toronto Star. You no doubt saw Kirkconnell's letter which appeared at least in the Telegram last Monday evening.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

P.S.—I could use 100 more copies of your pamphlet if you could send them.

A. M.

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EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
C. H. HALE, EDITOR

149933

The Orillia Packet and Times

Orillia, Canada 6/4/44

Dear Mr Meighen,-

You asked me to let you know Mr Bracken's reaction to my letter and pamphlet.

I heard from him today, a very cordial but guarded letter. But he does commend both "the thorough manner in which you dealt with the subject, as well as your conclusions." He also promises that "in due time our position will be stated, and I feel confident that neither you nor any other friends of progress will be disappointed in it."

The weakness of that is the words "of progress." If it had been "of the Empire" or Commonwealth it would have been more reassuring. But those terms do not appear in his letter.

However, the letter does afford grounds for hope, and we can only continue to take advantage of the interval to, as Mr Bracken himself says, make use "of every opportunity for the development of the wisest course possible."

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With regard to King-Hall, let me say that I by no means agree with his views as to Eire, nor with some other. But I have found reading opinions I cannot altogether share, or am at complete variance with, to be more stimulating than the recital of arguments I should have advanced myself under similar circumstances. For instance I read the Commonwealth consistently and the Winnipeg Free Press when it has articles on subjects in which I am interested, but with which I very seldom agree, usually quite the reverse.

In the case of King-Hall, he often puts forth ideas that have not occurred to me, and which I don't find in the daily press. But what I find most helpful is the inside information he is able to give on the Balkans, conditions in Germany, and in China.

As to his being oracular, he isn't a circumstance on an American service on Foreign Affairs (the nominal charge for which is $15 a year but which mysteriously reaches me fairly regularly without my subscribing.) It prophesied that Germany would be out of the war by this spring - quite dogmatically.

By the way, at the Empire Club the last two Thursdays they have had two "stimulating" addresses - a declaration

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EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
C. H. HALE, EDITOR

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# The Orillia Packet and Times

Orillia,
Canada

3)

of French-Canadian nationalist isolationism by Jacques Dumoulin, of Quebec, and a declaration of United States Imperialism by Will Rogers Jr. The former was disturbing, the latter entertaining, though it did portend after-the-war trouble with our American friends.

On looking over Mr Bracken's letter I find I omitted one pregnant sentence: "I do not think you need have any concern as to our attitude toward the matter."

With kind regards

Yours sincerely

C Harold Hale

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
Toronto

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April 10, 1944.

Mr. C. H. Hale,
Editor,
The Orillia Packet and Times,
Orillia, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Hale:

Thanks ever so much for your letter of 6th. I was most anxious to know just in what terms Mr. Bracken would reply, and truth to tell, I am not a little relieved and pleased.

The Packet and Times is my first reading for Sunday. It did not arrive last week and I missed it much. Do not bother about this, but I do hope it comes on, and would like you to accept the subscription price.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

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April 24, 1944.

C. H. Hale, Esq.,
Orillia, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Hale:

I waited for the Packet this week with pleasurable anticipation and am so happy to know that you were pleased with Mr. Bracken's pronouncement. It certainly did not come any too soon.

Be sure and come in the next time you are in town, and let me know in advance so that you can have lunch with me.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

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CANADA

149938

May 25, 1944.

Mr. C. H. Hale,
Orillia Packet and Times,
Orillia, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Hale:

First, you have been for three weeks sending me two copies of each issue of the Orillia Packet. One is certainly enough to get gratis.

I want to compliment you again on your editorials. That one a week or two ago, comparing Britain's part in this war with that of Russia or any other power, was extraordinarily good and if ever anything was timely, it was.

I also liked the last issue exceptionally well—that is, the editorial on the result of the Commonwealth Premiers' Meeting. The solemn truth is that the Meeting was a total failure just because Canada's representative was recalcitrant. They followed the old historic rule which shuns all signs of divergence, and, as a result, nothing in the way of action emerged, and words had to be substituted therefor. Really, all the Premiers did was get in a circle and scratch each other's backs. The man who blocked anything in the way of achievement is heralded as a hero by a very competent and very expensive propaganda machine.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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149939

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
G. H. HALE, EDITOR

The Orillia Packet and Times

Orillia, Canada June 16/44

Dear Mr Meighen,-

Forgive me for being so long about thanking you for putting me in touch with Mr Charles Gordon. For the past six weeks I have never known half an hour when I was not under pressure. As you will have noted, on two occasions this has resulted in no editorial reporting taking precedence. I am trying to take steps to relieve the tension somewhat. It was in that connection I sought Mr Gordon's services.

With the war at its highest pitch of interest, impure politics have fallen into the background. I noted, however, that Mr Curtin said Australia was in the war from the moment that the German army stepped across the border of Poland. And that Australia would have fought at Britain's side no matter whether she felt her own freedom threatened or not. Also that he stuck to his secret law. Pretty stiff challenge to Mackenzie King

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Speighton his own during bill. I intended to call attention to this, but the opportunity slipped by, with many others. I didn't see it mentioned anywhere else.

The result in Saskatchewan is ominous. Remarkable that the people should be willing to entrust the public business to men who know nothing about business.

With kind regards

Yours faithfully

Harold Hale

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CANADA

149941

June 19, 1944.

C. H. Hale, Esq.,
Orillia Packet and Times,
Orillia, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Hale:

Thanks for your letter of 6th.

The speech of Anthony Eden in the British House, in which he stated the position of the British and Dominion Ministers resulting from the Conference, was entirely satisfactory so far as you and I are concerned. True, the Resolution passed, and other emanations from the Conference, did not stand up to the standard of Mr. Eden's speech. But to that speech Mr. King has taken no exception and he is certainly bound by it. You, of course, have it in your possession.

Colonel Hugh Clark in the High River Times quotes the speech and adds the following:

> "This is crystal clear and will remain so until clarified at Ottawa."

You will find that is exactly what is going to happen. Our duty is to hold Mr. King to the terms of that speech.

Yes, the result in Saskatchewan is ominous. It indicates what I have felt for three years—that the next battle is with the C. C. F.

Very sincerely yours,

AM/E.

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CANADA

C. H. HALE,
MANAGING EDITOR

G. A. BLACKSTONE,
BUSINESS MANAGER

J. R. HALE,
ADVERTISING MANAGER

149942

The Packet and Times
ORILLIA. ONTARIO
AN AMALGAMATION OF THE ORILLIA PACKET AND THE ORILLIA TIMES

PUBLISHED BY
THE PACKET-TIMES PRESS LIMITED

26/10/44

The Rt. Hon Arthur Meighen
Toronto

Dear Mr Meighen,-

I hope, when you know the circumstances, you will pardon the long delay in answering your letter of July 18.

I arrived just as I was preparing to go on my holidays, and was busy getting things in shape for them. I took it, with half a dozen other letters, to our cottage on the Lake of Bays, intending to write from there. But I found that by the time I had done my daily quota for the paper (a necessity because of the short staff) and had gone through the daily round of cottage life (supplying wood for the stove, going for the mail and reading it, swimming, boating and chatting with neighbours, with occasional trips for supplies) there was no time for correspondence. So the letters came home unanswered.

Unfortunately, I brought with me an incipient cold, which I tried to fight off. This, after a couple of weeks, ended in my going to bed for four weeks and being confined to the house for another four, where I still am.

My excuse for all these personal details is that I hope they will earn forgiveness for the apparent

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impoliteness. I trust it has not been ascribed to resentment at the mild rebuke in your letter for my having expressed sympathy with Mr King. I do not now recall the exact connection, and I have no files at hand. But I do confess to having a certain sympathy with any Premier called upon to rule Canada in time of war. At best, it is a difficult and dangerous job, and any course has its drawbacks. This though I do not believe that Mr King took the best course, and agree that, to a large extent, he is reaping what he sowed between the wars.

I admit also that I appear to have misjudged the need for reinforcements. I thought the time had not yet come, when I wrote, when it was necessary to apply force to the Zombies. And my information was that any attempt to do so would probably result in mutiny. Even in the present serious circumstances, Col Ralston is evidently afraid to insist on the order being given. It certainly is a terrible mess. The mistake was in ever letting the Zombie situation and mentality to develop. It is comparatively easy to apply force to individuals. But when it comes to 80,000 men, armed and in groups, it is a ticklish matter.

To turn to other matters, I may be a pessimist, but I almost despair of the Conservative party. Mr Bennett is said to have remarked that the Conservative party was not defeated; it committed suicide. Of late, there would appear to be grounds for the expression.

In 1937, in my opinion, the Conservatives in Ontario simply handed the election to Mr Hepburn, by resorting to expediency on the labour question. I was shown a draft of the

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C. H. HALE,
MANAGING EDITOR

G. A. BLACKSTONE,
BUSINESS MANAGER

J. R. HALE,
ADVERTISING MANAGER

149944

The Packet and Times
ORILLIA, ONTARIO
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3)

labour pronouncement before it was promulgated, and advised against it as strongly as I could. It was a clear case of trying to outbid Hepburn for the labour vote. But it wasn't Conservatism, and the people would have none of it.

I was conversing with a leading Conservative from the West recently, and he said: "In 1940, with a war on how could they ask us, as Canadians, to vote to commit the government of the country to Bob Manion, whom I personally knew well as a good fellow, but scarcely cabinet timber, let alone leadership. I am a strong party man, but, after all, one has to be a Canadian first. I voted Liberal." So did I.

It seems to me that a somewhat similar is coming to life as the next Federal election approaches. A couple of Liberal friends have suggested to me that the only hope of avoiding political chaos following the election is to return the present Government to power. This evidently is going to be their appeal.

This is a natural attitude for Liberals. But it becomes a different matter when the feeling spreads to Conservatives. Two lifelong Conservatives with whom I have discussed the situation, disgusted with turn of affairs in the party, have, independently, expressed the view that, to avoid the b.b.f. getting the balance of

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power, it would perhaps be not a calamity to have the present Government given a working majority. Both of them hate Mr King.

Certain it is that whereas a year ago, the impression was general (shared by these two) that whatever else happened, Mr King was sure to be kicked out, there is now a just as general opinion that he is likely to have the largest following.

Mr Bracken, it seems to me, has entirely failed to "catch on" in Ontario. It is not only that he appears to be lacking in magnetism (I heard him speak at Alliston last Summer and it was a very flat effort, entirely eclipsed by an unknown spell binder from Edmonton who made an effective plea for Co-operatives.) But he has managed to cool the enthusiasm of the Conservative section of his party, who are his backbone. First, by his hesitancy and lack of decisiveness on Empire relations, in which he permitted Mr King to steal the ball, not only temporarily, but probably permanently, since he was left in the position of appearing to speak for the Canadian people as a whole. The only redeeming feature is that, in order to attain this position, King was forced to come quite a long way towards collaboration. The question is how genuine is his conversion, and how far can he be trusted?

Then, again at Alliston, Mr Bracken has committed the party to taking a large slice of the income of the urban population and turning it over to the farmers. On the principle of applying Rep by Pop to the national income. The Winnipeg Free Press estimates it will cost $300,000,000 a

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C. H. HALE,
Managing Editor

G. A. BLACKSTONE,
Business Manager

J. R. HALE,
Advertising Manager

149946

The Packet and Times
ORILLIA, ONTARIO
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3) year to attain Mr Bracken's objective of raising the income of the farmers to 20 percent over its present level. That may be Progressive finance, which pledges money without having any idea of where its income from. But imagine the Conservative party tied to such a policy! How popular will be in the urban centres, from which it draws its chief strength!

Then there is Premier Drew's latest incursion into the Federal field (Can't he be persuaded to stick to his own Province. Every time he has undertaken to damage Mr King he has done more harm than good, with the exception of the Hong Kong matter, when he showed unusual restraint after making good his case) He has handed Mr King a constitutional issue, and we know from experience what use he can make of such an opportunity, even when his case is weak or untenable. He has furnished the Liberal with campaign ammunition in seven Provinces. What use they can make of it can be judged from Premier Garson's analysis of Col Drew's Speech from the standpoint of the Western Provinces, which appeared to me overwhelming, and gave me a rather high impression of that gentleman's ability. Things have come to a pretty pass when not even the Globe and Mail or the Telegram can seriously attempt to defend Col.

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b/ Drew's position. He has, it seems to me, seriously compromised whatever chances the Conservatives had in the coming election. And at the same time, he has knocked the props from under his own Government. If he has to go to the country, it's quite likely he will win. Partly because ~~that~~ record of his own government is good, and chiefly because of the weakness of the Liberals in the Provincial field.

What can be done to retrieve the situation I have no idea. But I thought it might interest you to view the outlook as it appears to an independent with strong Conservative leanings. The length of this letter will at least compensate for any previous apparent neglect.

As you will probably have observed I have taken steps to relieve myself of the business routine and responsibility, which I trust will both lessen the burden and give me more time for the editorial end. The negotiations, spread over several months, themselves took considerable time at a juncture when the pressure was already heavy. I had intended to prepare you for the announcement, but my illness prevented. I have to thank you for putting me in touch with Mr. Charles Gordon, who has attended to the legal end, and whose advice I have found very helpful.

Yours faithfully
Harold Hale

P.S. Col. Drew's latest is to announce his intention of having a holiday to celebrate V Day - surely a Dominion matter. Seems to me he runs a good chance of running head-on into the Federal Govt., coming off second best, and looking very foolish - as well as making V Day a political matter. eff.

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149948

October 28, 1944.

Mr. C H. Hale,
Orillia Packet and Times,
Orillia, Ont.

Dear Mr. Hale:

I have your letter of 26th and am exceedingly grateful to you for having taken the trouble to write me so fully. You must never feel under obligation to answer my letters. This is said though I certainly appreciate getting your views. Before going further, permit me to express very high appreciation of the editorial page of the second last issue of the Packet and Times. The last I will read tomorrow, as this paper is always kept for Sunday.

If you knew King as I do and how much and how exclusively he is the professional and selfish politician, there would be no drops of sympathy wasted on him.

As respects the rest of your letter I cannot do better than send you a copy of a letter I wrote a friend in Winnipeg three or four days ago. This man had written me asking my estimate of the present situation.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

AM/E.
Encl.

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149949

November 29, 1944.

Mr. C. H. Hale,
Orillia Packet and Times,
Orillia, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Hale:

After reading the last two issues of the Packet and Times, which reading had to be delayed on account of pressures from all sides until last Sunday, I must again write to express deep appreciation of your editorial page. Especially what you wrote last week on the fanciful expectations being aroused for after-war prosperity and general all-round happiness and equality, etc., etc., etc., is most timely and commendable. These things are bound to give rise to severe disappointments and resentments, and I cannot but feel very apprehensive of whatmay take place.

I liked also your article dealing with Sumner Welles' book. I agree with the article, save that I do not think as well of the book as you do. I thought it was a rather poor production. Walter Lippmann's book on a similar subject, while not any too well written, is a much saner and wiser contribution.

Have you read "The Road to Serfdom" by Hayek? This is really a notable work, though it has only 241 pages.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

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149950

April 15, 1946.

Mr. C. H. Hale,
Orillia Packet and Times,
Orillia, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Hale:

I read the "Packet and Times" every Sunday morning and seem to enjoy it more than ever. The editorials of last week gave me real pleasure, particularly the one on the Bill which changes Dominion Day to Canada Day.

New Zealand's Anniversary is called Dominion Day; Australia's is called Foundation Day; South Africa's is called Union Day; the United States' is called Independence Day—each title being chosen to make prominent and vital the occasion celebrated, the making of a Dominion, the making of a Union, the foundation of a Commonwealth, etc. To make ours Canada Day is not only illogical and foolish, but is foisted upon us by those who do not celebrate it anyway. The French-Canadian population of Quebec attach vastly more importance to St. Jean Baptiste Day than to Dominion Day.

The Senate should defeat this Bill and help put itself back on the map.

The only article with which I was not in complete accord was the one which attributed greater prestige to UNO because of its handling of the Soviet-Iranian case. In this connection I am enclosing copy of a letter I wrote a prominent Torontonian last week. This is sent confidentially as far as his name is concerned.

The leading editorial in this morning's Globe and Mail, and the enclosed by Colonel Hugh Clark which appears in the High River Times and the Vancouver Province, represent much better my way of estimating the situation.

With high regards,

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

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149951

April 22, 1946.

Mr. C. H. Hale,
Orillia Packet and Times,
Orillia, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Hale

I am very pleased indeed to receive your letter of 20th. There is really nothing of importance between us, for I agree with your statements fully from beginning to end. I did not say in my letter to you that I thought the UNO Security Council did not act wisely. What I said was that I did not think the conduct of the whole affair had enhanced the standing of the Security Council or of UNO. I am still of that view. What they had to decide was what was best to be done, and probably it was best to follow a course that subtracted somewhat from their stature in the public mind in order that other nations may be steadily enlightened as to the actual conduct and purpose of Russia.

In fact, I have been of opinion that this is the only value—or at least by far the greatest value—that UNO has. It affords a stage where the world can observe what nations do.

You have not written anything in your life that I have liked better than, or perhaps as well as, your article in this last week's issue, on Rinfret's speech. This was a masterly analysis of the whole situation vis a vis Quebec. I would like to get some co ies if you have them.

Truly I am afraid that in this battle the day is already lost. These words are spoken from long experience and as close a study as I can make of anything. The Anglo-Saxon is already in the minority in this country. French-Canadian solidarity is greater than ever; their people are bolder, more intransigent and arrogant, and are supremely confident. They will stand resolutely against any immigration that affects their growing relative strength. On nothing are they so determined as to resist such immigration. Into this condition we have been led over a comparatively few years by Mr. Mackenzie King and his alliance with the Lapointe's and the St. Laurent's and the Dafoe's. We are not

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very far from the time when Canada will become a North American Ireland, with Ontario its Ulster, battling for the right to maintain its allegiance. If this estimate proves to be wrong, no one will be so overjoyed as myself.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

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149953

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
C. H. HALE, EDITOR

The Orillia Packet and Times

Orillia, Canada April 20/46

Dear Mr Meighen,—

It is gratifying to be told that you still find the editorials in the Packet and Times good Sunday reading, and, on the whole, agree with them.

As to the United Nations Organisation. I do not hold high hopes that it will prove effective, though I think it desirable that it should succeed.

If, however, it is going to fail, I consider it important that the responsibility should rest squarely on the shoulders of Russia. This appears to me essential in order that Britain and the U.S. should retain the goodwill and co-operation of the other nations outside the Russian bloc.

As to the recent sessions of the U.N.O. in function, as far as the Security Council is concerned, it is necessary that Russia should continue to co-operate. In any event, it will be helpful if the Russians remain till the world is thoroughly convinced of their intransigence. While they remain there is also the chance that Stalin may be-

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2) Come convinced that he can't buck against the whole world, and may modify his ambitions. I would be better to win a wordy warfare than a resort to arms.

Meantime, I think proceedings at the U.N.O. meetings are doing more to bring the United States and Britain together than anything else could do. The exhibition Gromyko is making of himself is also destroying Communist sympathy within the Commonwealth, and tending to weld its nations together in self defence.

I am even hopeful that the fear of Russian aggression, as exemplified in Persia, may serve to keep India in the Commonwealth, a denouement for which I had come to despair.

Then I think the course pursued by Mr Bevin and Sir E. Cadogan (particularly the former) has been calculated to win the confidence of the smaller nations.

So you see why I look with some complacency on the doings in New York. In my editorial I expressed misgivings as to whether the U.N.O. could stand the strain. But so far Russia's conduct (if she is not prepared to be reasonable and co-operate) has been playing into our hands. I have no more faith in the Soviets than you.

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CANADA

149955

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
C. H. HALE, EDITOR

The Orillia Packet and Times

Orillia,
Canada

3

I don't know whether you will think I was too strong in gunpaster Rinfret. It wasn't the speech that upset me so much (I have been used to that sort of F.C. offensiveness and have been indured to heal it with contempt. What alarmed me was that such a speech should be greeted with sympathetic applause, from Mr Bracken and a section of the Conservatives as well as from the Liberals; and that it should be treated as a fine deliverance in the Ottawa Correspondence of the Globe and Mail. That made me feel it was time to fight with the gloves off.

I really think its time for those Canadians who believe in the Empire to be up and doing. There is a fine Empire Club in Toronto, but its efforts for the Empire are confined to speeches, mostly heard by its own members — the converted. I often wish you would take a hand in the game, and give some lead.

I am preparing to go to the Imperial Press Conference, where I hope to pick up some useful information and impressions

over

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149955

EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
C. H. HALE, EDITOR

The Orillia Packet and Times

Orillia,
Canada

3/

I don't know whether you will think I was too strong in going after Rinfret. It wasn't the speech that upset me so much (I have been used to that sort of F.-C. offensiveness and have been indeed to heal it with contempt. What alarmed me was that such a speech should be greeted with sympathetic applause from Mr Bracken and a section of the Conservatives as well as from the Liberals; and that it should be treated as a fine deliverance in the Ottawa Correspondence of the Globe and Mail. That made me feel it was time to fight with the gloves off.

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over

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CANADA

149956

The party is to sail on the Aquitania on May 24 — 1925. The visit is to include a couple of weeks touring Great Britain and a week on the continent.

With best wishes

Yours sincerely

O. Harold Hale

P.S. I was glad to see, from his last week's contribution to the P & T., that our friend J. M. Macdonnell had at last come down decisively on the right side of the fence. O.H.H.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149957

April 22, 1946.

Mr. C. H. Hale,
Orillia Packet and Times,
Orillia, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Hale:

I am very pleased indeed to receive your letter of 20th. There is really nothing of importance between us, for I agree with your statements fully from beginning to end. I did not say in my letter to you that I thought the UNO Security Council did not act wisely. What I said was that I did not think the conduct of the whole affair had enhanced the standing of the Security Council or of UNO. I am still of that view. What they had to decide was what was best to be done, and probably it was best to follow a course that subtracted somewhat from their stature in the public mind in order that other nations may be steadily enlightened as to the actual conduct and purpose of Russia.

In fact, I have been of opinion that this is the only value—or at least by far the greatest value—that UNO has. It affords a stage where the world can observe what nations do.

You have not written anything in your life that I have liked better than, or perhaps as well as, your article in this last week's issue, on Rinfret's speech. This was a masterly analysis of the whole situation vis a vis Quebec. I would like to get some copies if you have them.

Truly I am afraid that in this battle the day is already lost. These words are spoken from long experience and as close a study as I can make of anything. The Anglo-Saxon is already in the minority in this country. The French-Canadian solidarity is greater than ever; their people are bolder, more intransigent and arrogant, and are supremely confident. They will stand resolutely against any immigration that affects their growing relative strength. On nothing are they so determined as to resist such immigration. Into this condition we have been led over a comparatively few years by Mr. Mackenzie King and his alliance with the Lapointe's and the St. Laurent's and the Dafoe's. We are not

(over)

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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149958



very far from the time when Canada will become a North American Ireland, with Ontario its Ulster, battling for the right to maintain its allegiance. If this estimate proves to be wrong, no one will be so overjoyed as myself.

Yours very truly,

MM/Z.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

149959

September 17, 1946.

Mr. C. H. Hale,
Orillia Packet and Times,
Orillia, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Hale:

I find the "Packet and Times" a great deal more interesting since your return and the re-appearance of the editorial page. I do wish this paper could circulate through Canada. Your editorials in theissue of 12th instant are invaluable. The subject matter of the first must have engrossed the thought of every serious-minded Canadian for months past. We will yet pay dearly for the feebleness and cowardice of the Canadian authorities during this Summer.

Referring to the second editorial, I wonder if you have seen the book published this year by Rt. Hon. L. C. Amery. I have read it but have loaned it. I think the title is "The American Loan and its Conditions." I have always regarded Amery as the best authority we have on trade matters, and between ourselves (though perhaps one should say it under his breath) I would be far more ready to depend upon his reasoned opinion than upon that of Lord Keynes. The latter, it is true, came around to a fairly sound financial theory just before he died, but he wandered dangerously most of his life. If you have the book up there, I feel sure you will read it. It added very seriously to my doubts as to the wisdom of acceptance of the American loan at all, on the conditions attached. In fact, I think a much better result could have been achieved if a stouter and more independent stand had been taken by the British Government.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT
H. H. HALE, EDITOR

149960

# The Orillia Packet and Times

Orillia,
Canada February 22/47

Dear Mr Meighen,-

I return herewith the copy of The Patriot you were kind enough to lend me, and of which you may have noticed, I made use.

By concurrent post I am sending you a couple of issues of a new magazine or periodical, World Report, which I am finding interesting and useful.

Thank you very much for your very kind appreciation of my article on the part ambition plays in making wars. It is stimulating to be assured occasionally that one has "hit the bell".

Don't you find the situation in Britain very disturbing. It will be fatal if the heart of the Empire gives out.

With kind regards
Yours faithfully
Harold Hale

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CANADA

149961

February 25, 1947.

Mr. C. H. Hale,
Orillia Packet and Times,
Orillia, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Hale:

Thanks for yours of 22nd, and especially for the two issues of "World Report." I have read some of them and found them interesting. I note a fine picture of the sister of Nehru, and her pronouncement that peace and freedom are indivisible, and her great appeal to the Security Council to liberate all peoples everywhere. Strange that she should be the first lieutenant of her brother in his deathless resolve to see that the Moslems' claim to Pakistan fails and that they be ruled by a Hindu-dominated Congress—that is a Congress of those they have regarded as their bitterest enemies for centuries.

I have just read Nehru's book "The Discovery of India." He is clearly a man of enormous reading and of study, but is the same kind of visionary fanatic as is his sister. Nothing could be more loosely constructed and lacking in actual demonstration, and, at the same time, more violently and fanatically antagonistic to everything British than is this book.

I see the "World Report", true to American habit, says Mrs. Pandit was sentenced to two prison terms for her belief. This, of course, the editor knew to be false. She was sentenced for her conduct, which was in open defiance of law.

If anyone should contest the claim of your editorial as to the real origin of wars, you will find in Gustave Stolper's book "This Age of Fable" a detailed analysis of the cause of all wars in the last 150 years—an analysis which entirely supports your conclusion.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149962

March 22, 1957

Dear Dr. Hale:

I have no doubt it was at your instance that the Packet and Times of March 12th was sent to me containing, as it did, the very interesting article by yourself on Stephen Leacock. This, needless to say, I read very thoroughly and indeed with avidity. The picture of his Mother itself was worth a lot of study and worthy of a lot of admiration.

I do hope your health continues good, and beg of you if you should ever come to Toronto to look me up at the above address.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen-d

Dr. C. H. Hale,
Orillia, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149963

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT
J. R. HALE, MANAGER

# The Orillia Packet and Times

Orillia,
Canada
June 10, 1929.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
57 Castle Frank Road,
TORONTO, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

On my return from Penetanguishene, I gave your message to Mr. J. B. Tudhope the first time I met him. I called him up but he was away fishing. He appreciated your thoughtfulness and was sorry he was not here while you were in Penetanguishene in order to call you on the telephone. He says that while he is in Toronto he is not able to keep all his appointments and he showed me a list of those which he was unable to attend to a week before I met him. It is, therefore, difficult for him to make any calls no matter how much he might wish to do so. I gave Mrs. and Molly Downey your kind regards also and told Miss Beaton that you had been enquiring for her father and sister.

Yours sincerely,

J. R. Hale

JRH:GP.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149964

July 3, 1929.

J. R. Hale, Esq.
The Orillia Packet and Times,
Orillia, Ont.

Dear Mr. Hale:

Thanks very much for your letter of June 10th and for the trouble you took to pass on my good wishes to Orillia friends.

Am sorry your letter has been delayed in acknowledgment due to absence in the West.

Kindest regards and best wishes,

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149965

December 8, 1930.

Mr. Hale,
c/o Orillia Packet,
Orillia, Ont.

Dear Mr. Hale:

I received a letter at my house some days ago from you, and in some way it has become mislaid. It was a letter inviting me to be in attendance at a Canadian Club function in Orillia. I wonder if you would mind dropping me a note telling me the date, because I would like to attend if I can, but am by no means sure that I will be able to do so.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149966

Form 6122, replacing Form 1-TW

| CLASS OF SERVICE | SYMBOL |
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| Day Message | |
| Day Letter | D L |
| Night Message | N M |
| Night Letter | N L |

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TORONTO ONT

MEETING ON DECEMBER ELEVENTH AT SIX THIRTY COLONEL JOHN A COOPER IS COMING BY AUTOMOBILE RETURNING SAME EVENING ROADS ARE GOOD

J R HALE

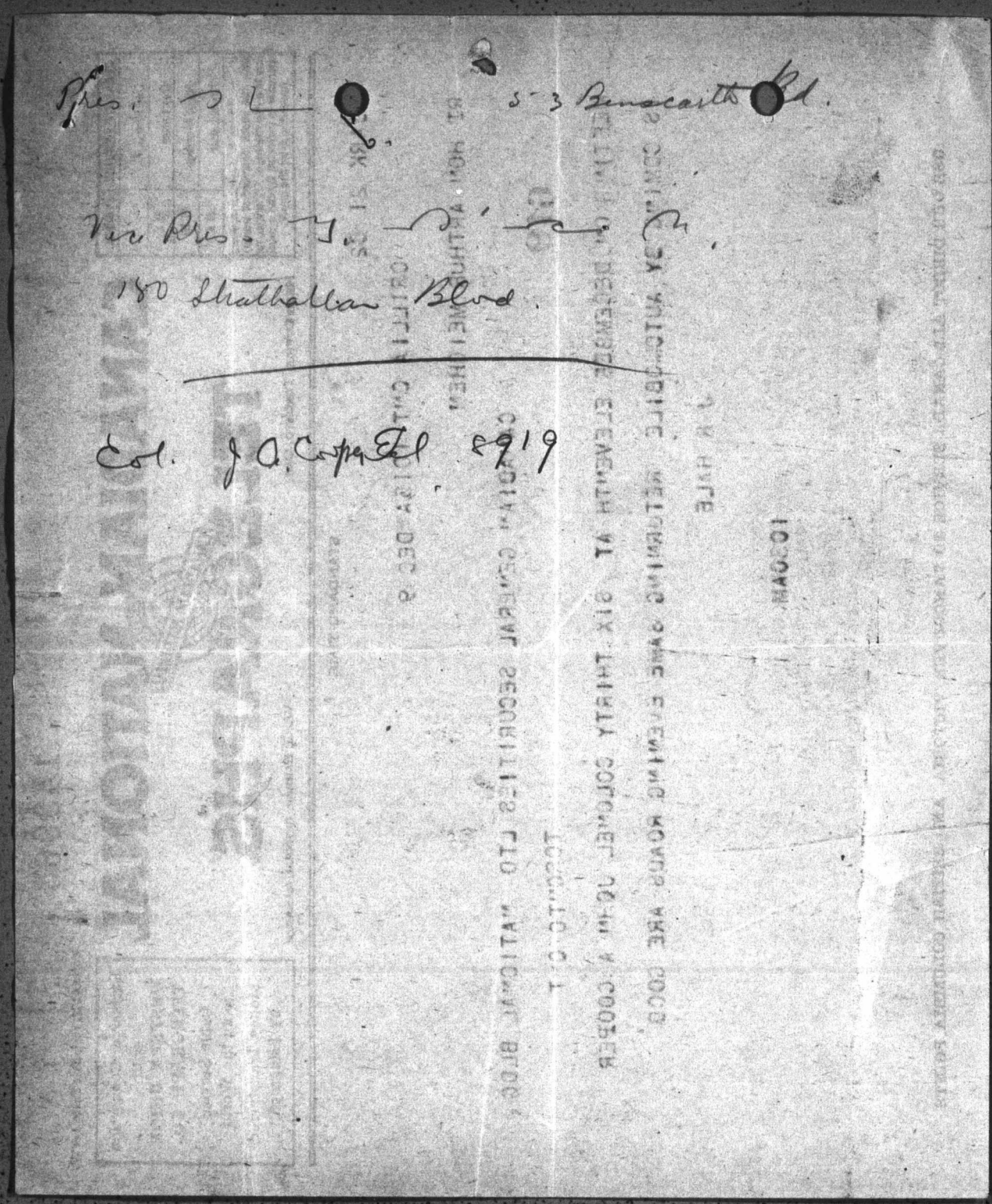
1030AM

Wire to phone John A. Cooper

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA




MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149967

December 9, 1930.

J. R. Hale, Esq.,
c/o The Orillia Packet,
Orillia, Ont.

Dear Mr. Hale:

I thank you for your telegram. Am getting in touch with Col. Hooper, and will go up with him if at all possible. Rather think I shall be there.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

The
Canadian Club
Orillia, Ontario

J R Hale

149968

February 3, 1931.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
57 Castle Frank Road,
TORONTO, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

After the meeting of the Canadian Club last December, I intended to write you immediately but circumstances have prevented me from attending to considerable correspondence and I am only now beginning to get caught up.

On behalf of the Club, I wish to thank you most heartily and kindly for coming up to our Anniversary meeting. Your visit captured the hearts of all present and many who were not members referred in a most kindly way to your visit. I can hardly find words to express our feelings.

Mr. J. B. Tudhope was very pleased that you dropped in to see him and I am sure it did him good. We had a meeting of the Club on Thursday last when General W. S. Hughes, spoke to us on the penetentiaries. In 1886 Mr. Hughes was a member of the Orillia Lacrosse team and helped to win a championship and a few of the members of the team who are still living here came out to welcome him. One of them was Mr. J. B. Tudhope and it was very nice to see him able to attend the Club once more. He seems to be somewhat better and it is to be hoped that he is gradually regaining his health and vigour. He had rather a shock recently when Mr. Rapley who has been Manager of the Traders and Royal Bank here for 33 years died rather unexpectedly.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149969

The
Canadian Club
Orillia, Ontario

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen----#2.

I am sure the members of the Club and your many friends here will recall your little visit with pleasure for a long time to come.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am.

Yours sincerely,

J. R. Hale

JRH:GP.

President.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149970

PARKWOOD
POINT CHAMPLAIN
ATHERLEY, ONTARIO

Orillia,
Tuesday
November 14
1933

Dear Mr. Meighen,

Knowing your interest in Mr J. B. Tudhope, I thought I would drop a line to say that his brother, Mr W. H. Tudhope died to-day. Mr. J. B. will feel this very much as they have been associated together all their lives, and to make it sadder still, Mr J. B. is laid up at home. He has been very well, but apparently has just overstepped his strength. He has been very active all summer.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

I have taken the liberty of writing as I thought you might not notice the death or know the circumstances.

Hope everything is well with you.

Sincerely
J. R. Hale

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
Toronto

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149971

347 Bay St. Toronto,
November 15, 1933.

Dear Mr. Hale:

I thank you very much for letting me know about Mr. Tudhope. Am writing J. B. to-day. Saw him last week; he looked remarkably well then.

Yours very truly.

Mr. J. R. Hale,
Orillia, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149972

57 TECUMSEH STREET,
ORILLIA.

Monday
December 4
1933

Dear Mr Meighen

Just a line to say that Mr. J. B. Tudhope is down to his office once more.

When I was in your office last summer you asked regarding the Orillia light rates and I am now sending you a little booklet which gives them in a concise way

I saw you at the Royal and could have touched you once or twice, but you were under a heavy escort so I refrained. I thought the fair was great.

Sincerely
J. R. Hale

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149973

347 Bay St. Toronto,
December 9, 1933.

Dear Mr. Hale:

I thank you for your letter of 4th and for sending me the leaflet.

Am very pleased indeed to hear that Mr. Tudhope is around again.

Yours very truly,

Mr. J.B. Hale,
57 Tecumseh Street,
Orillia, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149974

57 Tecumseh Street,
Orillia.

Monday
January 13
1936
3.20 P.M.

Dear Mr Meighen

Just a line to say that Mr. J. B. Tudhope is slipping away. Last week he lost ground and on Thursday seemed near the end. His body is strong, but his kidneys stopped and he suffered. The poison went through his system and his mind wandered. On Friday he began to fight once more and seemed relieved. But since then he has been losing ground and wanders a good deal.

I thought you might like to know.

Kindest regards.

J R. Hale

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149975

347 Bay Street, Toronto,
January 16, 1936.

Dear Mr. Hale:

I do feel distressed indeed to learn of the critical condition in which Mr. Tudhope is. I don't suppose there would be any value in writing him as he would not be able to read the letterr

Please accept my very sincerest thanks for your thoughtfulness in writing.

Very truly yours,

Mr. J. R. Hale,
57 Tecumseh St.,
Orillia, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149976

Suite 1807, 320 Bay Street,
Toronto, April 4, 1939.

John R. Hale, Esq.,
Orillia Packet & Times,
Orillia, Ont.

Dear Mr. Hale:

I wish to commend the editorial appearing in a recent issue regarding broadcasting in Canada. It shows sane thinking. I am very gravely concerned over the steadily deleterious effect of the broadcasting policy adopted at present, and the more so after the ghastly performance of the Winnipeg Professor last night.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149977

Antigonish N.S. Dec 10/40

Hon. Arthur Meighen
Ottawa – Canada

Dear Sir –:

In my declining years, while going through old Files, I am vividly reminded – what a fool I have been, in paying Bills for the Conservative party. The inclosure is only one of many. For fifteen years, when I was prosperous, unlike to day, I never allowed the smallest item against the party – I carried the whole burden, not asking – not expecting any profit for myself only "the welfare of the party" – to the extent that the "Burden" – broke my back –

Letters of Sympathy – Letters of appreciation mean nothing to me – My requirements to day, necessitated by my connection with "the Con-party" – are a Roof over my head and the Loaf of Bread on the table.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149978

I have a family who have not recieved, what I wished and intended them to have in education &c

These I in the natural course of events, in a short time, I will leave behind - what impressions, in your estimation should I leave with them re - "The Conservative Party"

To-day I am asking nothing for incidentall expenditures throughout years, amounting to thousands of $ I will however, ask you to read carefully, your letter to me on 15 years ago and remind you that this matter was certified to by Justice Laurie Hall of Halifax N.S.

I am

Yours Truly.

Edw Haley.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149979

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
December 17, 1940.

Mr. Edward Haley,
Antigonish, N. S.

Dear Mr. Haley:

I just received your letter of 10th. Apparently it is based on the assumption that in some way I personally am under some indebtedness to you. You know, of course, this is not correct. I have had nothing to do with Conservative Party management for over fourteen years, but a burden, financial as well as otherwise, which I was under then, was taken from my shoulders.

Surely you can see it is unreasonable to expect me to take care of these matters, as they continually arise from Coast to Coast, and I can assure you they do arise. I am returning herewith the letters which you enclosed.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

149980

GREAT WEST BOND
MADE IN CANADA

PHONE ELGIN 3089
R. B. HALEY & CO.
LIMITED
Real Estate & Financial Brokers
9 RICHMOND STREET EAST
TORONTO

August 16th, 1928.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighan,
C/o Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
254 Bay St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighan:

I have an option on the Garland Block in Portage La Prairie and I do not know of anyone more capable of giving me advice regarding it, than yourself.

I understand that there have been three successive poor crops in the District and that money is not plentiful there. The property, I am informed, is assessed at $30,000. and is on the main street.

Do you think it would be possible or advisable for me to go to Portage la Prairie and try to sell to an individual or to a small syndicate. I could deliver the property for $10,000. at this time.

Could you effect a sale; if so I will be very pleased to divide profit. If you would care to wire your associates there for an approximate valuation I would gladly pay for the wires both ways.

Yours truly,
R. B. Haley
Manager,
R. B. HALEY & COMPANY LIMITED.

RBH/F.

GREAT WEST BOND
MADE IN CANADA

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149981

August 17, 1928.

Mr. R. B. Haley,
9 Richmond St. East,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Haley:

Your letter of the 16th inst., addressed to Mr. Meighen, received.

Mr. Meighen is at present in Western Canada and will be in Portage la Prairie very shortly. I am, therefore, forwarding your letter to him, and you will no doubt receive a reply at an early date.

Yours very truly,

E.

E. M. Edmondson,
Private Secretary.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149982

Bei

August 29th., 1928

R.B. Haley, Esq.,
R.B. Haley & Co.,
9 Richmond Street East,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Sir,-

Your letter of the 16th has been following me around the country and reached me here.

I know the Garland Block in Portage la Prairie quite well. At present real estate in that City really will not sell at all. Of course, I am not living there myself and would be of no assistance whatever in procuring a buyer. If you made a trip to Portage for the purpose the chances of your selling would be practically negligent.

Yours very truly,

ARTHUR MEIGHEN

AM:C.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

149983



# So It Was All A HOAX, Was It?

# SHATTER RUM RING

**Weather**
Northwest winds, partly cloudy and becoming colder

## HALIFAX DAILY STAR

**More News Better News**
For Information, Entertainment, Read The Daily Star

HALIFAX, N.S., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1938 PRICE: THREE CENTS 16 PAGES

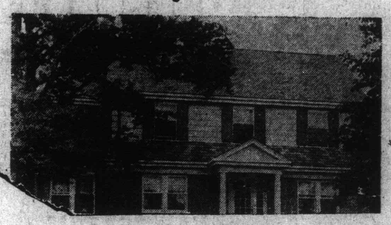
## Mounties Round Up Many Local Men In Huge Drive

**Charged With Conspiring to Defraud Federal Government Out of $4,000,000 Customs Duties on Contraband Liquors**

Royal Canadian Mounted Police today dealt a smashing blow to an alleged Nova Scotia liquor ring, with the arrest of eight Halifax city and county men on charges alleging them to have defrauded His Majesty the King in the right of the Dominion of Canada in an amount of money of approximately $4,000,000, contrary to the provision of section [illegible] Criminal Code of Canada.

[illegible] taken to the city police [illegible] and then [illegible]

*Home Of Accused*



## RUM RING IS HERALD FAKE COMMISSIONER SHOWS

THE HALIFAX CHRONICLE

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1938 14 PAGES PRICE 3 CENTS

FROM THE HALIFAX CHRONICLE MARCH 9TH 1938

DON'T

**Exposes "Reliable Reports" Published By Herald, Mail**

Stories Of "Protection" And Huge Quantities Of Bootleg Liquor Proven Pure Fabrications

*Photographically reproduced herewith today are the tops of two newspaper front pages published in this City this year.*

*The one declaring "Rum Ring Is Herald Fake" appeared as the front page of the Halifax Chronicle on the date indicated, March 9, 1938.*

*The other—"Shatter Rum Ring"—appeared as the front page of the Halifax Chronicle's evening edition (the Halifax Daily Star) yesterday (Dec. 15, 1938).*

*The statements upon which the Chronicle's headlines of March 9 of this year were based were made at that time in the Legislature by Hon. J. H. MacQuarrie, Attorney-General of Nova Scotia.*

*At that time there were vehement denials of the existence of such a thing as "a million dollar rum ring" in and affecting this Province. And it was about that time that The Halifax Herald was being referred to by certain politicians as "Public Enemy Number One".*

*But mark carefully the statement in yesterday's Daily Star headlines quoted above that the arrested men are "charged with conspiring to defraud the Federal Government out of $4,000,000 customs duties on contraband liquors".*

*The contrast is there—and the people of this Province may draw their own conclusions*

MORE ABOUT
### 1—Twenty Nova Scotians Arrested

(Continued From Page 1)

Although reliably informed sources rumored wholesale arrests, the developments came unexpectedly.

Police war on illicit rum traffickers began last winter not long after a news story published in The Halifax Herald and The Halifax Mail exposed existence of a large rum ring. At that time it was stated huge quantities of contraband rum had been shipped into the Province.

**Within a couple months following the publication of the story announcement was made from Ottawa that Col. Mead, who had smashed a dope ring in Montreal, would be placed in command of operations in Nova Scotia.**

The first major blow struck in the police offensive last spring was the seizure of the schooner Yafico off Cape Breton coast with a cargo of more than $25,000 worth of contraband liquor.

Early in June a $5,000 cargo was seized in a freight car at Rockingham Siding. Evidence produced at the hearing against one of the accused revealed seven carloads of liquor had been shipped to Cape Breton from Halifax.

### Newfoundland Craft Seized

The next large seizure came early in August when the Newfoundland schooner Nellie J. Banks was seized off the P.E.I. coast with a cargo valued at $30,000. About the same time the R.C.M.P. land forces in the Halifax district confiscated $20,700 worth of contraband on the Windsor highway.

**Other smaller seizures were made in the interval, and late in September the "Mounties" confiscated a $11,000 load in a car on the Moose River Road, near Upper Musquodoboit.**

The latter seizure resulted in the arrest of William Babineau, Moncton; Joseph Leo LeBlanc, Ste. Anne de Kent, N.B., and Thomas P. Slattery.

The trio was charged jointly with conspiring to defraud the Government by smuggling liquor.

At Point Edward, near North Sydney, police captured another $18,000 cargo in October.

LeBlanc, one of the convicted conspirators in the Babineau case, had his sentence increased on another smuggling charge. He is scheduled to appear in court here December 19 with Babineau and Slattery, but police still seek him to serve the increased sentence in New Brunswick.

### To St. Pierre-Miquelon

Some ramifications of the liquor racket extended beyond Nova Scotia. Residents of St. Pierre-Miquelon were named in the conspiracy against persons charged in the Rockingham seizure.

**At the time the arrests were made, reliable reports indicated several men believed "close" to the rum trade had gotten out of the country.**

Evidence in court named a "John Murphy" as the man who had sold the liquor which had been shipped to Sydney. It revealed also that Murphy had died in "exile" last winter. He was named as one of the men who figured in the now famous "I'm Alone" case.

**Meanwhile, informed sources report contraband liquor prices are soaring to previously unheard of levels.**

Twelve dollars a gallon was reported to be the prevailing price for "bootleg" rum. Ordinarily, the product sold around $8 a gallon.

Bootleg dives which have been handling the contraband are, according to reports, "watering" the liquor to make the limited quantity meet the demands.

Reports of a "glamor girl" operating as a police agent have been denied by heads of the force in Halifax.

It has been reliably reported, however, that Inspector Zaneth of the famous police unit has been engaged in undercover work in Nova Scotia.

Inspector Zaneth, whose career reads like that of a hero of detective fiction, has been rarely mention in police activities.

To rum runners he is the fictional "Shadow" in real life, and his name is feared in underworld haunts in all parts of the Dominion.

Inspector J. Healy, recently promoted from the rank of sergeant, has been in charge of the liquor division of the force. He and his operatives have been working under the direction of Col. Mead.

Last night an unofficial source claimed a mysterious woman, who at one time wielded considerable power in the ranks of bootleggers, had returned to Nova Scotia, collecting "hush money" from various sources.

Bondsmen for the 11 accused given bail yesterday were: (For Colin Chisholm) — Archibald Chisholm and Morris Green, Halifax; (Norman Conrad, Willoughby Ritcey, John Howell)—Captain E. E. Ritcey, Lower LaHave, and Harris A. Ritcey, Halifax; (James Bateman) — Bedford Young, Prince's Lodge, and John Beck, Halifax; (Lloyd Walker) — Drosilla Walker and Dorothy Walker, Halifax; (John Tanner) — Joseph Donahoe, A. Dauphinee, Halifax; (B. O. Johnson)—E. S. Purcell and Clarence Johnson, Halifax; (Sidney Regan) —E. S. Purcell and M. Conrad, Halifax; (E. A. Young)—Violet Young and S. W. Gray, Halifax; (William Morash) — N. Conrad and W. J. Walsh, Halifax.


**There's a Good Reason You're Constipated!**

When there's something wrong with you, the first rule is: **get at the cause.** If you are constipated, don't fiddle around with makeshift remedies. Find out what's giving you the trouble!

Chances are it's simple if you eat only what most people do: meat, bread, potatoes. It's likely **you don't get enough "bulk".** And "bulk" doesn't mean a lot of food. It's a **kind** of food that isn't consumed in the body, but leaves a soft "bulky" mass in the intestines and helps a bowel movement.

If that fits you, your ticket is a crisp crunchy breakfast cereal — Kellogg's All-Bran. It contains the "bulk" you need plus the intestinal tonic, vitamin B.

Eat All-Bran every day, drink plenty of water, and just watch the old world grow brighter! Made by Kellogg in London, Ont.


## No Maritime Visit For Next Summer

CALLANDER, Ont., Dec. 15 (CP) — Dr. A. R. Dafoe, physician and guardian to the Dionne Quintuplets, said today he had no definite plans in mind as to when he will visit the Maritimes but it certainly won't be next summer.

"How could I get away?" he asked when questioned concerning a report he would visit the Maritimes next summer. That is Dr. Dafoe's busiest season because in addition to looking after his five famous charges — a full-time job in itself — he sees thousands of tourists who come to see "Little Doc".

Dr. Dafoe told the Canadian Tourist Association in Ottawa recently he hoped to visit the Maritimes. "I would like to go down thorugh that country sometime, but it won't be next summer," he said.

He added that Cecile, Yvonne, Marie, Annette and Emilie are having the "time of their lives" right now. Their sleighs came out with the recent fall of snow and each day the four-year-old girls cavort about the play-yard of their nursery.

**Seven Are Killed**

BARCELONA, Dec. 15 — (AP) — Seven persons were killed and 43 wounded, 18 seriously, today in a collision of two passenger trains on the Madrid-Valencia line near Bonete.

## Is This Also Exaggeration?

MEMBERS of the Provincial Government, including the Premier, the Attorney-General and the Minister of Highways, repeatedly have charged The Halifax Herald with "exaggerating" the distress in mining and fishing areas of Nova Scotia.

That distress is pictured in a formal resolution passed by the Florence Local of the United Mine Workers of America. The text of that resolution reads:

"Whereas, conditions of employment in Nova Scotia amongst all classes of labor, are worse than at any time in the history of the province; and

"Whereas, unemployment, with resultant poverty and privation, exists on a more widespread scale than has been experienced at any previous time within our memory; and

"Whereas, no effort of any sort or kind has been made, or is now being made, to improve conditions of employment or to alleviate the indescribable poverty and want so much felt here and elsewhere throughout the province; and

"Whereas, the Government of Nova Scotia has not only been totally indifferent to the distressful conditions of the working and workless people of this province, but have actually and persistently refused to grant direct relief or any other form of assistance, preferring to evade their duty by hiding behind bankrupt and for recalcitrant urban and municipal administrations.

"Be it therefore resolved that we request the Nova Scotia and Dominion Governments to find immediate work or provide 'adequate relief for all those in need', as promised by Premier Macdonald; or if the governments are unwilling to provide relief or employment, we recommend that governments concerned, make immediate arrangements to settle a large number of the unemployed in Nova Scotia, who cannot be absorbed into her rapidly shrinking industries as well as some of those who are starving on the job in some other province in Canada or assist them to emigrate to some other country where they may be able to support themselves and family.

"Local Union No. 4544, United Mine Workers of America, Florence, Nova Scotia, Dec. 2, 1938.

"Signed: BERNARD PENNEY, President.
"HUGH MacINTOSH, Secretary."

**Has any writer in The Halifax Herald at any time used stronger terms to describe distress than these terms used by the miners themselves?**

**Will the members of the Provincial Government, in the Legislature or out of it, charge that the miners of Florence have been guilty of "exaggeration", that they merely are "stirring up trouble". that the miners passed this resolution not to get relief but for "political purposes"?**

**Will the Government of Nova Scotia accuse the miners of this province of "misrepresenting" a condition of acute distress?**

There are the **FACTS**, as told by the people themselves—the people who are suffering, some of whom would prefer migration from this country to a foreign land rather than endure further hardships. (And be it not forgotten that there is no better Canadian than the Florence miner!)

Will the Provincial Government, from the Premier down, accept that statement of FACT?

**And if the Provincial Government does accept that statement of FACT, what does it propose to do and when does it propose to start doing something to bring assistance to these distressed mining areas?**

**The Public of this Province would like to know NOW.**

## Fine Generosity

SENDING a subscription of $50 to the Sydney Mines Colliery Relief Fund, the Liverpool Papermakers, through their Secretary, say:

"Our Local wishes to extend our deepest sympathy to the bereaved families and hope for a speedy recovery to those who were injured in this terrible disaster."

Subscriptions continue to be made to this fund—and so long as they come in they are very welcome, because it is realized that the need at Sydney Mines has not been fully met.

The response of the public to appeals for assistance for those who suffered in this disaster has been exceptionally generous, particularly at a time of year when there are so many demands upon the resources of the average citizen.

**Contributions should be sent to The Treasurer, The Sydney Mines Colliery Relief Fund, c/o The Halifax Herald.**

All contributions will be acknowledged and forwarded to the Relief Committee at Sydney Mines.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previously acknowledged | $1958.50 |
| Dr. A. Calder, Glace Bay | 25.00 |
| J.E.B., Hantsport | 2.00 |
| Mary MacKay, Parrsboro | 1.00 |
| International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Liverpool Local No. 259 | 50.00 |
| A. M. Davison, Toronto | 5.00 |
| Jeanette Kent, Truro | 2.00 |
| | $2,043.50 |

## Hear Rumblings Of Labor Unrest

GEORGETOWN, British Guiana, Dec. 15 — (CP) — British Guiana approaches the Christmas season anxiously. There are increasing rumblings of labor unrest.

It was reported Saturday had been fixed as the deadline by post office and transport workers for a strike unless their demands for increased wages and improved working conditions are met. The strike would tie up communications by mail, telephone, radio, rail and water.

**Swing Into Action**

HENDAYE, France, Dec. 15 — (AP) — General Franco swung his Insurgent army into action today with simultaneous attacks against Spanish Government lines defending Catalonia in northeast Spain and the Almaden mines in the southwest.


*FIGHT COLDS —The Safe Way!*

To be on the safe side colds should be fought *before they start.* Guard your children's health when colds are prevalent—give them Father John's Medicine. It builds up bodily resistance to colds and influenza—increases vitality and improves the appetite—builds vigorous bodies that are better able to resist colds and other infections.

*For 84 years Father John's Medicine has been the dependable family remedy in treating coughs, colds and as a body-builder.*

Father John's Medicine

149984

FORM 6124

| CLASS OF SERVICE | SYMBOL |
|---|---|
| Day Message | |
| Day Letter | D L |
| Night Message | N M |
| Night Letter | N L |

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

# CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. W. G. BARBER, General Manager

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

GA265 14 NL 3 EXTRA STANDARD TIME 934 JAN 23 AM 12 00

HALIFAX NS VIA OTTAWA ONT 22

RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHAN

2653 347 BAY ST TOR

SENATOR JOHN STANFIELD PASSED AWAY TONIGHT WOULD APPRECIATE TRIBUTE BY WIRE

HERALD.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

149985

Form 6102

| CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED | |
|---|---|
| FULL-RATE MESSAGE | |
| DAY LETTER | |
| NIGHT MESSAGE | |
| NIGHT LETTER | |

PATRONS SHOULD MARK AN X OPPOSITE THE CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

# CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

D. E. GALLOWAY, Assistant Vice-President, Toronto, Ont.

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.
Cable Service to all the World
Money Transferred by Telegraph

| RECEIVER'S NO. | TIME FILED | CHECK |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

DAY LETTER

Toronto, January 23, 1934.

The Halifax Herald,
Halifax, N. S.

IN JOHN STANFIELDS DEATH I LOSE A FRIEND AND ASSOCIATE OF THE LAST QUARTER CENTURY NOVA SCOTIA WILL LAMENT THE PASSING OF ONE OF HER MOST ESTIMABLE AND SUCCESSFUL INDUSTRIALISTS AND PUBLIC MEN

ARTHUR MEIGHEN

COLLECT

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

149986

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
ALBERTA DISTRICT

A. HALKETT,
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT

M. J. SCOTT,
MASTER MECHANIC

THOS. LEES,
DISTRICT ENGINEER

A. B. BURPEE,
TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANT

YOUR FILE NO.

CALGARY, ALTA.
November 10th, 1931. -ahkc

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
DESK | NO.

Personal

Dear Mr. Meighen:

As one of your host of admirers of many years standing it always gives me the keenest enjoyment to have the privilege of hearing you speak, and upon being advised last week that you were to be here for the luncheon today I naturally arranged my itinerary so as to be present.

Following the luncheon I had to hurry away to keep an appointment, hence this note to express to you my appreciation of your masterly address, every word of which I enjoyed immensely.

May I at the same time congratulate you on your abundant health, obviously apparent from your very fit appearance.

With every good wish for your welfare in every respect,

Yours sincerely,

A. Halkett

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Palliser Hotel,
Calgary, Alta.

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CANADA

149987

November 25, 1931.

Mr. A. Halkett,
General Superintendent,
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.,
Calgary, Alberta.

Dear Mr. Halkett:

It was indeed kind of you to write me in the terms of your letter of 12th November. Later on in the journey I heard of you on several occasions, and am proud to have been the recipient of your very generous note.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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149988

The Rev Alfred and Mrs Hall
request the honor of the presence of
The Rt. Hon. Arthur and Mrs Meighen
at
Dinner
at the
Royal York Hotel
Monday, December 9th 1929
at 7.30 o'clock
to meet
Sir George and Lady Foster

R.S.V.P. 929 Bay Street

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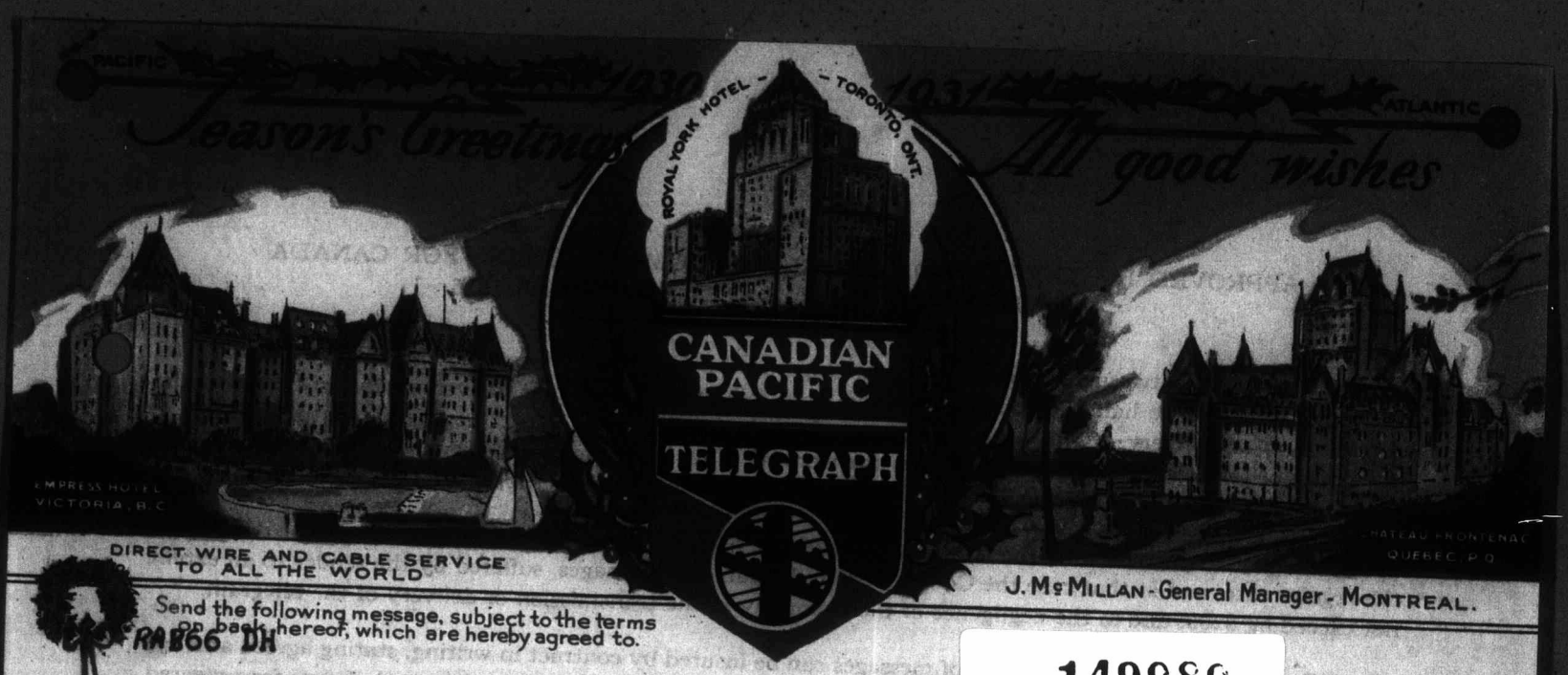


Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to.

RA866 DH

149989

1042

MONTREAL QUE 25

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

TORONTO ONT

BEET WISHES FOR CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR

GRANT HALL

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA
UNDER ORDER 162, DATED MARCH 30, 1916

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face of this form and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for damages arising from failure to transmit or deliver, or for any error in the transmission or delivery of any unrepeated telegram, whether happening from negligence of its servants or otherwise, or for delays from interruptions in the working of its lines, for errors in cypher or obscure messages, or for errors from illegible writing, beyond the amount received for sending the same.

To guard against errors, the Company will repeat back any telegram for an extra payment of one-half the regular rate, and in that case the Company shall be liable for damages, suffered by the sender to an extent not exceeding $200, due to the negligence of the Company in the transmission or delivery of the telegram.

Correctness in the transmission of messages can be insured by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz.: one per cent for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent for any greater distance.

This Company shall not be liable for the act or omission of any other Company, but will endeavor to forward the telegram by any other Telegraph Company necessary to reaching its destination, but only as the agent of the sender and without liability therefor. The Company shall not be responsible for messages until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the sender's agent; if by telephone the person receiving the message acts therein as agent of the sender, being authorized to assent to these conditions for the sender. This Company shall not be liable in any case for damages, unless the same be claimed, in writing, within sixty days after receipt of the telegram for transmission.

No employee of the Company shall vary the foregoing.

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CANADA

149990

CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPH

# Holiday Greeting

by

CANADIAN PACIFIC

DIRECT WIRE AND CABLE SERVICE TO ALL THE WORLD

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

366

RAB19 DH

MONTREAL QUE 25

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

TORONTO ONT

BEST WISHES FOR A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR

GRANT HALL

File
no reply

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

149991

December 26, 1930.

My dear Mr. Hall;

I received your very kind Christmas message this morning and am only too pleased to have it.

Please accept from myself and family, all of whom are home for Christmas, the very warmest greetings to yourself.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur Meighen.

Mr. Grant Hall,
Montreal, Que.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

149992

July 17. 1933

Rt Hon. Arthur Meighen
City

Dear Mr Meighen

I was speaking with Mrs Penman, she suggested that I see you in reference to securing a position. Knowing you to be a very busy man I thought it would be better for me to write you first.

So far I have been unable to secure the necessary finances to start

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149993

the candy Company which we discussed the last time I saw you. I am now therefore compelled to look for something else.

I am an accountant with over twenty-five years experience in all branches of accounting. I have just recently drafted and copyrighted a Comparative Balance sheet and Profit and Loss statement for large and small concerns which I would like to show to you.

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149994

I would appreciate a personal interview feeling that perhaps the Hydro or some one of the other companies which you are associated with might be in need of a man with my experience.

Thanking you in anticipation of hearing from you I remain

Yours truly
R. W. Hall

60 Clayton Blvd
Toronto

Mrs Pennman's Brother-in-law

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CANADA

149995

July 20, 1933.

Mr H. D. Hall,
60 Playter Blvd.,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. Hall :

I have your letter.

Will be glad indeed to watch carefully and help you if I see an opportunity. My suggestion to you is that you get in touch with brokerage offices at the present time. They are the only ones I know of taking on men. Your accountancy experience should be of very considerable value in that sphere just now.

Yours truly,

Arthur Meighen

AM:K

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CANADA

149996

Nov. 12. 1933

Rt Hon. Arthur Meighen
City

Dear Mr Meighen

I would offer you my apology for writing you again but I am finding it impossible to secure a position and therefore I am taking this liberty of writing to you again.

I have a thorough knowledge of every branch of office work. Would there be an opening in one of the offices connected with the Hydro, or with any of the other companies you are connected with.

I can assure you Mr Meighen if you can assist me to secure a position I will be exceedingly grateful

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149997

We had a letter from Mrs Penman last week and they are all well. They have a Radio in their room and listen every night to the Globe News and they also hear all of the hockey games. This will help to keep them from getting homesick.

Again apologizing to you for writing this letter, but hoping that you may be able to do something for me and thanking you

I remain
Yours sincerely
W H Hall

42 Cameron Cres
Leaside

Kylemt 5638

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CANADA

149998

December 13, 1933.

Mr. H. D. Hall,
42 Cameron Cres.,
Leaside, Ont.

Dear Mr. Hall:

I have your letter of 12th. Have not forgotten your case at all and want to do anything within my power to assist you.

There is no chance at all on Hydro. They have some they have let out whom they have to go to first if they are in need of increase of staff. Should you learn of any special place at which maybe I could be of help, let me know.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Commissioner.

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CANADA

149999

Argyll House
100 Queen's Pk.
Toronto
July 15

My dear Mr. Meighen I have just this moment read Annie's letter, with its report as to what to do.

The position for which I have applied is really, rather a librarian's than a teacher's position, and is to be suited by the Principal Mr. Osborne. I had a telephone conversation with him, and fear that my chances are very slight.

I am wondering, though, whether you would have any influence with Hon. Mr. Ferguson, the Minister of Education, who might find me a suitable for some position in the gift of the Department. At the risk of showing myself a nuisance, I am going to ~~get out~~ you in detail, what has occurred lately, and has brought me such dire trouble.

A year ago I received an appointment as Head of the Moderns Department in the Kingston Collegiate. When I went Mr. Slater (the Principal) remarked to me that I would find things in a terrible condition, and that I must not expect to be able to rectify them in one year. He stated that my predecessor had been utterly unable to cope with the work

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150000

Mr. Shurtleff, Principal of the Commercial School, told me that money could not have tempted him to undertake what I had undertaken in taking the position, under existing conditions. Not to weary you with too much detail, I will tell you that Mr. Slater, by way of making the work easier for me, almost doubled it, giving me three hundred pupils to teach, where my predecessor, for twenty years, had had only about one hundred and sixty-five. Also, I found that the wrong work had been translated the year before as that, with the matriculation forms. I had to do twice the usual amount of work. In addition, I was given a class of beginners in Spanish, to prepare for matriculation in one year. You can easily see that I was carrying a staggering load. Mr. Slater said that he could not understand why, after having perfect discipline until Christmas, I should weak in after that. I was utterly worn out, and had the three large extra classes that had been given me got ahead of me for awhile. But finally I succeeded in quelling them, however, and all after Mr. Slater had reported improvements to the Board.

There were contributory causes in the utter slackness of discipline throughout the school, as Mr. Slater was soon leaving, the fact that every year one or more members of the staff are dismissed, and

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150001

that Kingston is called "the Teachers Graveyard".
Messrs Lewan and Englin have examined my
work, the former taking occasion to tell me
privately that my work was exceptionally
excellent, fitting me for any position for
which I might wish to apply. Apparently my
name has come before the Inspectors from a
large number of the Schools for which I had
applied, and I could not understand why
I had received no appointment. Apparently
Mr. Lewan could not either, judging from
several letters I had from him. But I could
quite understand when I learned, after all
good positions (and practically every other
kind had been filled) that the Inspectors,
while praising my teaching had deemed it
necessary to tell all enquiring Boards of the
trouble I had had. Had they let me know
they were going to do that, I could have made
personal applications, and I think convinced
any reasonable Board that any difficulty I
had was quite explainable by the trouble am-
ount of work I had had to do.
That you are willing, if possible, to do something
in my behalf is amazing kindness - Could I,
by any chance, have an interview with you,
and talk things over? If the Minister could

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150002

be, in any degree interested, it would have its effect on the Inspectors.
Annie will have told you that it is really with me, a matter of life and death;
Thanking you more than I can tell you, for showing interest, and hoping that I may have a chance to tell you, Dear

Very sincerely Yours
Mary D. Hall

To-night I am making application for a position as ~~Head of the~~ Principal of the Continuation School in Palmerston — W. C. Hawke, Secretary.

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CANADA

150003

July 22, 1929.

Mrs. Mary D. W. Hall,
Argyll House,
100 Queen's Park,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mrs. Hall:

I must apologize for not answering earlier your letter of 15th. It was directed to my house and due to absence and other causes reply has been delayed.

I remember you in 19 , and will be glad to help you if I possibly can.

It would be no service for me whatever to speak to the Minister of Education. Am afraid the effect would be quite contrary to that desired. However as you are applying to Palmerston, it might be possible for me to do something for you there. I am writing to-day to a friend of mine in Palmerston in the hope that he will help you. If there is anything further you think I can do, please telephone me or write me here, and I will be more than glad to help.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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CANADA

150004

100 Lucan Park
Toronto
July 23 -

My dear Mr. Meighen -

It is certainly more than kind of you to try to help me in my present unfortunate circumstances -

Last night I sent in an application for Seaforth, which application will be considered in about a week. If you could help me there, it would mean much to me -

Very gratefully yours
Mary D.W. Hall

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CANADA

150005

July 24, 1929.

Mrs. Mary D. W. Hall,
100 Queen's Park,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mrs. Hall:

I cannot think of a single person I know in Seaforth. It seems strange, because I thought I knew every town in Canada fairly well, but Seaforth seemed never to be on the list of towns where political meetings were held.

If you have any suggestion of any one to whom I could write, please let me know.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

150006

Box 1113. Orillia
Ont
Aug 8.

My Dear Mr. Meighen —

I cannot thank you enough for your exceeding kindness in being willing to help me in what is beginning to look like a hopeless quest.

I wonder if there is anything else I could get into: unfortunately, I have lost everything, and must make a living for my boy. I can teach better than most people, but have met with what appears most unjust treatment, and do not know which way to turn.

Again thanking you most fervently I am

Very sincerely yours

Mary O.W. Stad

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CANADA

150007

August 10, 1929.

Mrs. Mary D. Hall,
Box 1113,
Orillia, Ont.

Dear Mrs. Hall:

Your letter of August 9th has been received during Mr. Meighen's absence in Western Canada and will be placed before him as soon as he returns.

Yours very truly,

E. Secretary to Mr. Meighen.

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150008

Box 111 B, Orillia
Aug. 23rd/20

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

In accordance with your very kindly offer of help, I am writing to inform you that I am applying for a position on the Staff of the Strathroy Collegiate Institute. The Secretary of the Board is a Mr. R. M. Freeman. The Principal a Mr. Drummerhaye.

I should be very grateful indeed for any assistance you could give me.

Very truly yours
Mary D. O. Hall

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CANADA

150009

September 5, 1929.

Mrs. Mary D. W. Hall,
Box 1113,
Orillia, Ont.

Dear Mrs. Hall:

I have your letter of August 23rd. Regret that absence in Western Canada prevented earlier reply.

Have written to Mr. Summerhayes, Principal of Strathroy Collegiate Institute, and hope you will be successful in securing a position there.

Kindest regards,

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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CANADA

150010

Strathroy
Ont
Sept 10th/29

Dear Mr Meighen –

I received your note yesterday, and thank you very much indeed, for writing to Mrs Summerhay. Annie will probably have told you that I am in Strathroy.

Indeed, I cannot sufficiently thank you for the kindly interest you have shown in me, and only hope you may be able to transfer that interest to my son.

Again thanking you,

Yours

Very Sincerely Yours
Mary Old Hall

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150011

282 St. George St.
Toronto
Aug 20

My Dear Mr. Meighen

At last, in my hectic wanderings of the last few weeks, I find myself in Toronto, where I have learned your address and can write a note thank you more than I can say for the interest you have taken in my son, to you an unknown quantity!

Perhaps it would be as well for me to tell you something of him, statements I may make without being accused of a mother's prejudice

Carlyle is an indefatigable and conscientious worker, absolutely loyal to his employers — too much so, I think, sometimes. He is very well-read and a clever talker, using the most perfect English I have ever heard. That fact, coupled with his possession of a speaking voice of rare clearness and charm, had made me hope that he might get into radio announcing but he had not the necessary pull. ~~In business matters he is particularly sane, and level-headed.~~

Both my boys seem to have been doomed with gifts fitting them for the radio. Randolph as a baritone singer, Carlyle

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150012

as an announcer, However, there are other things.

In business matters Carlill is particularly sane and level-headed. His manner is not boisterously hail-fellow-well-met, but pleasant and he has plenty of poise. Anything he has undertaken as yet has been thoroughly well done - he is never slip shod.

I may have painted him as a bit of a paragon - but I am quite sure I have not overstated the case, and am equally sure that you would never given you cause to regret having recommended him. I sincerely hope that you will keep him in mind - (as well as my other man) in case he does not receive the appointment for which you so very kindly recommended him.

As for myself, I would dearly like to find employment of some sort, as I fear that tutoring - the only thing at present in my mind, may be seriously overcrowded.

Again thanking you from the bottom of my heart I am

Most gratefully yours
Mary D. C. Hall

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150013

347 Bay St., Toronto,
August 21, 1933.

Dear Mrs. Hall:

I have your letter of 20th and am pleased to receive this full account of your son. Have not heard yet the result of his application. Things have rather slackened down in the brokerage business, but I am confident he will be taken on there yet.

Youre very truly,

Mrs. M. D.W. Hall,
282 St. George St.,
Toronto, Ont.

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CANADA

150014

33 Farnham Ave
Toronto
Nov 17th/36.

My Dear Mr. Meighen –

"It's not what you know, but whom you know that lands you a job" is the slogan of to-day. You may remember that, several years ago, you tried to help my older son to secure a position with Straky Mackellar – unfortunately the attempt miscarried, as he was laying off, not taking on, men. Dare I ask you to be so kind as to transfer your benevolence to my younger son, who is anxious for employment? I should certainly be deeply grateful to you always, if you could help him –

Very truly yours
Mary Dowdall

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CANADA

150015

November 18, 1936.

Mrs. Mary D. W. Hall,
88 Farnham Ave.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mrs. Hall:

I just received your letter of 17th.

You might kindly have your son write me a letter stating his experience and qualifications, with copies of testimonials if he has them. It would certainly be necessary to have these before one could even attempt to be of help.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. President.

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150010

COPY

Collegiate Institute
Yorkton, Saskatchewan

March 25/37

To Whom It May Concern:

Miss Mary Hall, attended the Yorkton Collegiate Institute during the school year September 1935 to June 1936, taking up the work of Grade XII (fourth year). During this time she proved herself to be an outstanding student. In the Departmental examinations she made an average of ninety percent in all her subjects, and as a result won a Governor General's medal in competition with Gr.XII girls in five Saskatchewan cities.

Miss Hall's general attitude to work is excellent, and I am of the opinion that she possesses the necessary qualities to make a success of anything she undertakes to do.

(Signed) S. W. Steinson B. A.

Principal

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150011

5810 Cartier Street,
Vancouver, B. C.,
March 31, 1937.

Senator A. Meighen,
Parliament Building,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

You may recall that in January last my mother, Mrs. Ernest Hall, wrote you requesting your assistance in getting a position for me when I had finished my business course.

I expect to be through in a month's time, and I am very anxious to secure a position at once as my mother is dependent upon me.

The course I have been taking since September 15 last is a ten months one, but since I have made good progress I intend to write the examinations in order to obtain a diploma the end of April. The course includes shorthand and typewriting, as well as bookkeeping, rapid calculation, business English, spelling, and penmanship. I can now take dictation at the rate of 100 words a minute, and can type at 50 words a minute.

Before taking this course I took my Grade XII at Yorkton Collegiate, and I enclose a copy of the recommendation given me by the principal. My previous education was obtained in Manitoba where I won a scholarship in 1935 for my Grade XI standing.

Although any position will be most acceptable, I should prefer to get into a railway company's service or in the Civil Service. I intend to write the latter's examinations when they are issued.

I will be grateful for any help you may be able to give me and assure you that I shall do my utmost to make a success of any work I may obtain.

Yours respectfully,
Mary E. Hall.

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150018

Ottawa,
April 7, 1927.

89

Dear Miss Hall:

I have your letter of 21st March. Had a letter from your mother some time ago. Am gladyou are writing the Civil Service examinations, as there will probably be more openings in the near future than there have been. If you would please keep me advised of any place where you think you might get a position, I would be glad to write in your behalf.

Meantime, it would do no harm to write to the British Columbia manager of London & Western Trust Company. Say that you are doing so at my suggestion, and outline your qualifications. I am President of the Company, but, of course, no one will be taken on unless there is a vacancy. It is the only Company in Vancouver with which I am directly connected.

Yours sincerely,

Miss Mary E. Hall,
5810 Cartier St.,
Vancouver, B. C.

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150019

5810 Cartier Street,
Vancouver, B. C.,
April 16, 1937.

Senator A. Meighen,
Parliament Buildings,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your letter of April 7.

I wrote to the London & Western Trusts Company Ltd. as you suggested, and got a reply yesterday to the effect that they would have an opening in the near future.

As I am at school all day I did not get the letter last night until after five o'clock, and so I was unable to get back down town to interview them until this morning. When I went in this morning I learned that the position had already been filled. I am sorry that I did not obtain this position as I know that an inexperienced girl got it, as she goes to the same business school as I do.

Although I have no place in mind just at present where I might be taken on I am hopeful that something will turn up in the near future.

Thank you again for your letter, and I shall let you know, as you suggested, if there is any place where I might get a position.

Yours respectfully,

Mary E. Hall.

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Previous papers attached.
A.H.H.

150020

89

4297 West 12th Ave.;
Vancouver, B.C.,
September 3rd, 1937.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Perhaps you will remember that I wrote to you in the spring asking if you could help me in securing a stenographic position.

At that time you advised me to write to the London & Western Trusts Company of this city, which I did. They had an opening but engaged another girl before I was able to interview them.

Since then I have been trying to obtain work in the city but so far I have been unsuccessful, so I am taking the liberty of writing you again.

Mother has been back in Solsgirth, Manitoba all summer, but she is anxious to come out here again. I am, therefore, very anxious to secure a position

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150021

as I wish to make a home for us out here. If you could help me in any way to get a position, I should be very grateful.

I have already applied to write the Federal Civil Service Examinations, which are to be held this fall. I hope to make a good mark on them so that I could then take a Government position should an opening occur for me.

If you know of any business places in Vancouver where I could put in an application, I should greatly appreciate hearing from you.

Yours respectfully,
Mary E. Hall.

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150022

September 9, 1937.

Miss Mary E. Hall,
4297 West 12th Ave.,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Miss Hall:

I just received your letter of 3rd. I will take this matter up again with Colonel Westby as soon as possible. I must emphasize, of course, that he is in complete charge.

Yours sincerely,

AM/E.

President.

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150023

3350 West 43rd Avenue,
Vancouver, B. C.,
May 16, 1938.

Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Parliament Bldgs.,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Perhaps you will recall that I wrote to you last Spring and again last Fall asking you if you could aid me in any way in finding employment as a stenographer.

You very kindly suggested that I write my Civil Service examinations at the first opportunity. I wish now to let you know that I wrote the Dominion Civil Service examinations and was successful in all of them. I had an average of 83.3%.

I am at present working for a motor company in Vancouver. I have been employed by them for the past two and one-half months, and although I feel very thankful to be working when jobs are so scarce, I would like if possible to get into something that I know would be more permanent.

May I ask you to keep me in mind should you hear of any suitable opening. I believe that for the present my work is permanent, but I just thought that I would let you know that I am now qualified to hold a Government position, which would, of course, be a better job than I now have.

Thank you for your letters and the interest you have taken. I greatly appreciate your kindness.

Yours respectfully,
Mary E. Hall.

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150024

Ottawa,
May 24, 1938.

Miss Mary E. Hall,
3550 West 43rd Ave.,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Miss Hall:

I have your letter of 16th. I cannot see any prospect of an applicant so far away getting an appointment here. The only cases I have known have been specially good ones brought down by the Company with which they were employed. Of course, there is always the chance of the Dominion Civil Service, but these appointments are made under the Civil Service Commission.

If you see a better opening at Vancouver and can advise me in time, I will do anything I can to assist you, should I know the parties to whom you are applying.

Yours very truly,

AH/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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150025

Rt. Hon. Mr. Meighen
Canadian Securities
Toronto, Ont.

33 Farnham Ave.
Toronto, Ont.
Nov. 19/1936.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Referring to your letter of Jan. 5th. to Mrs. Hale.

I have been unemployed since leaving High School, am anxious to find employment. Enclosed is a testimonial from a man whom you may know Mr. D. G. Sturrock.

If you will do me the favour of granting me an interview you would be able to judge of my ability in a way that could not be done through a letter.

Thanking you for your kind interest and hoping for a reply,

Yours sincerely,

Randolph W. Hale

Ki. 5008.

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150026

C O P Y.

LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED
Toronto 8, Canada.

81 Whitehall Rd.,
May 23rd., 1936.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I have known Mr. Randolph Hall all his life. He comes of a good family and I know his background and have no hesitation in recommending him for any position requiring intelligence, energy, and dependability.

Yours truly,

(D. G. Sturrock)

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150027

Langruth
Jan. 14, 1931.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen K.C.
Toronto.

Dear Sir —

I understand the position of farm instructor at the Sandy Bay Indian Reserve will be vacant sometime in the near future. I have written the Hon. T.G. Murphy applying for same. In my letter I took the liberty of giving your name as one who knew me personally, and politically and would consider it a very great favor if you would write to Mr. Murphy and give me a recommendation.

Mrs. Hall sends kindest regards to Mrs Meighen and yourself. Yours

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150028

is still in Toronto and wrote us some time ago that she had been at your home.

Sincerely yours.

W. C. Hall.

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150029

Burkard

Write Mr Burns

January 19, 1931.

Mr. W. C. Hall,
Langruth, Man.

Dear Mr. Hall:

I just received your letter. Certainly I will doanything in my power to help you in this matter. I would rather speak to the party concerned myself, personally, but meantime will write him and await a chance to speak to him next time I am in Ottawa. Of course, any recommendation of mine must be subject to the approval of Mr. Burns, because he is a Member now and I am not. I earnestly hope I can help you.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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150030 Strathroy, Ont
June 6

My Dear Annie

I have some disagreeable news to tell you disastrous, Mr. it appears, at any rate.

Our school has found it necessary to cut down the staff by one. There are two modern specialists on it, and Mr. Summerhayes had told the other one that she would likely be asked to resign. But when the Board met, they opined that this is "the age of youth" and my resignation was asked for. It leaves me

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in a terrible position, for Randolph is still on my hands, and Carlell has been among the unemployed for three years, except for summer work. I have not been teaching long enough to get a pension - It sounds bad but Providence has not forsaken me, and I do not believe He will - However, I believe you could help me. There is so much activity among financial houses, that I thought there might be a possibility of Carlell getting into something ~~or~~ that line, if he had someone to give him a little help - If your brother would give him a note of recommendation, et-

150031

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150032

might be just what he needed
for your brother's to a name to
confide with. He need not be
afraid to do so, for Carlell is
really very clever, utterly trust-
worthy - my sister says, is a
letter to lay. "The best boy that
ever lived". He has had two
years experience in a credit
house in New York, and they
speak very well of him -
If Mr. Meighen would do this
for us, we should be so very
very grateful to him. G. has a place
for the summer, but would, I
know be more than glad to go
down to Toronto, if Mr. Meighen
would be kind enough
to interview him, if he

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150032

Randolph expects to be down in Toronto within the next two or three weeks, to get an audition over several of the radio stations. Pray for him

M

would not feel like lending his name otherwise. I cannot tell you how much the hope of this means to me.

Sincerely yours

Minnie

Possibly Mr. Meighen may know of some firm being organized, into which Carleill might get. It seems as if now he must get into something, and it is exceedingly hard — or almost impossible, to find someone to help —

M

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150033

Mrs Hall

This is Mrs Hall's letter to me.
Please read it and I will have
her write her own. Cordelia, I will
see. Poor woman. I do pity her

Annie

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150034

Hiawatha Inn,
Wasaga Beach, Ont.,
June 30, 1933.

Hon. Arthur Meighan,
National Bldg.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:

Pursuant to a suggestion of your sister, Mrs. White, I am writing to give you certain information concerning myself in the hope that you may be able to use this information to assist me in finding a position in Toronto or elsewhere.

At the present, I am employed as head waiter at this hotel, but would not let that connection interfere if a permanent job were offered.

I am twenty-five years old, and have my honour matriculation. For two years I was employed by The National Credit Office, of 2 Park Ave, New York. This firm is now merged with R. G. Dunn and Bradstreets', Ltd.

I have been employed also by The Pedlar People, Ltd., in their Toronto office (152 Niagara St.,) under E. B. Northwood, who was their Toronto manager at that time, and who may be reached now at 423 Walmer Road.

I have a fair knowledge of French, and sufficient Spanish to translate letters in that tongue. Also I use the typewriter and have a fair knowledge of office routine, correspondence, ,etc.

In addition to the former employers listed above, I would give as character references the following:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| D. N. P. MacDonald, | Hiawatha Inn, | Wasaga Beach. |
| Alfred Judd, | Ernescliffe, | Juddhaven, Ont. |
| W. J. MacFadden, | 47 William St., | Orillia, Ont. |

Hoping that you may be able to make use of this information, and thanking you in anticipation for anything you may be able to do for me, I am

Very sincerely yours,

W. D. R. Hall.

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150035

OTTAWA, July 5, 1933.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of 30th. Am glad to have this account of your experience and will keep your name and qualifications before me.

Should you find yourself any opening where I can be of service, I would be pleased if you would let me know.

Yours very truly,

Mr. W. D. C. Hall,
Hiawatha Inn,
Wasaga Beach, Ont.

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150036

347 Bay Street,
Toronto, July 19, 1933.

Dear Mr. Hall :

I think if you would come down and see S. R. McKellar, 21 Melinda Street, you might be able to get work as clerk in his brokerage business.

The sooner you come, the better the chance.

Yours truly,

Arthur Meighen

W. D. C. Hall, Esq.,
Hiawatha Inn,
Wasaga Beach, Ont.

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150037

Hiawatha Inn,
Wasaga Beach, Ont.
July 21, 1933.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighan,
347 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighan:

I have recieved your letter of July 19, and have written to Mr. McKellar, asking for an appointment to see him, preferably during the early part of next week.

May I express to you my very real gratitude for what you have done for me in this connection? I shall certainly do my part to the very best of my ability.

As soon as I have seen Mr. McKellar, I shall get in touch with you either directly or by telephone and let you know the result of the interview.

Very sincerely yours,

W. D. C. Hall.

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150038

Phone Wasaga Beach 183 R 3

HIAWATHA INN

D. N. P. McDONALD, Proprietor

WASAGA BEACH, Ontario August 3, 1933

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighan,

National Building,

Toronto 2, Ont.

Dear Mr. Mieghan:

As you may have heard from Mr. Mackellar, I called at his office yesterday afternoon, and had an interview with him and with Mr. Monkhouse. Of course, the recent break in the market precludes any present action, but I gather that there is a good chance of obtaining employment with them in the autumn.

May I thank you again for your good offices in this connection, and hope to see you when I am next in the city?

Very sincerely yours,

W. D. C. Hall

Mrs. White at home

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150039

Wright Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Toronto Ont.

412-8 St West
Calgary Alta
Jan 18-28

Dear Mr Meighen:- I had planed to have written you some time ago But was let hitherto.

After learning the result of the conservative convention in Winnipeg Last October, and the H Ferguson's unkind remark in reply to your able speach in defence of your Hamilton speach in 1925, There is no doubt you were wright and He was wrong.

I was indeed sorry you found your self not in a position to accept the Leaden ship of the Conservative Party which it stands so much in need off.

But on the other hand I can not Blame you as I have some idea of what you had to contend with, as I feel the conservative Party will have to Sear (Before it has any hope of attaining Power) that men of your great ability will not stand for such Petty interferance, as such small men like Howard Ferguson Displayed at the convention.

I might say hey I trust the day is no to far distant when I shall have the Pruvilidge of the Right Honor to follow you as the Leader and (coming Premier) of the Canada wright's Party with a clear record, with a clean united Party of such, I would have all confidance of acclamating you as the next Premier of Canada,

Your faithful admirer, W. P. Hall

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150040

January 25, 1928.

W. P. Hall, Esq.,
412 8th St. W.,
Calgary, Alta.

Dear Mr. Hall:

I thank you very much for your letter of the 18th January.

All that I desired was to place before the Conservative Party to which I was responsible the reasons for the course I took in respect of that speech of mine which had been most the subject of attack. This seemed to me an indisputable right, and the duty I endeavoured to perform was to the advantage of the Party and certainly not to its injury.

Yours very truly,

AM-E. Arthur Meighen.

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150041

1215-2 Street East
Calgary, Alberta,
Aug 17, 1938.

Senator Rt. Hon. Arthur, Meighen,
Ottawa Ontario.

Dear Sir:- Re your interewel to the Calgary, Herald of Aug 9, 1938 when you were in said city, I have always been as you ~~have~~ no doubt aware of a great admire of yourself as a public man and leader but when I read your report in the Calgary Herald I was surely amazed that a man of your ability and standing as a leader in a nation would alloy yourself with the recanterary element in order to assist the old line parties and their bosses the financial interest to keep our people in slavery.

I was in hopes we would have your great ability and influence to help us to deliver our fair nation from their unholy clutches.

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Especially in your [redacted] to the Calgary Herald in its scoundrel attack and misrepresentation on the best government in the world as I read the Calgary Herald I ~~suggest~~ it was a stranger to the truth and a menance to Alberta and ought to be closed up and a more honorable and tolerant paper published in its stead.

150042

As you are well aware the old line parties namely the Liberals and Conservatives have been the tools of finance for too long and untrue to the people who elected them and we have known it for many a year and for one will never support them again because there is no doubt in my mind they and their henchmen have put the country in the state its in and I would invite a man of your ability to join us in puting them were they belong

Yours truly

W. P. Hall.

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# CANADIAN WOOLLEN & KNIT GOODS MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

PRESIDENT
H. BARRETT, Dominion Woollens & Worsteds Ltd.
VICE-PRESIDENT
J. DOUGLAS WOODS, York Knitting Mills Ltd.

350 BAY STREET
TORONTO

SEC'Y-TREAS.
DOUGLAS HALLAM

July 14th, 1932.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
National Building,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Knowing from past discussions that you are interested in the welfare of the Woollen and Knitting Industry in Canada, I am sending you a statement on the situation.

Yours faithfully,

Douglas Hallam

Secretary.

Encl.

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## WOOLLEN AND KNITTING INDUSTRY.

(1) The industry is strictly Canadian: 85% of the capital is Canadian, the remainder being from Great Britain, the United States, or France. The operators are Canadian and British.

(2) As a result of tariff action in 1930 the Canadian industry performed a national service in 1931 by substantially increasing production, number of employees and hours worked, although one of its larger sections, the knit goods branch, did not receive protection and consequently had to reduce production, employment and hours worked. Examples of increased production as shown by Dominion Bureau of Statistics are:

| Calendar years | | Millions 1930 | Millions 1931 | % Increase |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Worsted yarns | lbs. | 5.6 | 7.0 | 25% |
| Worsted cloth, | Lin.yds. | 1.6 | 2.0 | 21.6% |
| Woollen cloth, | Lin.yds. | 3.5 | 5.3 | 38.7% |
| Socks & stockings, | Doz. prs. | 4.0 | 5.0 | 25% |

(3) Had tariff changes not been made in 1930 there would have been a substantial decrease in production, employment and hours worked, and a destruction of capital.

(4) Owing to the widespread nature of the industry, and its location mainly in small centres of population, the beneficial effect of increased employment was not concentrated. Mills are located in 132 municipalities and the size of the centres in which factories are located is as follows:

42% of the total number of mills are in centres of under 5,000 population; 11% in centres over 5,000 and not over 10,000; 19% in centres over 10,000 and not over 25,000 and 28% in centres over 25,000.

(5) Conversely, anything which reduced production in the industry would be severely felt over a wide area and in the smaller centres of population. Much has been said about the necessity of industries in Canada making sacrifices; any sacrifices made would be of the jobs of

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men supporting families in small towns or the jobs of women workers who in many cases under present employment conditions are the sole support of families.

(6) For over 30 years a substantial protection in the Canadian market has been granted to the manufacturer in Great Britain as against foreign manufacturers. This protection has been increased by the cancellation of the French Treaty.

(a) While employment in the Canadian industry was substantially increased in calendar year 1931 the imports from Great Britain of wool and its products and knitted products of fibres other than wool amounted to 15% of the total imports of all commodities from Great Britain into Canada.

Calendar year 1931.

Total imports into Canada of all commodities from Great Britain, $109,470,211.

Total imports from Great Britain of wool and its products, and knitted goods of fibres other than wool, $16,409,579.

Of a total import of wool and its products from all countries of $21,871,257, $16,065,077 or 73.4% entered from Great Britain, $1,088,687 or 5.0% entered from Empire countries other than Great Britain, and $4,717,493 or 21.6% entered from foreign countries.

(b) The domestic industry in calendar year 1931 purchased from Great Britain $5,946,562 worth of wool, tops and yarns for further manufacture. Of this amount $2,238,717 represented yarns which came into competition with domestic spinners. In addition, there was an import from Great Britain of competitive goods further advanced than yarns amounting to $10,118,515.

(c) Of the total exports from Great Britain of their own produce and manufacture Canada purchased in quantity in calendar year 1931

| | |
|---|---|
| Wool tops | 25% |
| Worsted yarns | 8.3% |
| Woollen cloth | 8.5% |
| Worsted cloth | 17.3% |
| Stockings, wool | 12.2% |

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In addition to this the domestic industry purchased $1,035,786. worth of wool and wool tops direct from Empire countries other than Great Britain.

(d) The importance of Canada's purchases from Great Britain in calendar year 1931 is shown by the following table of exports from that country to five countries in order of quantities of purchases made. The figures are from Trade and Navigation Accounts of the United Kingdom, 1931.

| Wool tops in cwts. | | Worsted yarns in lbs. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CANADA | 70,508 | Germany | 10,738,500 |
| Germany | 52,821 | CANADA | 2,478,300 |
| Sweden | 44,190 | Japan | 1,456,000 |
| Belgium | 11,380 | Irish F.State | 1,345,800 |
| France | 5,577 | Denmark | 1,343,400 |

| Woollen cloth, sq. yds. | | Worsted cloth, sq. yds. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CANADA | 4,536,200 | CANADA | 5,150,900 |
| China | 4,494,900 | China | 4,514,400 |
| Argentine | 4,187,000 | Japan | 3,272,700 |
| Irish F.S. | 4,076,400 | Argentine | 2,303,200 |
| British S.Africa | 3,951,200 | Denmark | 1,431,300 |

Socks and stockings, wool, doz. pairs.

| | |
|---|---|
| Irish Free State | 224,300 |
| United States | 188,384 |
| CANADA | 186,414 |
| New Zealand | 147,931 |
| Denmark | 107,736 |

(e) In calendar year 1931, while the domestic industry was giving increased employment and Great Britain was making heavy sales in the Canadian market, where she had substantial protection against non-Empire competition, the United Kingdom was purchasing heavily from foreign countries where the wage scales of manufacturing conditions permitted lower prices than their own. In that year the retained imports into the United Kingdom of wholly or mainly manufactured products of wool amounted to £13,193,242 and hosiery and knit goods of fibres other than wool amounted to £4,668,318. That is, Great Britain was buying in the cheapest market while Canada protected Great Britain in the Canadian market against competition from foreign countries.

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(f) Great Britain had it within its own power to make up any loss in the Canadian market by replacing foreign goods sold in its home market by goods made in Great Britain, to the benefit of Empire production and employment.

(7) Summary: The domestic industry is strictly Canadian, it performs a national service in giving employment throughout Canada in times of depression, and is apparently already doing more than its relative share of the total import trade from Great Britain, both in purchases of raw materials and in bearing the burden of competitive imports from that country. The domestic industry is operated by Canadians of British extraction with manufacturing in their blood, there is machinery in Canada which is not working to capacity to supply the home market, and it is reasonable that the industry should do everything in its power to operate that machinery and still further increase production and employment.

## WOOLLEN & KNITTING INDUSTRY IN CANADA.

(8) The woollen and knitting industry is being dealt with in one brief for the following reasons:

(a) Spinning, weaving, dyeing and knitting are so closely interlocked as to production and capital that any grouping in published statistics is not sufficiently clear cut and definite to arrive at sound conclusions.

(b) 38% of the production of mills listed in the hosiery and knit goods report is manufactures of wool.

## EXTENT AND VALUE OF INDUSTRY.

(9) The Census of Industry for 1930, the latest figures available, shows for the Woollen and Knitting Industry:

| | |
|---|---|
| Employees | 27,127 |
| Wages & Salaries | $22,761,476 |
| Establishments | 302 |

The number of employees and the wages and salaries are for those directly engaged in the mills and do not include Canadian workers employed in producing, handling and transporting raw materials and supplies for the industry.

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(a) In 1931 the number of mills which produced the following specified products were:

63 Woollen yarns
21 Worsted yarns
47 Woollen cloth
14 Worsted cloth
31 Household blankets other than wholly of cotton
5 Carpets and rugs, which when imported enter under tariff item 572.
5 Paper makers woven felts.
6 Pressed felts
70 Socks and stockings
130 Knit goods, other than socks & stockings.

Some of these establishments produced two or more of these products.

(b) Of the total wool produced by Canadian farmers, and sold for further manufacture in calendar year 1931 the domestic mills purchased 60.3% and 39.7% was sold for export.

(c) The textile industry in 1928 (the latest official figures available) as a whole employed 9.3% of the total men working in industry and 50% of the total women working in industry. In 1930 over 60% of the working force of the woollen and knitting industry were women. The provision of suitable employment for women in Canada is essential to complement the economic operation of heavy industries mainly employing men.

(d) The industry is one also which lends itself to the employment of families and families so employed have a high capital value to the country.

(e) Canadian railways obtain raw material, fuel, supply and machinery freight from the industry, and freight originating from the requirements to support those directly and indirectly employed by the industry, as well as finished product freight. Also all passenget traffic incidental to the maintenance ofsuch an industry and its employees. An analysis of all freight going into and out from a woollen cloth mill, a woollen and worsted cloth mill, and a carpet mill combined showed that for 23,082,214 lbs. of freight taken in only 1,829,773 lbs. of freight went out. This means that a mill located in Canada provides to Canadian

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railways approximately thirteen times the weight of freight on raw materials, supplies, fuel, etc. as it does in finished products. A mill outside Canada only supplies freight for Canadian railways on the finished products.

(f) All wool and tops purchased by the industry outside of the country must now be wholly the products of Empire countries and enter through ocean, lake or river ports in Canada or pay heavy duties. In calendar year 1931 the domestic industry imported 17,675,846 lbs. of wool and tops. Canadian ports now get all this raw material handling.

(g) The industry in 1930 had 4,392 electric motors of 24,752 horse power for which they purchased electricity.

(h) The fuel bill of the industry other than electricity amounted in 1930 to $917,283.

(i) The domestic mills on their land and buildings on the profits earned, if any, and through the wages and salaries paid, supply taxes, Dominion, Provincial, and Municipal, towards lightening the burden on other tax payers.

(j) Employees, shareholders and owners support Canadian retailers and professional men and women, Canadian institutions, and provide a home market for farmers.

## FACTORS GOVERNING TARIFF RATES

(10) The domestic industry has carefully surveyed domestic production and imports and finds that it is capable of making and has in fact made, articles of every kind similar to those which are being imported (with some minor exceptions which will be given in the summary of tariff items) and at least equal in quality to the imported articles.

The only factors which necessitate the present duties arise mainly from causes beyond their control, such as:

(a) The difference in the scale of wages paid in Canada as compared to those paid in Great Britain, Continental and Oriental countries. This applies not

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only to the direct and indirect wages paid in the woollen and knitting industries, but to the wages which enter into supplies, services, transportation, handling, building, maintenance and all other indirect factors which enter into the cost of producing manufactured goods.

Government figures show that the average weekly wage in the woollen textile industry for a full week of 48 hours in Great Britain for the week ending March 19th, 1932, amounted to 36.55 shillings. This, converted into Canadian dollars at $4.86 2/3 to the £, $4.40 the rate fixed by Canadian depreciated currency legislation and at $4.06 2/3 the average rate of exchange for that week, amounted to $8.89, $8.04 and $7.43 respectively.

The average full time wage in the United Kingdom which includes overlookers, foremen, skilled and unskilled male and female workers, is lower than the wages which must by law be paid in Ontario and Quebec for unskilled female employees. The only minor exceptions to this is in Ontario for inexperienced girls under 18 in cities under 30,000 population for the first six months of their employment and in the case of Quebec for inexperienced girls for their first six months of employment in Montreal and for the first year of their employment elsewhere in the provinces. Skilled female help in Canada are paid higher rates of wages in Canada than are called for by the minimum wage laws.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports that the average weekly wage in the wool textile industry in Canada for a full 52.38 hour week for the week ending March 19th, 1932, amounted to $16.85, which for a 48 hour week amounts to $15.44.

(b) The industry in Great Britain can purchase semi-manufactured raw materials in markets where wages or manufacturing conditions result in production costs lower than their own and can export the further manufactured goods to Canada under the British Preferential rates and obtain a drawback on any duty that has been paid when such semi-manufactured raw materials were imported. If the industry in Canada were to import such raw materials they would have to pay a duty rate higher than the British Preferential rate. For example:

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If an English manufacturer purchases yarns on the continent because they were produced under wage scales and manufacturing conditions which resulted in lower costs than in Great Britain he would have the advantage of the difference between the cost of the English yarn and the continental yarn and would ship the finished product to Canada under the British Preferential rate. The foreign yarn content of such goods would enter Canada under the British Preferential rate while if a Canadian manufacturer purchased such foreign yarns he would have to pay duty rates of 7½% and 7½¢ per pound higher than the British preferential rate.

(c) <u>The effect of depreciated exchange:</u>

Wage, raw material and overhead costs have not increased in Great Britain since she went off the gold standard and that therefore there has been no increase in the sterling cost of manufacture in Great Britain. If the manufacturer in Great Britain were allowed to transfer his manufactured product to Canada at the rate of exchange current from day to day, say $4.20 for the £ for the purpose of illustration, for the same amount of raw material, direct labour and overhead for which he paid £1 prior to September 1931 and which he sold to Canada at $4.86 2/3 he still pays £1 and would sell to Canada at $4.20. This situation was partly offset by the establishment of special duty on imports from Great Britain amounting to the difference between $4.40 and the average exchange valuation of the pound from time to time and computing the ad valorem duty on the basis of $4.86 2/3. Even so, as the cost of production did not increase in sterling, there remains an advantage of approximately 10 per cent ad valorem in favour of the British exporter owing to the difference between the former parity and the $4.40 level set by the depreciated currency legislation.

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Geo Tomlinson
Centre St
London

Chesley, Ontario
October 7th. 1933

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
C/o Hydro Electric Power Commission,
Toronto,

Dear Mr Meighen :-

I want you to grant me a personal favor, if you feel you can, in the matter of my neglect to send in my Income Tax returns . I have been served with a summons to appear here at Court on Friday next, Oct. 13th. and I would be under a great obligation to you if you would see that this summons is withdrawn.

The facts are that I am far from having any income tax to pay. That I have been away from home and the source of my information, only getting home about two weeks ago . I have nothing to hide from the Department and you can assure them that I will, have the return in their hands prior to the date of the Court. I reside in the London division.

Yours sincerely,

G. Walliday

The magistrate is Wm. F. Walker. Walkerton Ont

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347 Bay St. Toronto,
October 11, 1933.

Dear Mr. Halliday:

I just this morning received yours of 7th. Immediately I called up the Inspector here and on his recommendation wrote at once to Mr. George Tambling, Income Tax Inspector, London, in the hope that I could induce Mr. Tambling to see that you are put to no further trouble or expense. You will know the result, of course, before this letter arrives.

Sincerely hope you have no further difficulty.

Yours very truly,

Mr. C. J. Halliday,

Chesley, Ont.

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Chisley Oct 13th 1933.

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Mr. dear Mr. Meighen

You have my sincere thanks, and appreciation for your kind, and valued assistance in the matter I wrote you about.

The whole thing occurred because I was under the impression they were after my 1932 returns, whereas it was the 1931 they were pressing for. This return I thought I had sent, but it turns out it was overlooked. However I think I have satisfied them, and all's well again.

A thing of that kind certainly upsets one, and I felt sure I could ask you to do this favor for me.

With best regards.

I am sincerely yours

E. Walliday.

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Sir Henry

Tel. 9301.

112 Yonge St.

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150055

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
June 21, 1936.

Editor,
Senate Debates,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing corrected copy of my speech of June 19, 1936, for the revised Hansard. I would like say two hundred copies of this to be specially printed—I mean just of the speech—and headed as per slip of paper attached.

Would you please have these done as soon as you can and send them to me with account.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.
Encl.

Arthur Meighen.

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THE SENATE
CANADA

Ottawa, June 25, 1936.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Senator Meighen:

I am in receipt of your letter of June 24, together with the revised proof of your address of June 19. This I am immediately sending to the Printing Bureau. I shall ask the Bureau to have the corrections made and print two hundred copies as soon as possible.

Yours respectfully,

D. J. Halpin

Editor of Debates and
Chief of Reporting Branch.

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Your Ref: Our Ref: Date 17th June 1955

Dear Mr. Meighan;-

The enclosed clipping from our London paper brought back many memories of old Portage la Prairie and I am wondering if you remember a very green country boy by the name of Arthur B.Halstead, who entered the old Merchants Bank of Canada in June 1898 to lick postage stamps?

I have always been very proud of "Arthur Meighan" and having known him as our family Solicitor, -- and I even used to play tennis with him, Ewen McPherson and I believe Charley Burley used to make up the 'four'.

For many years I have followed your career with the greatest interest and been proud of your great success, -- even been very proud of having known you rather well so many years ago. I do trust you are having a happy 'autumn of your life' and that you are in the best of health.

I so well remember going over to your house with my sister Laura, when your first baby was about to come into this old troubled world, and am wondering if that boy became half as successful as you. Laura died in Santa Ana, California, a few years ago and that grand Mother of mine passed away a few years before Laura, who had married a very successful business man whom she met on a trip around the world with Mother.

You may be interested to hear that my 'ups and downs' have eventually brought me to old London, where I am now in quite a good position with the above Company, and doing a little 'free lance' writing for Canadian and American papers and magazines. Sometimes even the English periodicals accept my stuff for publication, though it is very hard to get any material published in England unless you have a well known name...

Have been able to do considerable broadcasting on the B.B.C. and have been fortunate enough to have been 'guest speaker' at over ninety Rotary Clubs and other organizations in England. The enclosed copy of a Bulletin in the Rotary International was the cause of many of these invitations...

After I resigned from the Bank to accept a rather good job in Edmonton with the Great West Life the 1914 - 1919 War broke out within a year or so and the life insurance took rather a slump, so I went down to the States and worked in shipyards and selling just about everything from shoelaces to battleships. Later getting the Credit Management of a large hardware firm in Minnesota, and after four years in that job got the 'California bug' and drove my Buick out there to see Laura and Mother. Incidentially, made about $140 dollars driving four people out to San Francisco.

NATIONAL SCHEME FOR DISABLED MEN

ALL BUSINESS UNDERTAKEN IS TRANSACTED SUBJECT TO "STANDARD TRADING CONDITIONS" OF THE INSTITUTE OF SHIPPING & FORWARDING AGENTS.

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Never regret leaving the Bank, but do regret ever leaving Edmonton, - the coming City of Western Canada, I understand. Should have gone into the Real Estate business there when I had the offer and probably would have been comfortably off now, - instead of being a 'free lance' writer and being almost broke at times and then having 'money to burn and no matches'. However, have had a lot of fun selling papers in Oxford Street and even carrying sandwich boards around Piccadilly, when I first came to London in 1926. Had worked my way from U.S. to Dublin on a tramp steamer to save my being deported back to Canada. Was a good 'coal trimmer'-said Capt.

Selling papers at Oxford Circus one day Sir Desmond MacCarthy, the great Irish critic and writer, got chatting with me and realized I needed a 'kick up', so he invited me to go and live with him in Chelsea and I stayed with him for eighteen months as a Secretary. He advised me to write a little authbiography of my experiences but have too darm busy making even two meals a day - and my name is not well known. The fact that I had to spend eighteen months in Leavenworth Penitentiary because I broke the U.S. Immigration laws, might be interesting, but not enough to sell a book,-or because I played Hockey over sixty years ago,- and still skate regularly at seventy four years 'young',- is not very interesting. After being a Banker for nearly twenty years in Western Canada and then working for the Salvation Army, in Petticoat Lane, London, for seven shillings a week and my eats, might be interesting to some Canadians,-and even might sell a few books, but not in old Conservative England, where you fall in a faint if anyone speaks to you in a train, bus or Underground. 'London! - the most unfriendly City in the World, -- but the most interesting!

I've met Winston Churchill and talked with him; Queen Elizabeth and Princess Margaret; Augustus John, the great Artist; Bertram Russell, -- and I have fond memories of having known another great personage - the Hon. Arthur Meighan and that is something to be proud of.

Incidentiall, the greatest and best liked hockey player in England is my friend Bill Glennie from Portage la Prairie. Don't remember which Glennie family he came from but he is a great guy and he captained the only team over here to beat the famous Penticton V's after they beat Russia 5-0 for the worlds championship last winter.

Please forgive another reference to myself. Have just recently gone through an operation for Hernia, - in the famous Du Cane Hammersmith Hospital where the Siamese twins were separated. Now instead of 74 years 'young' I feel about fifty and recently had no trouble passing for 65 when I went after this job, and if I watch my step I should earn good promotions here.

During my four years in Minnesota in the 1914-1918 War so many people said my name 'Halstead' must be German, - 'Halsetin', 'Holsten', 'Halstead', etc, - and it made me so angry, - knowing it to be a good Lancashire name, - I cut out the 'stead' and changed my name to 'Hall' temporarily-and it has stuck with me for nearly fifty years, - and has saved me hours of writing.

Now I'm building an Ice Stadium in Bristol, a city of 400,000 and it will have a hockey team in next years league. This I am doing in my spare time and the idea came to a head when I talked to the Bristol Rotary Club a week or so ago.

My Nephew, Halstead McCormac (Laura's son) from California, is coming over here this month to tour England and the Continent, and will take in a number of Musical festivals. He is musical head of all the Southern California schools. Quite a good job I imagine. He inherited Laura's brains, I guess.

Please forgive this long letter but it has been nice to 'pour out my heart' to someone who knew my family so intimately.

Don't attempt to answer this long epistle. Just a card in acknowledgment will do. Have been boosting Western Canada for 29 years and have been instrumental in sending out over seventy young people there in the last few years, but no Provincial Immigration dep't would give me a needed job but I keep on talking to Clubs on "Canada, the land of Opportunity".

So long, thanks for listening, Yours sincerely, Arthur B. Halstead.

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COPY.

Extract from International Club Bulletin.

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Mr.Herbert B. Hall.

Mr. Hall is a Winnipeg born Canadian and was for many years a member of Rotary Clubs in Canada. He is now in Britain as a 'free lance' Journalist, but because of past association with Rotary enjoys addressing Clubs when opportunity offers and time permits.

'Bert' Hall has had an exciting and varied career, having been a Banker for nearly twenty years in Western Canada, and been connected with Ice Hockey for fifty years. As well as being a writer and Broadcaster he has given talks to various Clubs on "Pioneer Banking in Western Canada"; "Ice Hockey in Canada and England"; "Credit Management", etc, and he has broadcast with Gilbert Harding on "The World goes By" programmes.

Mr. Hall can be ~~xxxxxxxxx~~contacted at 23 Du Cane Close, Wood Lane, W. 12, London. Expenses should be offered.

---

Extract from Westminster East Rotary Club Bulletin.

Bert Hall, of Winnipeg, Canada, was the speaker on Sept. 9th -- very entertaining and witty. He introduced Ice Hockey to Brighton nearly thirty years ago and over fifty years ago played on 'big time' hockey in Western Canada. Was a champion speed skater as well as a bicycle champion.

"In the old days we would charter a special train when we "played an important game with a rival town eighty miles away in "Manitoba. Unless about ten fights occured it was a very tame "match."

In ten days Bert had thirty nine invitations to speak to Rotary Clubs as a result of the International Bulletin.

He gets up at three A.M. and works at his "free lance" writing, and catches up with his sleep later on in the day.

He once went to Lord's to a cricket game and because no one would explain the game he had a lovely sleep that sunny afternoon.

When he came to England, - working his way over as a coal trimmer, - on an old Greek Tramp steamer, - he could not get a real job because he was over forty, so he worked for the Salvation Army, Petticoat Lane, for seven bob a week and his meals. He carried sandwich boards and sold papers in Oxford Street and around Piccadilly until he got a job with a Motor Company.

While selling papers at Oxford Circus, Sir Desmond MacCarthy, the Times book critic, got talking to Bert and listened to some of his experiences, and as a result he asked Bert to go and live with him in Chelsea and he would endeavor to get him into a good office position. He lived with Sir Desmond for eighteen months and during that time met Augustus John, the Artist; Lord Bertram Russell and other prominent people.

Bert's authbiography will shortly be published under the name of "Hall Mark".

Bert says, "I eat when I can, work when I feel like it and sleep when I need to. I live rather a contended life with my Lancashire wife.

and with a cheerful philosophy, tho ever in a state of impecuniosi and with hopeful philosophy tho ever in a state of impecuniosity.

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3rd June 1955

**The Strike.**

**It's Like the Bombing Days.** By a Canadian.
Bert Hall, Winnipeg.

There's no doubt about it - you Britons certainly revel in a spot of calamity:

Give you a War, and you'll first of all register national indignation and then you will settle down to enjoy it thoroughly.

You go on enjoying Wars long after every other nation is fed up to the teeth - so you always win.

Give you a 'blitz' and you flourish in an atmosphere of good will and good cheer. You all have funny stories of how a bomb blew you out of bed, or out of your bath, and buried your mother-in-law for days.

Give you vile weather, and you announce to everybody: "Isn't this "awful? Worse even than the winter of '47," and what you mean, of course, is, "Isn't this lovely? We haven't had so much to complain about for years."

So now you have a railway strike. A particularly vindictive, calculated strike, involving thousands of workers. Deliberately it was planned to wreck your Whitsun Holiday week-end - and Whitsun, like the pools and Stanley Matthews, and Lord's cricket ground, is a sacred institution in Britain.

So what do you do? Well, first of all, what would other countries do?

Continental peoples would riot, and there would be armed battalions of police pushing them around. Many heads would be split open and angry crowds would be fiercely squirted with fire hoses.

In France the Government would be forced to resign.

In Germany, the Communists would hold a rally explaining that it couldn't happen in the Eastern Zone.

In Australia, they would seethe with rage and be a little ill-mannered race indeed until the strike ended.

In the United States there would be hell to pay.

But here in England? You are having the time of your lives.

Queues are longer than they have been for years and they are as amiable as only British queues can be.

Motorists now give people lifts and enjoy company on their drives into London - in a way that was quite impossible when good British everyday manners demanded that everyone should drive aloof and alone.

Crowds are sleeping in railway stations, and are today talking to one another freely because there is a crisis on. When you don't have a crisis, and are waiting at a railway station, - or riding in trains - you must not talk to strangers. It just isn't done you know:

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Taking advantage of the situation you create a new parking scheme in London such as normal conditions could never have evoked.
You organize car lifts - quite voluntarily - that outstrip pedestrian demands. Your Vicars hitch-hike hundreds of miles to judge an Agricultural show; and we put up stranded travellers on our front-room floor and we all laugh about it.

In fact, you nation of good-natured shopkeepers, it's business as usual - and you astonish the rest of the world, who lack this strange capacity of yours for enjoying disasters.

King Philip of Spain, Napoleon of France, the Kaiser and Hitler, all made the mistake of ignoring this wonderful capacity.
Now the railwaymen - and the dockers - have done it too.

Well - they'll soon find out what stuff you are made of.

I hope you all get a 'lift' home tonight.

It's just like the War years - when everybody was FRIENDLY.

---

There is the girl station announcer putting out records over the loudspeaker system in a strike-bound terminus and chousing:
"Walkin' my Baby back home."....

There is the driver with a 'Free Lift' label on his windscreen, who pulls up at a bus-stop in Reigate, Surrey, and says, "Sutton"? Says a man in the queue: "Just keep straight on".....

There is the girl who thumbs a lift at Brighton and asks to be dropped at Purley, forty miles along the road to London. As she gets out she says: "I thought it would be lovely to have a swim in the sea. So I got a lift to Brighton early this morning and now I'm home again. Thank you so much," ....

There is the man who walks seven miles to his office. As he sets off a big sports car crawls past him in a queue of cars. Six miles further on the walker overtakes the sports car.
"It's quicker by feet," he calls to the driver...

There is the man sitting at the wheel of his car in a mile queue on Clapham Common in South London. The car Radio is on. A small saloon with two girls in it edges up and one leans over and says: "Do you mind turning it up a bit so that we can all hear?"....

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150002

July 5, 1955.

Mr. A. B. Halstead,
23 Du Cane Close,
Wood Lane,
London, W. 12, England.

Dear Arthur:

It was indeed a very big surprise to find your name at the bottom of a letter in my mail this morning. Of course, of late years I had known that you were in England and had understood at least that you had spent most, if not all, of the time since you lived in Canada in that country. Your letter is, to one who knew you as well as I did, quite a thrilling chronicle.

Was sorry indeed to learn that your sister, Laura, had passed on. She was a very, very fine woman and saw my wife through the birth of her three children. What I remember most clearly of my experience with you was the time I stayed at your home over a week-end, or for a couple of days, in the summer of 1911 when you were living at Weyburn. This experience I did enjoy and have never been able to understand why you left your home in Canada and made yourself a stranger to all your friends for practically the whole of your life. Apparently you have become something of a lecturer.

I have at last stopped making speeches. Two years ago what is known as Meniere's Disease struck me with much suddenness. I had to learn to walk again, and that took many weeks. The main effect is that one's balance is impaired--in my case permanently impaired, I fear. However, otherwise my health is excellent and I have just started my eighty-second year. You are the only one left of three in your family. There were six in ours. I am the second oldest, and outside of the youngest, a girl, or rather, a woman of over seventy, I am the last remaining.

You will remember Dr. Metcalfe and his wife. They were our closest friends in Portage, and my wife was exceedingly fond of Mrs. Metcalfe. She was a wonderful woman. She passed away on Sunday, June 26th. It is a very, very sad event for our family. The Doctor is still living at the age of ninety-three, but, of course, has to be looked after quite a lot.

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Toronto, July 5, 1955.



Mr. A. B. Halstead,
London, England.

Was over in England in 1918 and 1921, attending the War Cabinet in the first instance and representing Canada at the Imperial Conference in the second instance. Have never been over since. When defeated twice in the early 20's I had to get to work with all that was in me. I chose a business career then and have done very well. The best success I have had is the family which has gathered around me--two sons and a daughter--quite capable of looking after themselves.

In referring to a son you likely are thinking of Ted (Theodore) the eldest. He is one of the leading members of a very large Montreal law firm. The second son, Maxwell, is in our business here. My daughter has three children who are the joy of my life. Ted has one son, quite promising.

This letter is not long, but be assured I was glad to get word of you, and if I could ever look forward to being in England would certainly call to see you.

Very sincerely yours,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

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The Evening News
Telephone: CENtral 6000
Editorial Office: Carmelite House, E.C.4

# LESSONS OF THE STRIKE

There are some inevitable reflections induced by the rail strike and its aftermath—some grateful, some (let us hope) constructive.

First, gratitude: let us thank, warmly and sincerely, those who helped to make life tolerable, at any rate in and around London, so that stagnation and frustration did not set in in the way which had been feared.

## Thank You

Let us name some of them:

The bus crews of London Transport who, quietly and on their own initiative, did everything possible to shorten the queues at the bus stops and to make the buses take their maximum passenger loads, especially at the peak times.

The porters and guards on London's Underground, who in the same way cheerfully and good-temperedly put the crowded platforms cleared and trains on the move with the minimum of delays.

The lorry-drivers, the canal bargemen, the aircrews, the postmen, the private motorists, all of whom helped to keep essential services—from milk to mail—going efficiently and smoothly.

And, of course, the police, the Metropolitan Police, the City Police and their stalwart comrades from the Provinces and from the Reserve, who kept the traffic on the move with quite remarkable ease, skill and good humour.

## On Duty

Have we all learned, in this respect, some valuable and durable lessons? Have we learned that, after all, a *voluntary system* of parking outside the central area can work? That a proper use of parking facilities that already exist can do a great deal to ease traffic congestion? And that the less selfish, the more careful, the more considerate you are as a driver the more you contribute to the general smooth and swift running of London's traffic?

One lesson surely sticks out a mile: the traffic was handled so well and there was (incidentally) no accompanying crime wave because every available policeman was out on duty, 12 hours a day, every day of the week.

Of course this is not a pace that, with the present numbers of the Metropolitan Police, could be sustained permanently. But does it not indicate quite clearly where one solution of some of our troubles may lie—*more police*, more men on traffic control, more men on the beat? Home Secretary, please note and consider prompt action.

OPERA & BALLET
Seasons To-morrow.
COVENT GARDEN. Opera: Tonight, Sat & Wed next, 7.0. Tales of Hoffmann, Fri at 6.0. Gloriana. Tues at 6.0. Ballet: COVENT GARDEN. Sadler's Wells Ballet. (Last 3 weeks of season. Sat., 2.30 & Mat. Tues., 2.30) Sleeping Beauty. Cov 1066.
ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL. London's Festival Ballet opens 11th July. Nine-week Summer Season of popular ballets. Full programmes Hall (WAT 8191) & Agents. Book now.
SADLER'S WELLS. Tep 1672. Cert Fees Opera for 2 weeks. Eve. To-night, Sales of Hoffmann. Fri., Sat., and Thur. Faust. June 28-July 9. Ballet Rambert. Now bkng.
THEATRES
ADELPHI. 6.10 & 8.50. Jimmy Edwards, Dave King, Jill Day: The Talk of the Town. Gala Laughter Revue (Tem 7511).
ALDWYCH. Tem 8404. Evenings, 7.30. W. & S. 2.30. Diana Wynyard, Margaret Gillmore, & Malcolm Keen in The Red Seal.
AMBASSADORS. 7.30. Tu. 2.30 & 7.15. 8 Mousetrap, by Agatha Christie. Tem 1171.
APOLLO. (Ger 3663.) Eves 7.30. Wed. Sat. 2.30. Michael Redgrave, Walter Fitzgerald, Diane Cilento in Tiger at the Gates.
CAMBRIDGE. Tem 6056. Eves 8. Sat 6 & 8.30. Mat Th. 2.45. Celia Johnson, W. Hich. White in The Reluctant Debutante.
CASINO. Ger 6877. Cinerama (U). 3 Perfs. 2.30, 5.45, 8.45. Cont 11.30 a.m. Sun.
COLISEUM. Tem 3161. M.J. 7.30. W 2.30. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Cont Perfs. Cen-Can.
CRITERION. WH 3216. Eve. 8.30. Th. Sat. 2.30. 8.30. Jasmine Hyde in J-M-B.
DRURY LANE. Tem 8108. 7.15 W. & 2.30 Rodgers & Hammerstein's Carousel.
DUCHESS. Tem 8243. Last wk. 7.45. Sat. 5.30, 8.30. Ian Hunter, Ursula Jeans, Hermione Baddeley, The Diary of a Nobody.
DUKE OF YORK'S. Tem 5122. Evgs. 8 sharp. Mat. Thur. 2.30. Orson Welles in Moby Dick.
EMPIRE. Tem 6060. Richard Todd, Dorothy Tutin, Kenneth Branagh in Secret Star. Stalls to Wednesday. New Cinema Musical, World In Motion. Now 7.45. Cont. Perfs. 12.15.
FORTUNE. Tem 2238. Com June 21. 8.15. Lady Fantasia. New Revue.
GARRICK. Tem 4601. Nora Swinburne, The Chalk Garden. Eves 7.0. W. & S. 2.30.
GLOBE. Ger 1592. 7.30. Wed. and Sat. 2.30. Emlyn Williams as Dylan Thomas in Dylan. Compulsorily funny. Sensational success.
GOLDEN GREEN. WHI 3878. 7.30. Wed. Thurs. New musical play, Price & End. Nat Wednesday & Saturday 2.30. Sat 5.15.
HARROW COL. 7.30. S. 5.15. Pink String & Sealing Wax. A Comedy Tragedy.
HAYMARKET. WHI 9832. 7.30. W. & S. 2.30. A Cocktail for Miss Lonely. Lynn Ashby, Matchmaker, Thornton Wilder, Last 4 wks.
HER MAJESTY'S. Ger 4506. Evgs 7.30 Mat Wed 2.30, Sat 5.30, 8.30. The Tenkosen of the Angel. Tonight and Sat. Sat. Sat. Sat. with laughs. "Hey you, not to miss it."—Herald. Tonight, Wed. Sat. Mat. 2. Sat. 5 and 8.30. The Desperate Hours.
HIPPODROME. (Ger 6796.) Evgs 7.30. Mat Wed. 2.30. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Ice Capades.
LYRIC. Ger 3686. Evgs 7.30. Wed. and Sat. 2.30. Dennis Quilley, Sylvia Syms, Nigel Stock, Dangerous Love by Dan Taylor.
LYRIC. Hmith. Riv 4432. Evgs. 7.30. Thurs & Sat. 2.30. Sat. 5.30. Ruth Dunn, The Lark, by Anouilh. Trans. C. Fry. Dir. P. Brooks.
NEW. Tem 8918. 7.40. Mat. 5.30 & 8.30. Tue 2.30. Nigel Patrick, Elizabeth Sellars, Hugh Wakefield in Remembrance. Penetrating.
NEW. Ger 1780. Evgs 7.30. Mat Wed. 2.30. A winner. Gales of laughter.—News Wld
OPEN AIR. Regent's Park. Hur 9229. The Tempest. Evgs 7.30. Mats Wed. Th. 2.30.
PALACE. Ger 6834. Evgs 7.30. Mat Wed. 2.30. Kilgura, Marta Eggerth, The Merry Widow. Com June. Companione & Lily Clayton and The Little Singers of Paris.
PALLADIUM. Ger 1126. Evgs 7.30. Mat Wed. 2.30. Danny Kaye, Wenson, The Dunbills & Co.
PHOENIX. Tem 8611. Eves. 7.30. Mat Wed. Sat. 2.30. Rex Harrison, Lilli Palmer, Bell, Book & Candle. Amusing Witchcraft. With Alberee Seyler and Esmond Knight.
PICCADILLY. Ger 4506. Evgs 7.30. Mat Wed. Fri. 7.45. Thurs and Sat. 5.30 & 8.30 The Jazz Train. Allegro Musical. Cont.
PRINCE OF WALES. WHI 8681. Evgs 8.0. Sonny Hill, Jim New and Jacques Folies Bergère. Evgs 8. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Mats Th. 2.30. Fri. Fri. Evgs

Need For Adventure—Or Something For Nothing?

# What Makes People Steal From Shops?

## DOCTORS URGE RESEARCH

SYSTEMATIC research is needed to discover what makes people steal from shops, says the *British Medical Journal*. And the journal adds that it might pay big department stores to finance the project, for they are the chief victims.

"Regrettably," it points out, "there is little systematic knowledge about shoplifting as a neurotic symptom.

"The offence has become more frequent since the barriers between potential customers and the goods they are invited to buy have been completely removed in many places."

The journal says some people find buying a pleasant relief in states of depression.

### TENSION

#### In Five Cases

A similar mechanism, though more primitive, might be at work in shoplifting where the method of acquisition provides an "added thrill."

The journal refers to a recent meeting of the Medic-Legal Society, where Dr. Lindesay Neustatter discussed five cases of shoplifting.

In each case an irrational theft had occurred in a state of tension and depression.

Three of his patients had shown evidence of an hysterical personality. In one case shoplifting had been preceded by a craving for sweets which had "resulted in an excessive gain in weight."

### THEIR WORRY

#### Prevention

Commenting on the article, an offical of a large store said: "I think it unlikely that shopkeepers would be prepared to spend money on the proposal; they are more concerned at the moment with prevention than with cure."

He added: "From many of the hundreds of cases I see each year, it is clear that the shoplifters simply want something for nothing.

"Another problem which the medical men might like to discuss is how to stop the people behind the counters giving goods away free to their friends and taking them home themselves. In many cases this is a more serious issue."

Queen of the Fair

Seventeen-year-old Margaret Blackman has been chosen Queen of Ditchling Fair. Here she is with her attendants, who are sisters, 17-year-old Sheila Tingley (left) and 21-year-old Mrs. Pamela Davis.

## Training Is Too Good—And It's Getting Better

**The training of Chatham Dockyard apprentices is so good, according to the captain of the dockyard, Capt. J. H. Cochrane, that it tends to defeat its own objective.**

**So many apprentices go on to higher posts that it works against the aim of producing an adequate supply of skilled craftsmen, he said in a message to parents.**

**But he emphasised: "We should very much like to see still more improvement in the places and equipment where our apprentices are trained.**

**"Various plans are under consideration for the development of our training resources and we hope some of them will materialise as soon as money can be made available."**

## DON'T BLAME US, THEY SAY

### FOR BY-PASS SNAGS

KENT farmers are protesting that agricultural interests are not holding up a plan for a by-pass of the Medway Towns.

When protests were made to the Transport Minister his reply to Mr. Arthur Bottomley, M.P. for Chatham, suggested consultations about farming land was holding up the plan.

Now Kent National Farmers' Union has written to the Minister saying the suggestion is inaccurate

### OARSWOMEN RACE

#### The 'Watermen's Henley'

Three women's crews in four-oared boats will compete in a race at Gravesend Regatta, the "Watermen's Henley," on June 25. Crews from Gravesend, Chatham, Dartford and Maidstone will compete in the Sea Rangers' event and six teams have entered for the publicans' event.

## NEW PLEA FOR HOMES FOR 5,000 LONDONERS

"Evening News" Reporter

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL are asking the officials of the little market town of Wokingham, Berks, to meet them again and reconsider their decision not to allow 5,000 Londoners to settle there.

Wokingham turned down the proposal despite opposition from local traders and councillors.

The L.C.C. have written saying they regret Wokingham's decision and feel the borough should be told the full financial implications of the scheme.

The L.C.C. suggest joint discussions should be started to submit the full scheme and give details of the cost, including the Exchequer grant that would be offered.

### Traders Protest

More support for the proposal has come from the Wokingham and District Chamber of Trade.

After calling a public meeting they sent a resolution to the local council saying that they doubted the wisdom of the decision.

They add that with the growth four miles away of Bracknell New Town from 5,000 inhabitants to 25,000, and the proximity of Reading—it is seven miles away—the council's refusal will be detrimental to trade and business.

## THE SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME

### ANOTHER NEW TOWN AREA DEVELOPING

WITH the development of a further New Town neighbourhood unit at Hemel Hempstead (Herts)—this time in an area adjoining Gadebridge Park—the final pattern for the replanned and expanded borough begins to take shape.

Already under construction are the two main roads and main drainage to serve this latest development area.

Excavations cross the western edge of Gadebridge Park. These scars, however, will heal. There will be no permanent development in the valley below the level of present farm cottages in Gadebridge-lane.

Gadebridge, as the new neighbourhood unit will be known, will be a community of about 5,000 people, with its own shopping centre, a small hall, public-house, garage, workshops and church.

Included in the neighbourhood will be two new secondary modern schools and three primary schools.

The first tenants are expected to move into Gadebridge homes late next year.

### COUNCIL LENDS £524,210

Under their house purchase scheme, Wandsworth Council has made 352 loans totalling £524,210 in the past year.

## Come and See the Cinema—Sorry, Church

A £34,000 CHURCH being built at Clapham will have concealed lighting, plate glass windows and transparent swing doors.

"It will be just like the Festival Hall," says the Minister, the Rev. E. A. Hodge.

The church, the Elim Foursquare Tabernacle, is going up on the site of the original bombed building.

For 13 years the congregation have worshipped in a converted hall. Overcrowding became so great chairs had to be put in the aisles.

Of the new church, Mr. Hodge says: "It will be more like a cinema. Everything will be light and bright. Even the illumination in the hall will be directed towards the pulpit so as not to dazzle the congregation."

Mr. Hodge believes the novelty of the building will encourage many non-churchgoers to pay a visit—and, he hopes, stay.

## COUNTIES MUST PAY

### Furniture Fight Fails

County councils, to whom the responsibility for distributing welfare foods was transferred last year, will have to buy from the Ministry of Works the Government furniture used for this service. The County Councils Association have failed to get the Ministry to agree to transfer the furniture free of cost.

## LOBSTERS FLY TO NEW HOME

### EMIGRATE AT RATE OF 4,000 A WEEK

EVERY week 4,000 lobsters are leaving British coasts to "emigrate" by air to new breeding grounds in the Zuider Zee. "Lobster Flyers" leave London and Prestwick airports every week-end for Amsterdam.

The "emigre" lobsters are caught live off the East Anglian coast and in the Stornoway area of Scotland, rushed by road to Prestwick or London, and make their journey to Holland packed in ice-filled boxes.

There they are tipped straight into prepared lobster beds along the sea front.

Nearly 20,000 lobsters have been flown over so far this spring. Said an official of K.L.M., Royal Dutch Airlines, who operate the lobster service, "We have every reason to believe it will continue throughout the season."

## THE FIRST TURF

### Start of New Hall

When the Bishop of Dover visits the Church of the Holy Innocents at South Norwood next Sunday to take part in the diamond jubilee celebrations he will cut the first turf on the site of the new parish hall, which the Archbishop of Canterbury will dedicate on October 30.

## PARENTS PROTEST

### Long Day For Pupils

Parents at Wouldham, Kent, are protesting that their children are having a "too long working day." The children leave home at 7.45 a.m. to catch a bus to school at Rochester. Often, because they are crowded off buses, it is claimed, they do not return home until 6 p.m. Wouldham Parish Council is asking Kent Education Committee to provide a school bus.

### ART AT EALING

Ealing Borough Council is holding an arts and crafts exhibition next month.

### HOO DUN IT

To commemorate the erection of its 1,000th postwar house, Strood, Kent, Rural Council has put a bronze plaque on the side of the building, which is in the village of Hoo.

### V.C. AT THE FETE

Captain S. H. Beattie, V.C., R.N., who commanded H.M.S. Campbeltown in the 1942 raid on St. Nazaire, will open Sutton-at-Home (Kent) village fete on Saturday.

### HIGHER EDUCATION

To mark the 400th anniversary of Brentwood School, an appeal is to be launched to raise £75,000 for a new science block. The school gets no capital grant from the Education Ministry.

# It's Fun to Fly—IF IT'S FINE!

TV & RADIO

by KENDALL McDONALD

PAT BURGIN

UP in Lime Grove, where the trees grow thickest, there is, I am told, a spot where producers pick toadstools by the light of the moon. There, in the middle of fairy rings, they chant of wild hopes and wilder desires for their forthcoming productions.

Now if ever a man needed such a spot and such a chant it is producer Dennis Monger. His chant would be along the lines of "Rain, rain, go away, come again another day." For the success of his programme "It's Fun to Fly" on June 29 depends entirely on the weather.

In this programme another producer, Bill Duncalf, is to make a mark on television history by flying his first solo in front of the cameras, giving a running commentary to viewers at the same time.

☆ ☆

He tells me that so far the weather has held up his progress a little. He has done 2½ hours' flying instruction time. One of his big problems is flying and talking at the same time. Most evenings this week he is to be seen at Denham piloting (with his instructor Jock Millett) an Auster Autocrat.

The decision whether he will be ready to fly solo on June 29 lies not with Bill Duncalf, but with the Denham Flying Club. His instructors report that he will make it.

Another highlight of this programme—weather permitting—will be a parachute drop from 1,500ft. by an attractive blonde, 21-year-old Pat Burgin. She has made five drops. Her occupation (parachute jumping is a hobby) is that of a viewer at Denham Film Laboratories. She lives in a caravan nearby.

☆ ☆

If the weather is bad the cameras will move inside one of the hangars and the programme will proceed as a "What's My Line-shoot?" forum.

Provided, however, that all goes well with the weather, Group-Captain Cheshire and Group-Captain John Cunningham will be among those flying in a parade of vintage aircraft. And they are going to try a formation take-off.

Up in Lime Grove, where the trees grow thickest, even now can be heard the strange wailing of producers, and drifting over the misty fields of Shepherd's Bush are the words . . . "Rain, rain, go away, come again another day. . . ."

## Mysteries of Music

IN listening to music it is not of course necessary to know how it all happens. It is enough to listen and enjoy.

But to those who are interested enough to delve into some of the technical mysteries of sound I commend the series of four illustrated talks now being given in the Third Programme by Dr. W. H. George of the Department of Physics at Chelsea Polytechnic. The second talk is on Saturday.

Dr. George is concerning himself mainly with the acoustics of the piano. I hear that he has prepared a most interesting record in which a movement of a piano sonata is played straight through—but by seven different distinguished pianists in turn. The linking has been so cleverly achieved that I gather that it is almost impossible to tell precisely when each pianist takes over.

This multi-recording may be heard in the last of Dr. George's four talks, but all will depend upon whether questions of copyright in the original recordings can be cleared.—**Leslie Ayre.**

## SOUND IDEAS

GOOD news for Paul Temple enthusiasts: every Monday in the Light Programme, beginning next week, there will be repeat productions of eight episodes in his career in the form of "Paul Temple and the Madison Mystery." This is the first time a Paul Temple thriller has been revived.

* * *

*Gilbert Thomas, whose adaptations of "No Highway" and "The Sea Shall Not Have Them" were so effective, has again been able to call on his own flying experiences in "The High and the Mighty." This radio play has been adapted by him from the novel by Ernest Gann. It is to be produced in Saturday Night Theatre on June 25. Robert Ayres and Hartley Power are the stars.*

* * *

FOUR women from different countries will talk about the way they speak in a discussion entitled "My Accent's an Asset" in Woman's Hour next Tuesday. They are Helen McGregor (Scotland), Angela Kent (Yorkshire), Franciska Frandsen (Denmark) and Rita Udall (America).

* * *

*Celebrating his 40th year in show business, Leslie Henson will be Jack Buchanan's guest in "Man About Town" to-morrow night.*

* * *

IN "Variety Playhouse" on June 25—the last of the present series—Vic Oliver will have as his guests Fay Compton, Benny Hill, Beryl Reid, David Hurst, Anthony Pini and Rita Williams.

* * *

*To be narrated by Jack Hawkins, "The Waters Above" will commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Meteorological Office on Friday week. This has been written by Leonard Cotrell, well known for his features on archaeology and Egyptology.*

* * *

ONE of the last speakers in Woman's Hour before it goes off the air for its two-months' summer break will be Dr. Maude Royden. She is not well enough to travel to Broadcasting House and her message has been recorded from her home.—**BILL BOORNE.**

150065

CHERRY BLOSSOMS AT THE KEYBOARD

*She can sing, play the piano, 'cello, accordion, guitar and solovox (a miniature organ); and if she feels like a change she can turn to tap, ballet, acrobatic and ballroom dancing. Her name? Cherry Wainer, 21-year-old daughter of South African theatrical producer Sidney Wainer. Viewers will see her on Television's "Variety Parade" on June 25.*

## TO-DAY'S PROGRAMMES

**TELEVISION**

2.35.—About the Home: introduced by Joan Gilbert. 3.30.—Repeat of last week's luncheon at which Danny Kaye was the principal guest. 4.0.—For very young children. 5.0.—Children. 7.25.—Weather. 7.30.—Newsreel. 7.45.—Sportsview. **Among the people you will see are Lew Hoad and Ken Rosewall Australian tennis stars; swimming internationals from Great Britain and Germany, in a preliminary race at the scene of their contest, at Aberdeen; and a filmed interview with Geoff Duke.** 8.15.—Wembley versus Belle Vue Speedway from Wembley. 9.0.—**Animal, Vegetable, Mineral? The experts, Sir Mortimer Wheeler; Norman Cook, Keeper of the Guildhall Museum, London; Adrian Oswald, Keeper of the Department of Archaeology, Birmingham City Museum, are challenged by the County Primary School, Holme on Spalding Moor, York.** 9.30.—Beryl Grey, British ballerina, introduces Shanta Rao, the Indian dancer. 9.45.—"The World Is Ours." Documentary film, showing man's fight against the virus. 10.30.—News.

**HOME: 330 m. 93.5 Mc/s VHF.**

6.0.—News. 6.15.—Thursday Commend. 6.25.—Sport. 6.30.—Royal Artillery Band. 7.0.—Science Survey. 7.15.—Concert: Bach. 8.15.—Letter from America (Alistair Cooke). 8.30.—**Twenty Questions.** 9.0.—News. 9.15.—Discussion: Moving London's Millions. 9.45.—Make Mine Music. 10.15.—"**Richard Yea and Nay.**" 10.45.—To-day in Parliament. 11.0.—News.

**LIGHT: 1,500 m. 247 m. 89.1 Mc/s VHF.**

6.0.—Jack Coles Orchestra Moderne. 6.45.—"The Archers." 7.0.—News. Newsreel. 7.25.—Sport. 7.30.—**Serial: "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea."** 8.0.—Any Answers? 8.30.—Palace of Varieties. 9.0.—**Melville's Choice (Alan Melville).**

9.30.—"**Meet the Huggetts.**" 10.0.—News. 10.15.—Topic for To-night. 10.20.—Remembered Tunes and Blues. 11.5.—Book at Bedtime. 11.20.—**In the Still of the Night.** 11.50.—News.

**THIRD: 464 m. 194 m. 91.3 Mc/s VHF.**

6.0.—Schumann (records). 6.35.—Thomas Mann (Erich Heller). 6.55.—Hugo Wolf (Peter Pears, tenor; Benjamin Britten, piano). 7.25.—Artists in 1790, Century Rome (Michael Jaffé). 7.40.—New Verse. 8.10.—**Liszt (B.B.C. Chorus, Symphony Orchestra; and soloists).**

9.10.—1917: From February to October (Alexander Haiperin). 9.30.—**Liszt (cont.).** 10.0.—**Robert Mooney, Norman Shelley in Bernard Shaw and H. G. Wells: Social and Literary Encounters.** 11.0.—Recital (Pierre Fournier, cello; Ernest Lush, piano).

## WHAT'S YOUR OPINION?

IT really seems to me that the B.B.C. would do far better to concentrate on the general interest programmes on television (which, by the way, they do supremely well) than trying to compete with the commercial stations.

From the advertisements I have seen it looks as though the talent on the commercial side is going to make the B.B.C. efforts at variety programmes look like amateur talent contests.—*D. Bishop, Shoreham, Sussex.*

NEW

OFF-PEAK VISCOUNT SERVICE

GIBRALTAR

for the Costa del Sol & Tangier

£35 RETURN

From June 19th BEA introduce a new "off-peak" Viscount service between London and Gibraltar — at the special reduced excursion fare of only £35 return. Passengers can combine this new excursion fare with the ordinary London-Gibraltar tourist return fare (£50.17.0) — i.e., fly there "off-peak" and fly back day tourist, or vice versa, at half the sum of the respective return fares (£42.18.6). Reservations and full details from your Travel Agent or BEA office; or BEA, Dorland Hall, 14-20, Regent Street, London, S.W.1. GERrard 9833.

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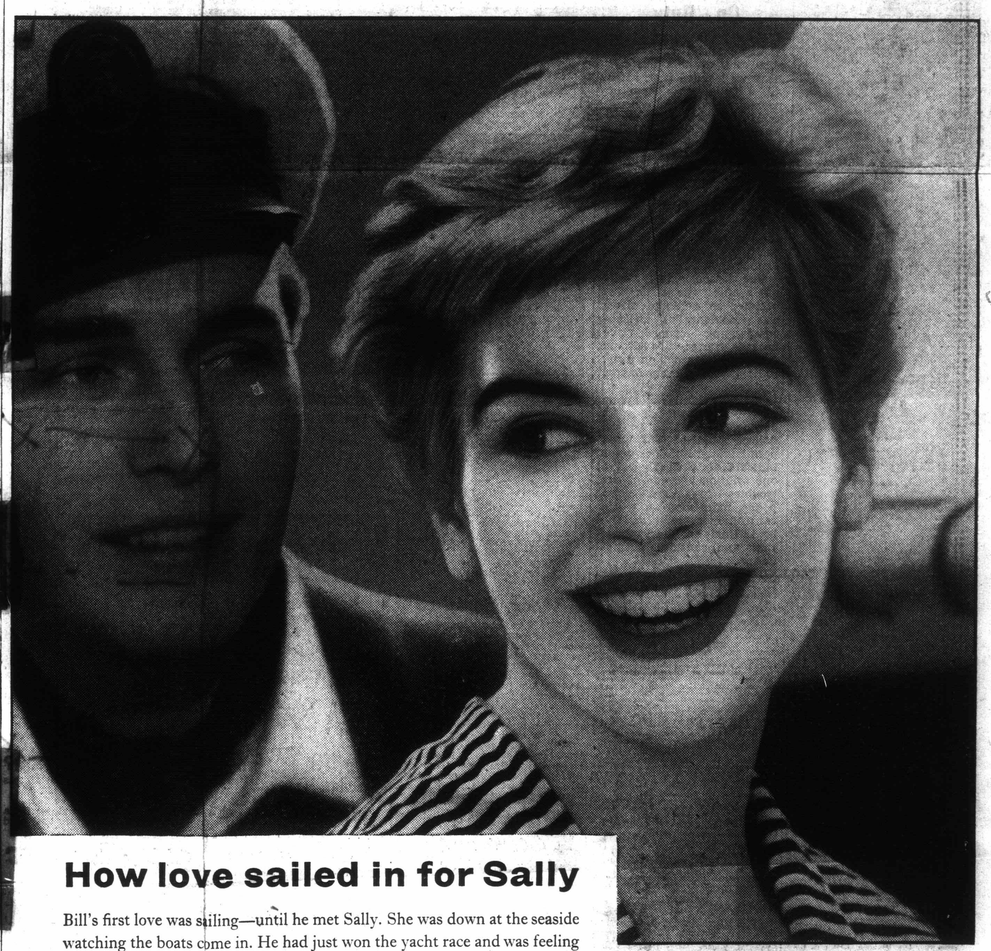

How love sailed in for Sally

Bill's first love was sailing—until he met Sally. She was down at the seaside watching the boats come in. He had just won the yacht race and was feeling on top of the world. As soon as he saw Sally with her new summer dress and that Castile complexion, he knew that she was the girl for him. That first night they went out dancing, and now they're engaged. Love sailed in for Sally all right; and no wonder, because Sally's complexion really is lovely. She takes no chances but looks after it night and morning with wonderful Knight's Castile toilet soap—she knows it is the perfect soap for her.

That perfect Castile complexion

Your complexion really deserves this famous beauty care. Knight's Castile is so soft and gentle; that's why clinics recommend it for babies. Ask for Knight's Castile next time you're shopping. Feel its smoothness, revel in its rich, creamy lather and enjoy that lovely fragrance. Everyone admires a Castile complexion, so look your loveliest; choose Knight's Castile—always.

Look your loveliest with KNIGHT'S CASTILE

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MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 6 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 227)

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150067

# The Thomson Company of Canada Limited

**Inter-Office Correspondence**

**Memo for**

**At**

Hon. Arthur Meighan,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, CANADA.

**From** Arthur B. Halstead.
23 Du Cane Close,
**At** Wood Lane, W. 12
London, England.

**Date** 10th August 1955

My dear Arthur;-

Thank you so very much for your grand letter and what memories it brought back to me.

Of the old days in Portage la Prairie when we played tennis on the Methodist Church court, - Charlie Burley, Ewen McPherson, Arthur Meighan and Arthur Butterfield Halstead. No wonder I changed my name to Herbert Baker Hall, - a saving of nine letters when I signed my full name and when I sign H.B.Hall I have saved four TWENTY letters. This dumb Winnipeg born Canadian reckons he has gained about eighteen months and twenty one days in taking over the short name during the last forty one years.

What changes in both our lives since I entered the old Merchants Bank of Canada in Portage la Prairie in June 1898, - at $100 a year, - $8.33½ a month, or $2.8 a week. Some darn good figuring for a 'young' Guy of 74 years, and who has been out of the Bank since June 1914, when he resigned after a 'hectic' sixteen years service to accept the management of the Great West Life Insurance Company for the Northern Half of Alberta at $3,000 a year, - almost twice the salary I was getting in the Bank. In moving to Edmonton, - that great City of Western Canada, - I got away from all the small towns and Villages I had been managing branches of the Bank. My first branch appointment was in the little Village of Viking, Alberta, - about eighty miles East of Edmonton, on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

Possibly you remember, I had been brought back to Portage la Prairie, from Oak Lake, Manitoba, to be with Mother after Father passed away. It was damned decent of the Bank to arrange the transfer and I was made second officer in Portage, - and I was able to help Mother manage Father's Estate. It was at that time that "Arthur Meighan" was of such great assistance to our family in looking after the Estate. Father had done his best to distribute the Estate among the three children, so that we would not have to pay 'Death Duties', but, you may remember, we did have to pay a considerable amount to the Government. I believe that was about the only little 'Jewish' trait Father had in his make up. He just hated the idea of paying anything to the Gov't on what he had worked so hard to accumulate. Dad left me all his Great West Life Stock and Laura and Bert a considerable amount in cash. Unfortunately he should have

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The Thomson Company of Canada Limited

Inter-Office Correspondence

Memo for

From

At

At

Date

distributed the amounts a few years before his death and he would probably have missed paying those duties.

Now about yourself. Of course it makes me very proud to have known you so intimately in the old days, but am very sorry to hear that you have been suffering from "Meniere's Disease" so suddenly and do trust you are not suffering great pain from it.

Heard a nice little story about you at Canada House the other day. Told me by my friend Campbell Moody, who is about the second in command at Canada House. It seems you had a visitor, who was a friend of Campbells, and after the interview in your office you insisted on showing him to the Elevator (Lift in England you know) even though you were obliged to use a cane. It made me very proud to hear it of you, but of course it was just the kind of nice thing my friend Arthur Meighan would do.

Was so proud to hear of the success of your boys. How well I remember taking Laura over to your home at three oclock in the morning when Ted was born, and his birth brought such joy to you and Mrs Meighan. I did not remember that Laura saw Mrs Meighan through the birth of your other two children. Yes, my sister Laura was a grand woman and I think when the good Lord created Laura he just "chucked her model in the Thames," for there could never be another woman like Laura. She had two very happy marriages with Percy Snider and John McCormac, of Santa Ana, California, who owned two business Colleges in Southern California and left Laura quite well off. My where-abouts was unknown at the time or I might have been left a little of the money.

Laura's son, Halstead McCormac, is a fine young man and is President of the Southern California Music Association with headquarters in Alhambra, where he has a fine home and four wonderful children. I am enclosing a small picture of himself and family and also one of myself taken in front of Canada House on Dominion Day. Unfortunately the photo of me is rather marred by a thread on the Camera lens, otherwise it is about as I look at that time , and you'll possibly notice I always wear a Canada 'Maple Leaf' pin, sometimes two and one on my Overcoat. For twenty nine years I have been 'boosting' Canada over here, and you remember what Father, from Lancashire, - did for Orphan Boys from Doctor Stephensons Homes, now the National Childrens Homes. Fred Bagshaw, of Regina, is an outstanding example of the success of those boys, who were brought out at no small expense to him and Dad never did get a damn bit of credit for his work.

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I am so sorry to hear the sad news of the death of Mrs Metcalfe. She was a grand woman and I am sure she was a wonderful wife to the Doctor. Can hardly imagine that Doctor Metcalfe is ninety-three. What a wonderful age and I do hope I shall reach it if I can retain all my faculities. As soon as I am really helpless I want someone to shoot me an 'hour before sunrise', but so far I feel on top of the world, - skate quite frequently and have been asked to train about thirty kids some real Canadian Hockey at one of the biggest Rinks here.

Have recently had an operation for 'Hernia' and as a result really feel twenty years younger than my real age. I am sure if they had known as much about 'Hernia' in the 1900's, as theydo now Fatherwould have lived much longer than 72, for in every other respect he was in such wonderful health. I often think of the winter days when he could saw and split wood as fast as I could pile it, --- all for a 'dime' a week paid me for duties around the house. Chucking furnace wood down the 'chute' and about a million other little jobs.

Thank you for not mentioning my wife, formerly Verna Paterson of Portage. It was a terrible tragedy that I should have left Edmonton so suddenly, but at the time I was in a terrible state of mind through financial worry, as the Life Insurance business had simply 'gone down the drain' when the 1914-1918 War broke out and for several years after. I was at the point of suicide, -- but may I tell you the whole story when I hope to meet you in Toronto in the near future. Until then I would be grateful if you would 'keep an open mind' about the whole matter. There is quite a good explanation, I can assure you.

I have been approached about giving talks to Rotary Clubs across Canada and back through the United States. This is the result of my rather successful 'guest speaker' engagements with over ninety Rotary Clubs in England, in addition to many other important organizations. Any little gift I have for speaking comes from my dear Mother, - and Laura, - and possibly a little 'gathered moss' from my good old Lancashire Father, but who - without Mother, would not have reached 'first base' in his Western Canadian career.

Joe Metcalfe told me that Mother made a speech at the Church farewell to Mother and Laura, - when Laura married John McCormac, of Santa Ana, whom she had met on a 'round the World' trip, - that even the Hon Arthur Meighan might have envied. If my Mother is not in a 'reserved seat in Heaven' then something went terribly wrong with Saint Peters calculations. Laura is there too, - sitting right next to Mother, - but they are both doing a lot of good deeds in their visiting rounds every day. I guess I'll just have to make that other reserved seat and I am doing my best every day to follow'Stephen Grellett, the Quaker', who said "I expect to pass through this world but once.

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"Any good thing therefore that I can do, or any kindness that I
"can show to any fellow being - let me do it NOW.
"Let me not defer or neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again".

Did you know that Berts wife, Mrs Grace F. Halstead, is living at 91, Hillsdale Avenue, E, Toronto, and I should be so very grateful if you cared to phone her that you had heard from me. She is another grand woman and was much too good for Bert. When I am successful with my Ice Rink building in several large cities in England, and Dublin, Ireland, I hope to do something to make life easier for Grace, for she is having a real struggle with her problem in Toronto, but she is very brave about it all.

As you will have noticed I am instigating a "Canadian Overseas Club" in England, for all Canadians over here and we have invited all Australians and New Zealanders to come in with us. It looks as if it might be a big success and we are having plenty of publicity in the National papers. There is nothing of its kind over here and there is a great need for such an organization.

I do humbly apologize that this 'epistle' has turned out so long, but when you wrote me such a friendly letter it started me off on this 'ramble' of the old Portage la Prairie days.

Am so happy that you have had such success in your business career and that your children have done so well. What great pleasure you must get from your daughters children and Teds one son. The grief of my life has been the long silence of my two daughters but I am so gratified to know they are happily and successfully married. Mary (after my Mother) Aileen was married to a very prominent 'Royal Canadian Army Medical Corp's' Doctor on December 16th 1943 and they were both 'received' at Buckingham Palace by King George and the now Queen Mother Elizabeth. They were married in Toronto but I don't suppose you ever heard of the wedding. Esther is happily married to a prominent Solicitor in New York.

Unfortunately, - for me, - Verna has turned them all against me and of course I can hardly blame her, although time should have healed the wound a little. I have no bitter thoughts and in the only letter answered to Verna's one letter in the last twenty five years I offered her a Home in England if she cared to come over here, but she never replied to that letter. Verna may have divorced me, but I have never heard of it and no papers ever reached me although she knew my address.

It has been suggested that I go across Canada and the U.S. giving talks to Rotary Clubs and perhaps giving lectures in between, but that would take a long time to arrange, as the 'International Rotary' in Chicago have non power to make any such arrangements. It would have to be done with each individual Club. By giving several talks to Rotary Clubs over here in the same area my expenses were divided between the Clubs. I never get any more than my bare expenses.

with kindest regards to your children. Arthur

Very Sincerely yours,
Arthur B.Halstead. Arthur Halstead.

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Extract from "Canada weekly Review". 24th Sept. 1954

"Boosts Canada."

Man of a hundred jobs and a hundred adventures is Bert Hall of Winnipeg, still bright and breezy at 73 and one of Canada's biggest 'boosters' in Britain.

A sprightly grey-haired figure, always neatly attired, Mr. Hall came to Britain in 1926 and has lived her ever since, because, he says, he has never been able to save enough money to go back to CANADA. When came over to Dublin, - from Philadelphia, - as a 'coal trimmer' on an old Greek Tramp Steamer he saved himself from the "stigma" of deportation from the U.S.A. back to Canada. Bert Hall had been granted a 'permit' to stay in the States for six months and he eventually stayed in the U.S.A. for eleven years, - Minnesota, Oakland, Los Angeles, San Francisco, etc, etc. That 'permit' should have been renewed periodically and it would have saved Bert Hall a heap of trouble later on.

Mr. Hall is an indefatigable worker for charity and is organizing a baseball game at White City in aid of the "Sunshine Homes for Blind Babies". This ball game will be between two American fordes teams and should be a most interesting sporting event, besides bringing a good sum for the Blind Homes.

When we interviewed Mr. Hall he had just finished a nine hour night shift with the Western Union Telegraph Co. in the City, - but it was his last 'night shift'. He was quitting his job to go into business.

"People are surprised when I tell them I am starting up in a "new business at 73, but a man is'only as old as he feels'and I don't "feel more than 33."

SENSE OF HUMOR.

The only thing that makes life bearable, says Bert Hall, is a 'sense of humor'. It has kept him going through numerous ups and downs - working in Motor factories and offices, selling newspapers on 'pitches' in Oxford Street, Regent Street and around Piccadilly, carrying sandwich boards in Regent and Oxford Streets, at football games and at Epsom and Ascot Race meetings ... and working for the Salvation Army, Petticoat Lane, for seven bob a week - with meals? and a 'kip'.

"I did that when I first came to London in 1926, - when I "found it impossible to get a cargo boat to work my passage back to "CANADA, -- and it taught me a heck of a lot about human nature. It "was there I met some of the grandest Guys in the world and I don't "regret a moment of it".

When Bert was selling papers at Oxford Circus he had for a

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casual customer Sir Desmond MacCarthy, the great Irish Book Critic and writer, whom wrote of him in a testimonial:

> "His qualities are a youthful energy and keenness which "neither hard times or his age have diminished. Bert Hall "is physically tough and he has a capacity for becoming "interested in any enterprise which gives scope to his "energy".

When Sir Desmond MacCarthy 'passed away' recently Bert Hall lost his best friend in England. For eighteen months he lived with Sir Desmond at 25 Wellington Square, Chelsea, and helped him with his typing and in his broadcasts on the B.B.C., where his talks on books were a special feature.

During those eighteen months Mr. Hall had the privilege of meeting a number of famous people. Bertram Russell stayed at Wellington Square on a number of occasions and Bert well remembers those 'half crown' tips which came in so handy.

Augustus John, the famous painter, rented part of the flat at Wellington Square and for some months Bert gave Mr. John his breakfast in bed.

Other famous people frequently were visitors at 25 Wellington Square and Bert Hall was fortunate to be introduced to them, by Sir Desmond, "as my Canadian friend from Winnipeg, -- the well known "skater and hockey player". Like all great men Sir Desmond MacCarthy knew what it was like to be 'broke' periodically, and Bert quite often bought him his 20 Craven A. Bert was 'in the money' then with his 25 'bob' a week and 'all found'. He says he saved more money then than when he entered the old Merchants Bank of Canada in June 1898 at 100 dollars a year, - 8.33 a month, or 2.8 a week.

Bert Hall's love of working for charity is undoubtedly inherited from his Father, a Methodist Pioneer Missionary, who went out to Western Canada in the 1870's - from Burnley, Lancashire. He had graduated from Richmond College and took a 'post graduate' degree in a Toronto University, where he met his future wife, - Mary Knowlson, who was born in Port Hope, Ontario. Together they built a log Church in a small Western Ontario town and after three years there they drove out to Winnipeg where Bert was born in 1881.

Following appointments to Churches in Minnedosa, Neepawa and other Manitoba towns, including the town of Portage la Prairie, where a number of English hockey players learned to play the 'fastest and roughest game in the world'. Bill Glennie, one of the best hockey players in England, and Captain of the Harringay Racers, came from Portage la Prairie, as did also Wyn Cook. When Bert Hall played Hockey in Portage la Prairie away back in the 1900's there were four of the <u>seven</u> members of the Merchants Bank staff on the first team, which included the Bank manager, Teddy Walton, 'Dutchy' Morrison, - one of Canada's famoud 'goalies', - who had been transferred out to Portage from Ontario branch only because 'Dutch' was a good hockey player. They did 'them' things in those old Hockey days.

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When a hockey match was played between Portage and Brandon a special train of 500 to 800 residents would be made up for that eighty mile trip and if there were not at least ten good fights in that game it would be a very tame evening. During his twenty years of hockey playing Bert Hall is said to have spent at least two years 'on the fence'. No 'sin bin' in those old days, - you just sat on the 'fence' until the Referee allowed you to come back on the ice. The Ref had a 'one man' job. He kept time, did the timing for offences and generally was the 'big Guy' in the game.

Bert Hall's brother played on the famous 'Bob' Dunbar Curling team, which at the time was known as the best four in Canada or the United States. At the famous Winnipeg and Duluth Bonspiels 'Bob' Dunbars Curling four was known as the best in the World and outn house in Portage la Prairie was literally filled with medals and trophies and it was Mother's job to keep thesex all polished. At fourteen years of age Bert was said to be the youngest Curler in Manitoba and he startedd his Curling career in a flooded back yard rink when half bricks were used for 'stones'. A good pair of 'stones' usually cost about forty dollars in those days.

Berts Methodist Father, - having seen the wonderful future in Western Canada, - brought out many Orphan Boys from Doctor Stephenson's Homes, - now the National Childrens Homes, - and got them jobs with farmers and business men in and around Portage la Prairie. Every one of those boys became successful, and many rich farmers. One of those Orphan boys (Fred B ------) is a leading Solicitor in Regina and he may become the next Premier of Saskatchewan.

To his manifold activities adds those of lecturer and broadcaster and has been with Gilbert Harding. Of one of his broadcasts ownest Bwadong paper said, - "

"BERT'S BROADCAST.

To my way of thinking, the liveliest speaker in last week's B. B. C. feature, "The World Goes By,", was Mr. Bert Hall, of Du Cane Close, Wood Lane. Shepherds Bush.
In breezy, matter-of-fact tones, Bert gave a brief account of his adventurous life in Western Canada, the States and over xxx here.
Bert has certainly packed a lot of experience into a career which has ranged from Managing a Bank to carrying sandwich boards in Oxford Street and around Piccadilly.
Readers will remember that Bert was introduced to West London through this newspaper when he advocated the erection of a huge Ice-sports Stadium in Shepherd's Bush.

)))----------)))

When Bert Hall is "guest speaker" at Westminster 'West' Rotary Club on September 22nd, - at "Rubins Hotel", Buckingham Palace Road, it will be the 95th Rotary he has spoken to in Canada, the U.S.A. and over here. This is in addition to talks he has given to Boys Clubs; Church Clubs, Discussion Groups, etc,etc.

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Copy of letter from my paper man.

7th September 1955

To whom it may Concern;

I have known Bert Hall for the last fifteen years and as his paper man for all that time I think I know him quite intimately.

Bert and I have had a cup of tea together practically every morning during those fifteen years and I have never known him to be'out of humor', in fact he seems to be always in a good humor.

He usually brings me down a cup of tea when he gets his paper at five oclock in the morning, as he does all his writing between 2.A.M. and 6 A.M., or I have a 'dish' of tea with him in his little Flat around six oclock. Bert says it is just an old Canadian custom and he can't get away from it.

Bert Hall is just about the best known 'Guy' around this White City district and he seemed to be liked by everyone. His Lancashire wife is known as 'the nice little Lady in number 23 Du Cane Close.

I have seen Bert in all his 'ups and downs' and at times he has owed me up to £5 for papers and cigarettes, but I have never worried about the payment of that money. Like the well known book-maker 'Bert always pays". Thats why I think Bert must have been a good Banker many years ago in Western Canada.

He has sold newspapers on practically every 'pitch' in London and at the Race courses and that is possibly why he understands the 'common man' so very well.

This reference is gladly given to Bert when he is now seeking a job as night-watchman, the only work he can get now that he has reached the age of seventy four, but to me Bert Hall will always be perpetually 'young at heart'.

Signed. R. F. Baker. (Frank.)

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London
E X T R A C T from the "E V E N I N G N E W S"
June 23rd 1955

CALLING CANUCKS

Resident in this country for 29 years yet "still Canadian to the core" Winnipeg-born Bert Hall, one of the oldest ice-hockey players over here suggests the formation of a ~~Western~~ Overseas Canadian Club in England.

The club for Canadians would, Mr. Hall contends, not only bring his countrymen together and give them a chance to exchange views and ideas, but a small membership fee could be usefully used in assisting any Canadian over here who might fall on hard times.

MAPLE LEAF PIN

"I want to save anyone carrying sandwich boards and selling papers in Oxford Street as I was obliged to do when I landed in London in 1926, after working my way over from Philadelphia on an old Greek tramper," continues Mr. Hall.

A Maple Leaf pin, he suggests, could always be worn by members to make recognition easy.

Should the club be formed membership might be considered for Australians and New Zealanders, any British subject and those with relatives or friends in Canada. Any Canadians interested in such a club should contact Mr. Hall at 23 Du Cane Close, Wood Lane, W.12.

Inaugurial meeting will be held in Hall of the "Royal Empire Society, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.

Sunday October 2nd 1955

The Inaugural Meeting will be held on ~~SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th,~~ at 2.30 p.m. To be announced in the Press.

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September 19, 1955.

Mr. Arthur B. Halstead,
23 Du Cane Close,
Wood Lane, W. 12,
London, England.

Dear Arthur:

I received your letter of 10th and have read it and all enclosures just as carefully as I could. Your letter adds quite a lot to one's knowledge of the long period since you were one of ourselves away in Western Canada.

Mrs. Meighen was very interested to learn something of your sister, Laura--Mrs. McCormac. She has, indeed, very fond memories of her.

Quite a little of what you tell me about yourself I had not known. My own recollection was that when you left Canada you left the Bank at the same time. That you had left the Bank and were engaged in Insurance work at that time had not been known to me.

Just the other day I walked home from Church with your wife's sister and her husband. The husband's name for the moment I forget--an infirmity which is getting worse with the months and years. It was a very pleasant talk I had with her and her husband.

We see something here of J. B. Kenrick and his wife Edith, who was as you know Edith Garland. Kenrick has been none too well lately so we have not seen so much of him. We like them both very much.

The Portage la Prairie gathering which your brother, Bert., organized in Winnipeg was attended by my wife. At that time I was too busy even to give a thought to attending. My wife enjoyed the event very much and I was happy to get the address delivered by Ed. Anderson. For this man I had the greatest regard and it grew with the years. I made him a Director of one of our Companies for a considerable length of time. He was certainly a credit and a distinction to the modest City of Portage la Prairie.

With the best of good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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# Address of Welcome

By

MR. EDWARD ANDERSON, K.C.

at

## Re-Union of Portage La Prairie Old Timers

held at Winnipeg

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1939

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# Address of Welcome

By

Mr. Edward Anderson, K.C.

at

## Re-Union of Portage La Prairie Old Timers

Held at Winnipeg, Wednesday, November 15, 1939

Dear Friends:

I esteem it a great honor to have been asked to say a few words of welcome to this gathering. I lived the happiest years of my life in Portage la Prairie. I arrived there as a boy of eleven; I was educated there and practised law for a matter of fifteen years. I chose my wife (Tottie Ryan) from its most beautiful girls; my children were born there and, altogether, I have a strong love for the old home town and for its people, especially the old timers. Portage la Prairie is a real home town, as indicated by the large attendance of its residents and ex-residents gathered here tonight. I will always have a warm spot in my heart for Portage la Prairie and I know that every person who has ever resided there feels the same way.

People have travelled a long distance to attend this gathering. One good lady, who was before her marriage Katy Hulbert—now Mrs. Smith—came all the way from Victoria. I am happy to say that Mrs. Arthur Meighen is also with us tonight.

The question is frequently asked as to why so many prominent people have gone forth into the world from Portage la Prairie. I notice that Chester Bloom in his article in the Free Press of the 14th instant ascribes it to "some occult or psychic reason or perhaps the glorious prairie air." My suggestion is that it was largely because of the calibre of the men who originally settled on the Portage plains and whose sons and daughters took such a prominent part in the life of Portage la Prairie. I might refer specially to the McKenzizes, the Connors, the Wallaces, the McDonalds, the Bannermans, the Halsteads, the Garriochs, the Trimbles, the Wiltons and a host of other kindred spirits. These were the real pioneers of the Town of Portage and the plains surrounding it. They were men of tough fibre, adventurous, ambitious, desirous of building a prosperous community in this new land of promise that was then and still is the Province of Manitoba and they kindled an atmosphere among their descendants of ambition and a desire to achieve fame and fortune.

If I might pick out one field in which ex-Portagers have excelled it would be the legal field. I have not time tonight to refer to the long list of eminent lawyers in Winnipeg who at some time or other got all or part of their legal training in Portage. I, however, should like to refer to some of the more distinguished of them. There have been three Chief Justices; Mr. Justice Taylor who, no doubt, in process of time will also be a Chief Justice; and the Hon. A. B. Hudson now on the Supreme Court of Canada. The three Chief Justices I refer to are the late T. G. Mathers, the late D. A. McDonald and the present Chief Justice Ewen McPherson. Chief Justice Mathers did not live very long in Portage la Prairie—perhaps a year or more. At that time he was not connected with the law but was Editor of the old Manitoba Liberal; but I think it is safe to say that he drank in some of the ambitions floating in the Portage ether and was infected with the legal virus because when he came to Winnipeg he started on the study of law.

I think perhaps I should not omit reference to three others, two of whom were distinguished lawyers and the third a man outstanding in public affairs. I refer to "Fighting" Joe Martin, my respected father-in law the late Judge Joseph Ryan and the late Senator Watson. Joe Martin was an extraordinary man and was rightly named "Fighting" Joe Martin. He started to practise law in Portage in the early 80's. He moved to Winnipeg and became Attorney-General in Greenway's Cabinet and afterwards became Attorney-General of British Columbia and also represented a seat in the Imperial House of Commons for at least a full term of that House.

Another — the greatest of them all — is Arthur Meighen, a man who has risen to be one of the great men of Canada, his mind and his talents being unsurpassed. Arthur learned the practice of law in Portage la Prairie and also started his political career there. I am only sorry that his political activities at the present time are confined to the Senate. I think it is a great pity that with his eminent qualifications he is not now a member of the House of Commons. Mr. Meighen delivered a truly great speech in the Senate during the recent war session of Parliament. It showed high patriotism and a sense of Canadian responsibility in connection with this war. I wish that all Portage people could get a copy of Handsard and read it.

As another indication of the ambition generated in Portage, I might refer to something that perhaps very few of you know about; that is, that a man named Spence in 1867, together with a few kindred spirits, organized a republic comprising quite a large territory, but with Portage la Prairie as its headquarters, and with either Spence or Dr. Bird as its first President. They proceeded to levy customs duties and many other things that a sovereign government had a right to do. They petitioned the King alleging that they were loyal to the Crown but asking to have the republic recognized as a part of the British domains. Naturally, this was refused. The republic got into disrepute with the people of Portage and it did not remain in existence very long.

I refer to a man in another field who became very prominent, namely, the late Mr. D. B. Hanna, who spent a good many years in Portage la Prairie, first in the office of the old Manitoba Northwestern Railway and later in the Lake Manitoba Railway & Canal Company, the first railway organized by Mackenzie & Mann. Mr. Hanna afterwards became President of the Canadian Northern Railway and after it and its subsidiaries were taken over by the government under the name of the Canadian National Railway, he became President of that Railway until he retired. Unfortunately, like many more of the old timers, he has gone to his last reward.

I see quite a number of old timers here tonight. There is, for instance, R. C. Brown, 81 years of age and still looking like a young fellow; Henry Ogletree, who is about the same age as Mr. Brown; also Charlie Grobb. I, of course, see a number of younger men in the 70 class but I will not refer to them especially as they are mere youngsters.

I knew all of these old timers well and they were a fine class of men.

I have not said anything about the women of Portage; but they have been splendid helpmates for their men and many women from Portage have also distinguished themselves in foreign fields. I might refer to Edith Miller, whose golden voice charmed Canadians and who made a great success as a singer in London. She afterwards married there and, unfortunately, a couple of years ago passed away.

We have with us tonight one of the real old-time ladies of Portage—a woman who has been of great service in the City of Winnipeg—I refer to Mrs. Stidston.

If I had time and could explore the matter properly there are many more ladies whom I could mention

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who have distinguished themselves; but to say that they have been good wives and mothers is probably the best tribute I can pay them.

I notice there are one or two outsiders at this gathering tonight. One in particular I greatly admire and whose ability and fine work in Winnipeg I respect is the Rev. Mr. Clarke, Pastor of Knox United Church. Mr. Clarke has made a name for himself in Winnipeg as an outstanding preacher and as a social worker. I asked Bert Halstead why he invited Mr. Clarke and his reply was that he went to Mr. Clarke's Church. I inferred that Bert wanted Mr. Clarke to see that he associated with the right kind of people.

Before I conclude I want to congratulate Mr. Halstead and his committee on making this gathering an outstanding success. It has meant a good deal of work but it was well worth while and the thanks of the Portagers and ex-Portagers are due to Mr. Halstead and his committee.

I know that you are more anxious to trip the light fantastic and indulge in cards than you are in hearing a dull address and, therefore, I will conclude with again saying how very happy I am to be with you on this occasion to see so many Portagers here and I hope that many years of happiness may be spared to you all.

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150079

March 14, 1928.

Messrs. Halverson & Halverson,
Citizens National Bank Bldg.,
Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Sirs:

Your letter of 8th March addressed to me at Ottawa has been re-addressed here. I have retired from public life, and am living in Toronto. Am making careful enquiries so as to be able to advise you as to whom it would be best to retain in Montreal.

Yours very truly,

AM/E. Arthur Meighen.

Halverson's letter forwarded to L. C. Webster.

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150080

March 17, 1928.

Messrs. Halverson & Halverson,
Citizens National Bank,
Los Angeles, Calif.

Dear Sirs:

Answering now your letter of March 8th, the man I would recommend for this work is Hon. J. L. Perron, K. C., Montreal. I forget his exact address, but simply Montreal will get him all right.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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UNDERWOOD BOND

Point Edward
Apr 30/31...

Dear Mr Meighan:—

Sarnia is just putting out for circulation a fine weekly paper called "The News", they are also offering large cash prizes, since I have been unable to obtain a stenographers position since last election I have decided to enter this contest with the intention of "Winning" so far I am have one million votes in reserve, I would like to appeal to you to help me stay on top, the subscription is only "two dollars" per year would you care to subscribe for five years which would give me, 100,000 ~~(dolls)~~ votes and an additional 100,000 votes if turned in before the end of next week.

Please try and help me,

Yours sincerely,

Miss Elsie Hambleton
144 Michigan Ave.
Point Edward

UNDERWOOD

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**EMERSON CHURCHILL PROMOTION & DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED**

PRESIDENT. - FRED C. HAMILTON.
VICE-PRES. - CHAS. F. GRAY, C.E.
ENGINEER. - D. A. KEIZER, C.E.
COUNSEL. - EDWIN LOFTUS, K.C.
SEC.-TREAS. - W. GORDON GUNN.

507 AVENUE BUILDING
WINNIPEG,

Hon. Arthur Meighen,
C/o Canadian General Securities,
National Bldg.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Before the last Dominion election I discussed with you the posibilities of a railroad from Emerson to Churchill via Winnipeg, in which you were interested. Since that time we have been working with the powers that be and secured a charter from the Provincial Government. Enclosed please find copy of bill.

We have assurance from Mr. Bracken of a very big land deal in the near future which will help pioneering. Being aware of the possibilities adjacent to our line, he is offering assistance in that way.

If you have any idea that your people would be interested in this project in a big way I will forward particulars to you, as we would prefer to deal with Canadian or British capital.

I remain,

Yours respectfully,

C/o Consolidated Motors Ltd.,
235 Main St., Winnipeg.

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150083

No. 99] **BILL** [1929]

**An Act to Incorporate the "Emerson-Churchill Colonization Railway Company".**

[*Assented to May 17th, 1929*]

WHEREAS a petition has been presented praying for the incorporation of a railway and colonization company to construct and operate a railway as hereinafter set forth, and it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition; Preamble.

THEREFORE HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, enacts as follows:

1. Emerson-Churchill Promotion Company, Limited, Frederick Charles Hamilton, financial agent; David Anthony Keizer, civil engineer; Charles James Jamieson, physician; William Gordon Gunn, barrister-at-law; Alexander Douglas Sutherland, salesman; Clifford Barclay, farmer; Roderick Duncan McMillan, retired; Charles Frederick Gray, consulting engineer; and John Hugh Sutherland, contractor, all of the city of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, together with such persons as become shareholders in the company hereby incorporated, are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate under the name of the "Emerson-Churchill Colonization Railway Company" (hereinafter called the "company"). Emerson-Churchill Colonization Railway Company incorporated.

2. The head office of the company shall be at the city of Winnipeg in the said Province, or at such place in the said Province as may be directed by the by-laws of the company. Head office.

3. The several sections of "The Manitoba Railway Act", including those relating to the control of rates, shall be, and the same are hereby incorporated with and shall be deemed to be part of this Act, and shall apply to the said company and to the railways to be constructed by it, except in so far as the same may be inconsistent with the express enactments hereof, and the expression "this Act" when used herein, shall be understood to include the sections of the said Railway Act, except as aforesaid. Certain sections of Manitoba Railway Act to apply.

4. The company may and shall have full power and authority to survey, lay out, construct, equip, maintain and Powers of company.

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operate a line or lines of railway, from a point at or near the town of Emerson, in the Province of Manitoba, to a point at or near Slave Falls, on the Winnipeg River, in the said Province of Manitoba, thence north-westerly to a point of intersection with the Hudson Bay Railway, at or near Waboden, on said Hudson Bay Railway, thence north-easterly to Churchill Harbor, together with a branch line from, at, or near Pine Falls, in said Province, to the nearest point on the above-described route, and a branch line from a point on the above-described route at or near its crossing of the east branch of the Nelson River north of Norway House, easterly to a point at or near Island Lake, and a further branch line from a point on said route at or near its crossing of the Burntwood River to a point at or near Granville Falls on the Churchill River, and to acquire, establish and work lines of steamers and other vessels, and to acquire or construct elevators, sheds, warehouses, wharves, docks and terminals for use in connection with the said railway line or lines.

**Telegraph and express business.**

**5.** The company is hereby authorized to construct and operate an electric telegraph line or lines along the said railway, and to carry on an express business on and along the same.

**Provisional directors.**

**6.** The persons named in the first clause of this Act are constituted provisional directors of the company, of whom three shall form a quorum, and shall remain in office until the election of a permanent board. They shall, while in office, have power and authority, among other things, to fill vacancies which may occur in their number, to cause surveys and plans to be made and executed, to procure subscriptions for stock, and generally to perform all the deeds of directors of the company.

**Capital stock.**

**7.** The capital stock of the company shall be Five Million Dollars ($5,000,000.00), divided into Fifty Thousand (50,000) shares of One Hundred Dollars ($100.00) each, provided that on application of the company the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may increase the amount of the capital stock to any amount not exceeding $50,000,000.00.

**Borrowing powers.**

**8.** The directors of the company are authorized to borrow, in Canada or elsewhere, the sums of money needed for the construction, maintenance and operation of the railway or lines of steamers, the purchase of land and buildings, and the construction or acquisition of other properties or works of any kind in connection with its undertaking; to issue bonds, debentures and other securities for any sums borrowed, bearing the seal of the company, signed by the president or other officer acting as such, and counter-signed by the secretary or other officer acting as such, and to hypothecate, mortgage, and pledge the railway and the franchises of the company and the rolling stock, revenues and all other properties and assets

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whatsoever of the company, or any part thereof, to secure the payment of all or any such sums and the interest thereon. Such bonds, debentures and other securities may be issued in whole or in part in the denomination of dollars or pounds Sterling. They may be made payable in such manner and at such place in Canada or elsewhere, and may be for such amounts and bear such rates of interest as the directors may determine, and they may from time to time sell or pledge the same at such price and on such terms and conditions as they may deem expedient. And such bonds, debentures or other securities pledged as aforesaid, may, when redeemed, be again issued in the same manner and with the same effect as if no pledge thereof had been made.

**Power to amalgamate.**

**9.** The company may amalgamate with any other railway company.

**Agreements with other railway companies.**

**10.** The company is authorized to enter into agreements with any other railway company:

(1) for the passing of its cars and running of its trains over any line of railway which its own line may cross or join, as well as for the running of the trains of any other railway company over its own line;

(2) for acquiring branch lines;

(3) for facilitating communication between its railway and any other;

(4) for acquiring, by purchase or otherwise, the property, rights, and privileges of other railway companies.

**Power to sell, lease or transfer road.**

**11.** The company may sell, lease or transfer to any person or other company, or to the Crown, the whole of the road or its interest therein, or in any part thereof, or all or any of its property or undertakings, including steamship lines, on such conditions as to the directors may seem advisable.

**Company may receive grants from Government and other corporations.**

**12.** The company may receive, either from any Government or from any persons or bodies corporate or politic authorized to grant the same, bonuses, lands, loans or gifts of moneys, or securities for money, or guarantees, howsoever granted, in aid of the construction, equipment and maintenance of the said railway and its works or property.

**Colonization scheme.**

**13.** The company is further authorized and empowered to enter into schemes with any Government or persons or bodies, corporate or politic, for the settlement and colonization of such lands as it may own, and such other lands as may be available for that purpose in the territory through which its said line or lines operates or operate, without, however, interfering with the private rights of any owners of such other lands.

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Power to deal in lands.

**14.** The company is authorized to purchase, lease, take in exchange, or otherwise acquire, lands or interests therein, together with any buildings or structures that may be on the said lands or any of them, and to sell, lease, exchange, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of the whole or any portion of the lands, and all or any of the buildings or structures that are now or may hereafter be erected thereon, and to take such security therefor as may be deemed necessary.

Powers of directors with reference to stock.

**15.** The directors may issue as paid-up stock, shares of the company, whether subscribed or not, and may allot and hand over such paid-up stock and bonds, debentures or other securities of the company, in payment of right-of-way, plant, rolling stock or materials of any kind, and also for the services of contractors, employees of the company and others, and may also allot and hand over such shares, bonds, debentures or other securities to the creditors of the company, whether such creditors are or are not directors or shareholders of the company, in payment of any indebtedness of the company. Such issue and allotment of bonds and stock shall be binding on the company and shall not be assessable for calls.

Construction.

**16.** This Act and all the provisions thereof shall become null and void unless the construction of the railway hereby authorized shall be commenced within three years and shall be completed within seven years from the date of the assent to this Act.

**17.** This Act shall come into force on the day it is assented to.

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Cap._____

An Act to Incorporate the "Emerson-Churchill Colonization Railway Company."

---

Passed the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba on the 16th day of May, A.D. 1929.

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*Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.*

---

Assented to by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the 17th day of May, A.D. 1929.

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BILL No. 99

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May 2, 1930.

Mr. Fred C. Hamilton,
c/o Consolidated Motors Ltd.,
235 Main Street,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

I have a letter which I presume is from you, written undated from Winnipeg and having reference to the Emerson to Churchill Railway.

Am sorry to say it would not be possible for us to take an interest in the proposition at the present time.

Kindest regards,

Yours very truly,

AV/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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# CANADIAN PACIFIC TELEGRAPHS

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W. D. NEIL, General Manager of Communications, Montreal

Send the following message, subject to the conditions on the back thereof, which are hereby agreed to.

Guelph Ont July 6-38

Right Honorable Arthur Meighen
Platform, Conservative Convention
Ottawa Ont

Your Imperial Defence Speech great, persuasive, classic, inspiring sonnet soon

Mary Cleland Hamilton

"COPY"

Confirmation
Most obediently
M. C. H.

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Mary Cleland Hamilton
New York - 1927. in costume of a Marquise friend.

honor-graduate of the
here she gained three
teens she won special
rmony and composition
the famous composers at
and recitals. She has
in many large churches
he was a member of the
conservatory, and editor
she resigned these im-
entified with musical life
where she spent several
pursuits and learned much
the Province as well as
on visits to the State of Washington. In Canada and the United States she has been a well-known contributor to the Musical Courier. The Italian press of this continent has claimed her pen, her Red Cross sonnet in English, "On Silver Wings", appearing in De Biasi's famous "Carroccio" and being immediately reproduced in La Fiaccola of Canada. To the cause of grand opera she is particularly devoted and many of her articles and poems are in defense of its truest interests and highest ideals. Miss Hamilton counts among her friends persons of the greatest artistic and official prominence. She is one of the daughters of James Cleland Hamilton, barrister and writer; a niece of Rev Dr. E. J. Hamilton, author of many philosophical and other works, and a great-niece of Honorable Justice Patterson, of the Supreme Court, Ottawa.

- From a New York press notice.-

Secretary in Quebec
address
P.O. Box 1963 -
Station F.
Toronto 5.
Ontario.

Whose sister Miss Macdonald is in your Parliament Sir John
When can I set your Shakespeare lecture
I wonder.

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May Cleland Hamilton is an honor-graduate of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, where she gained three scholarships. When still in her teens she won special distinction by her studies in harmony and composition and also by interpretations of the famous composers at numerous conventions, concerts and recitals. She has played the pipe-organ publicly in many large churches in Toronto and other places. She was a member of the faculty of that center's great conservatory, and editor of its Bimonthly Magazine, when she resigned these important positions to become identified with musical life in Victoria, British Columbia, where she spent several years in artistic and literary pursuits and learned much from the beauties of Nature in the Province as well as on visits to the State of Washington. In Canada and the United States she has been a well-known contributor to the Musical Courier. The Italian press of this continent has claimed her pen, her Red Cross sonnet in English, "On Silver Wings", appearing in De Biasi's famous "Carroccio" and being immediately reproduced in La Fiaccola of Canada. To the cause of grand opera she is particularly devoted and many of her articles and poems are in defense of its truest interests and highest ideals. Miss Hamilton counts among her friends persons of the greatest artistic and official prominence. She is one of the daughters of James Cleland Hamilton, barrister and writer; a niece of Rev Dr. E. J. Hamilton, author of many philosophical and other works, and a great-niece of Honorable Justice Patterson, of the Supreme Court, Ottawa.

- From a New York press notice.-

Permanent address
P.O. Box 63
Station F
Toronto 5
Ontario

Visiting in Quebec

Whose sons - Michael of Sir John
Macdonald's in war for - ships
When can I get your Shakespeare lecture
I wonder.

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October 31, 1931.

Mr. Reg. Hamilton,
Insurance Co. of North America,
Concourse Building,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

This is just to advise you that the charge for the telegram sent to Col. Harrington, Premier of Nova Scotia, on the 13th inst. was 51¢.

Yours very truly,

E. Secretary to Mr. Meighen.

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Please return to A. M.

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

OTTAWA, Ontario,
March 7th, 1959

Dear Mr. Meighen;

I have just read to-day's Globe & Mail and saw where you had been honoured at a special meeting of the City Council of Toronto. I want to congratulate you on the honour done you. I have thought of writing you on a good many occasions - but you know how those things are passed up - if not attended to when the spirit moves one.

Way back in the fall of 1927 I sat in on the Convention at Winnipeg when you made what I thought then and still think was one of the greatest speeches I ever listened to. In 1930 when I called on you at your office in Toronto, you gave me some copies of that speech and also you gave me an autographed book of your speeches delivered in 1921 when you were in Britain attending the Empire Conference. Those documents -are prized possessions.

I hope that you are in good health.

Last Session I was having breakfast in Murray's restaurant at the Lord Elgin, when who should I see at another table but Col. Hugh Clark - or his identical twin - so I went over and had a chat with him. I have a sister living in Kincardine and I was born in Southampton. My old Dad, Robert Hanbidge ( who died in 1939) and who lived in Port Elgin at his death and who lived for many years in Southampton, was one of your very great admirers.

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In Dad's book, Arthur Meighen could do no wrong.

You may not remember me, Mr. Meighen, - but I was in the Saskatchewan Legislature as a supporter of the Anderson Government - 1929 - 1934. And my room mate most of that time was Herman K. Warren, then M.L.A. for Bengough Riding in Southern Sask. I think you and Mrs. Meighen knew Herman back in the old days when you lived in Manitoba.

Wishing you the very best of everything, Mr. Meighen,

Yours very sincerely,

R. L. Hanbidge

R. L. HANBIDGE, Q.C.
M.P. for Kindersley

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**S. A. Hamilton Co. Limited**

150094

DOMESTIC AND STEAM COAL
AND WOOD

P. O. BOX 672
MOOSE JAW, SASK.

Jan 27th - 20

Dear Mr Meighen:-

Hope you are well.
How do you like my new verb?
How do you like the analogy?
Are there any prospects of the tragedy being completed?
Kind Regards.

Yours truly
S. A. Hamilton

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**WEATHER**
Saskatchewan Forecast: Fair Tonight and Saturday, With Moderating Temperature

# Regina Daily Star

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER IN PUBLIC SERVICE

**FINAL EDITION**

VOL. XII No. 22 | 16 PAGES — 2 SECTIONS | REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1940 | FIVE CENTS

# MANION PLEDGES NATIONAL CABINET

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

## Country's Best Brains Will Be Made Available

### Indignation of Other Parties Expressed in Post-Session Statements

OTTAWA, Jan. 26.—A "truly national government" with a cabinet composed of the best brains available in the country was promised by Hon. R. J. Manion, federal Conservative leader, today if the National Conservative party is successful at the coming election.

In a statement issued after a party caucus, which endorsed his leadership, Dr. Manion berated the present government for calling an election without giving parliament an opportunity to review the war administration.

**CITIZENS DISAPPROVE**

"I am convinced," Dr. Manion said, "that fair-minded citizens everywhere will place their stamp of disapproval upon this unnecessary and uncalled for political manoeuvre and will put into power a government of action, decision, courage and vision, to handle not only our war efforts but to assure the necessary attention to after war problems.

"Such a government, to be really effective and to achieve the results desired by all Canadians, must be a truly National government in the sense that the very best brains obtainable among our people are drafted to serve in the cabinet. Therefore, if the National Conservative party is successful at the coming election I shall form such a government."

**PRETENDS DEMOCRACY**

Conservative Leader Manion said:

Mr. King has for years gone about Canada proclaiming his profound belief in the supremacy of parliament, but yesterday he

## CONTINUANCE OF CROP TAX SCHEME URGED

### Municipal Body in Favor of Legislation

Continuance of legislation that gives authority to collect current taxes from the crop at time of delivery was recommended at a meeting of the Regina and District Municipal association in the Sherwood hall Thursday afternoon.

As such requests have been frequent and practically continuous, it is almost a certainty that a bill to extend the present act will be brought down at the coming session of the legislature.

# King Says Election Likely March 26

## King "Graf Spees" Government Says S. A. Hamilton

MOOSE JAW, Jan. 26.—"Mackenzie King 'Graf Spees' the government is the best way to describe the political situation at Ottawa," stated S. A. Hamilton, former mayor and veteran Conservative standard-bearer of Moose Jaw, Friday when asked his opinion on parliament's sudden dissolution.

"The commander of the Graf Spee was afraid to come out and fight and scuttled his ship," Mr. Hamilton explained. "Mr. Mackenzie King was afraid to come out and fight in the house and consequently scuttled the government."

## FRENCH FLIERS PILOT BRITISH SHIPS IN U.S.

### Does 'Plane Delivery Break U.S. Neutrality?

NEW YORK, Jan. 26. — The New York Herald Tribune says in a dispatch from Washington today that Lockheed bombing 'planes purchased in the United States by Great Britain "have been flying over American soil with foreign crews en route to Botwood, Nfld., whence they are flown across the Atlantic

## Japan Crisis Fades

### Asama Maru Incident Near Settlement

TOKYO, Jan. 26. — The Anglo-Japanese dispute over the Asama Maru incident was reported near settlement today.

The issue was raised when a British warship stopped the liner Asama Maru near the Japanese coast last Sunday and took off 21 Germans who had embarked at San Francisco.

**GUESS AT COMPROMISE**

According to a reported compromise arrangement now in the making, Great Britain would promise to avoid stopping Japanese vessels at sea provided Tokyo promised that the vessels would not accet as passengers Germans eligible for military service at home.

## TRAIN WRECKS CAR; PAIR SAFE IN SNOW

### Canadian "Ladies From Hell" Train

Undergoing extensive training in the various phases of modern warfare, men of the first division of the C.A.S.F. are rapidly being whipped into readiness for the time when they may be needed for action in France. Men of the Toronto Scottish are shown here putting on a very realistic exhibition as they engage in field bayonet practice at their training camp in England. As in the last war, the Canadian troops will maintain their identity as fighting units during their training period and later in the field.

## NEW DIVISION LEAVES SOON FOR ENGLAND

### Both Divisions Will Have Vote in New Election

OTTAWA, Jan. 26.—The Second Division of the Ca-

## Surprise Move "Discourtesy" Asserts Manion

### Opposition Kept in Ignorance of King's Intention in Throne Speech

## Retains Same Cabinet

### Awaits Report From Chief Electoral Officer

OTTAWA, Jan. 26.—At the close of a Liberal caucus today Prime Minister Mackenzie King said the general election would probably be held March 26 but he would not know definitely until he had a final report from the chief electoral officer.

**CABINET ORGANIZED**

The prime minister also said he would go to the country with his cabinet fully organized so the people would know exactly who would be in the government if they returned the Liberal party. He said he would call another session of parliament early in April if his party wins.

Caucus gave the prime minister an enthusiastic reception and a vote of confidence in his leadership. "There was not one discordant note," the prime minister said, "but there was the utmost enthusiasm and the greatest demonstration of loyalty any leader ever received."

Mr. King was told of Conservative leader Manion's statement that if victorious, he would form a National government calling in the best brains in the country to

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# Political Leaders Air Views On Early Election

## Surprise Move "Discourtesy" Asserts Manion

Continued from Page 1

not have: he was usually courteous in social life and otherwise. But he has not shown any of that courtesy in this instance.

**POLITICS UNSCRUPULOUS**

What he has done from a political standpoint is to carry on what I consider unscrupulous politics at this time, by calling for an immediate election without any hint to the people, in order to gag discussion in this house and throughout the country—at all events any prepared discussion—and to attempt to get a snap decision of the people of Canada on this great question.

Mr. King: My honorable friend . . . will realize that a speech from the throne containing a declaration of an immediate appeal to the country was a document which had to be kept very, very secret. Otherwise, as my right honorable friend knows, the information would have been on all the streets of this country before it was announced in parliament. That is the sole reason copies of the speech were not given out.

Mr. Manion: The right honorable gentleman merely adds insult to injury. He suggests that if he had given me a copy of the speech I would have blathered it all over the streets. As a matter of fact I have no doubt at all but that the press had copies of the speech before it was read in the senate:

Mr. King: I will say that no one had a copy of the speech except the governor-general.

Mr. Manion: I have no doubt at all that the press have copies of it now, while I have not.

**IN LINE WITH OTHER ACTIONS**

Mr. King: Then they have not carried out their instructions which were that the speech was not to be handed out until after it had been read by His Excellency.

Mr .Manion: Yes, read by His Excellency the governor-general about three-quarters of an hour ago.

However, that is a small matter, but it is just in line with all the other acts of the prime minister in this unprecedented action of his. He says, in his remarks, that the Canadian people have approved—according to his idea—have house was because I had given a promise it would not be done until the house had been called. I would have asked for a dissolution the night the Ontario resolution was put through had it not been for that.

**ONLY MAKES SITUATION WORSE**

Mr. Manion: Is the right honorable gentleman telling me he meant to put over a trick of this kind, and that he intended to do that at this time? Does he mean he would not call an election until the next session of the house or until another session of the house when he could put over a trick such as this? That makes it that much worse.

The understanding was that the House of Commons would be called in regular session and that we would discuss the activities of the government, the effort of the government in the conduct of the war, and so on. If we had come here, as we have and gone on for a few weeks the prime minister might have decided an election should be called; but to put over a political trick of this kind I say is disgraceful and is sneering at the political traditions of Canada and the British Empire.

If the prime minister had wished to do what he has done this afternoon why did he not discuss the matter in confidence with me and with the leaders of the other parties in this house? That would have been the better course. I would like to ask the right honorable gentleman and the right honorable gentleman who sits beside him (Hon. Ernest Lapointe), both of whom have over and over again held themselves out as the great supporters of democracy, the great believers in democracy—I would like to ask these right honorable gentlemen this question: Where is the democracy in the present act?

**ANSWERABLE THROUGH HOUSE**

Mr. King: Democrary does not mean only responsibility to the leader of the Conservative party or to the leader of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation or to the leader of the Social Credit group, but it does mean that I am answerable to the people of this country.

Mr. Manion: Through the House of Commons. The right honorable gentleman is answerable to the people of this country through the House of Commons.

*Promoted*

N. R. CRUMP

formerly division master mechanic for the Canadian Pacific Railway at Regina, who has been promoted to the position of chief draughtsman in the company's motive power and car department for western lines. Mr. Crump succeeds F. S. Hartle, who has taken a post with the board of transport commissioners.

been the greatest degree of propaganda that has been put out by any government in the history of any British country. Since the government led by the right honorable gentleman has been the war government it has failed.

**MANY APPOINTMENTS**

For example, he and his government have appointed I don't know how many press liaison groups, but I do know this, that one of those press liaison officers is Mr. Thomas Wayling—and I am not saying anything against Tom or against his appointment. He is only one, because there have been half a dozen of them since this government started to carry on Canada's war effort.

Mr. Wayling's office has released 165 press releases since the war began, or more than one each day the war has been carried on.

In addition to that there has been half a dozen other press release groups. Then, you cannot turn on a radio without hearing the words of some minister of the government who is putting out what is supposedly a description of Canada's war effort, but about two-thirds of which is political propaganda.

I say here that, having called this House of Commons together, as the prime minister did, why does he not make a report to it as he should?

May I point out that at the short session of parliament held in September the party I have the honor to lead, and for which I

by the prime minister in regard to the war. In fact, except two or three times socially I have not seen the prime minister since last session. I say there has been no failure by one of the great parties of this country to co-operate with the government.

**I say we showed a desire to play ball, but that the present procedure on the part of the prime minister shows an inexcusable desire to play politics instead. In other words, instead of preparing for the war they are preparing for an election.**

In my mind one point should be dealt with breifly, and that is the right honorable gentleman's remarks about the Ontario situation. Apparently he blames the calling of the general election on a resolution passed in the legislature of the province of Ontario.

**NO RIGHT TO DICTATE**

I should like to ask him what right the provincial legislature of Ontario has to dictate to the people of this country when there shall be an election? What right has it to dictate to the federal government of Canada? Should not this House of Commons be the body which would make that decision?

The prime minister has stated that the resolution was moved by Mr. Hepburn and seconded by Colonel Drew. According to the press it was moved by Mr. Hepburn and seconded by one of his ministers, Mr. McQuesten. Colonel George Drew did not second it.

Anyway, no matter who moved or seconded it, this is the forum before which the right honorable gentlemen has to answer—not the provincial forum in Ontario. If he really wanted to call an election because of that, why did he not call it? Why call the House of Commons here to deal with that matter?

**IDLE TALK**

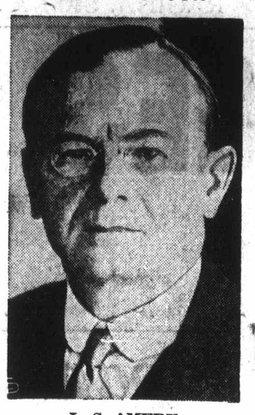
The right honorable gentleman has said that the government is going to bring in something by way of legislation under the war measures act which would permit the soldiers to vote overseas. Here, again: The right honorable gentleman has been travelling around this country for years talking about the supremacy of parliament. The parliament of Canada is now in session, and yet he tells us today, when parliament is in session, that under the war measures act he and his government are going to prepare something by way of a frame-up—and I think that is a proper word—to provide for the soldiers' vote overseas. I can only say that his talk in the past about the supremacy of parliament was never better proven to the humbug than it has been today.

Mr. Rogers, (minister of national defence): Oh, Oh.

**ROGERS FAILED**

Mr. Manion: Let me say to the minister of naitonal defence (Mr. Rogers) who is laughing now,

*Named by Beaverbrook*



L. S. AMERY

A mountain climber, gymnast and strong man, sometimes called the "pocket Hercules," L. S. Amery, above, is being boosted by Lord Beaverbrook as the man who would have the job of pushing Britain's economic warfare on Germany. Amery has had many high posts, among them, first lord of the admiralty, colonial secretary and Dominions secretary.

obtained only by kicking this government into action. The matter of mothers' allowances was settled only the other day.

**REFERS TO ALLOWANCES**

There are thousands of widows and other dependents of men who have enlisted to whom this government has failed to give the proper allowance.

Many of the boys who enlisted were on relief and they owed no gratitude to this government for anything which had been done to relieve their distress or to give them work and wages. These boys had the guts to join the army to fight for Canada. They had the decency to come forward and offer their lives for democracy. Yet in many cases the mothers of these boys who were on relief, due partly to the inactivity of the former minister of labor and the government generally in not solving this problem, are being faced with hunger.

**WHEAT SALES TO RUSSIA**

The wheat sales to Russia was another example. Wheat was sold to Russia and it was only after protests were made across Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific that this government acted. As usual, it had to be kicked into doing it.

There was no defence for this country. What is even worse, there were no plans for defence. Yet as far back as 1936

their pilots here, did what was unfair to the people of Canada.

Mr. King: I absolutely deny that there was any refusal to train pilots here. My honorable friend, by endless repetition of a statement of that kind, cannot give it any veracity.

Mr. Manion: Well, I can give it veracity by the right honorable gentleman's own words, and before this election is over I will quote them over and over again.

**GIVE ACCOUNT OF STEWARDSHIP**

I say it is the duty of the prime minister and his government to come before parliament and give an account of their stewardship.

Mr. King: No. It is to go before the people of Canada.

Mr. Manion: The prime minister could have gone before the people without making a joke of the members of this house, without calling them together from Vancouver in the west and from Hali-

## CITY POLICE MAGISTRATE TOILS HARD

### Report Shows 1939 Near Record

Regina police court handled 3,339 cases in addition to 133 juvenile cases during 1939 according to a report by Police Magistrate Walter B. Scott to the city council, Thursday night. This is an increase of 405 over 1938 and is believed to be the largest number of cases handled by a Regina police magistrate since 1929. The number has been exceeded once in the history of the city.

Fines and charges collected by the court in 1939 totalled $11,225. Of this amount $7,356 is the city's share which is $1,429 more than was collected the previous year.

Magistrate Scott's letter contained the first estimates received by the city council from any department for expenditures during the coming year. He requested a total of $8,202 for the department to be expended as follows: Magistrate's salary, $4,000; court reporter and clerk, $2,100 supplies, $225; workmen's compensation, $8; court's share of fixed charges, $1,869.

Magistrate Scott also drew the attention of the aldermen to the condition of the west wall of the courtroom, which he claimed as unsightly and in a condition that might become dangerous. He suggested immediate repairs be made.

The estimates were turned over to the city commissioners for consideration.

## Soldier Vote Is King's Reason For Hasty Act

### Considers Hepburn Charges Libel Not Only Against Him Personally, But All Cabinet

Prime Minister Mackenzie King told the House of Commons in its brief session that his desire to avoid any recurrence of incidents in the "khaki election" of 1917 is one of the chief reasons for his haste in calling a general election. He added, however, that the spark which prompted the surprise move was the attack made on his administration's conduct of the war by Premier Mitchell Hepburn of Ontario and Col. George Drew, leader of the Conservative opposition in the Ontario legislature.

**MANION ASKED UNDERTAKING**

OTTAWA, Jan. 26.—Partial text of Prime Minister Mackenzie King's address in the House of Commons follows:

The house will recall that at the special session my honorable friend the leader of the opposition (Mr. Manion) asked me if I was prepared to give an undertaking that an election would not be called by the present government before parliament had again been summoned.

I then gave to the house my own views with respect to the undesirability of parliament extending its own term.

May I say, Mr. Speaker, that at that time I had hoped that circumstances might be such as would permit of another session of this parliament being held before a general election. But as I have said, no one can foresee what is likely to take place in a time of war and none can foretell the degree to which a government may have the confidence of the people in carrying on the affairs of the nation at so critical a time.

I was careful therefore to say that it would be desirable when parliament next assembled to have a careful review in the interval of all circumstances which would bear on the question of whether it would be advisable to proceed in a period of war with a pre-election session. To have such discussion as must necessarily take place on the hustings, rather than two political battles, one in parliament and one on the hustings as well.

**DISCUSSES**

Under the act I think something like eight weeks is required to elapse between the moment of dissolution and the time of election, and I had felt that possibly we might get over the difficulty of having such a long interval while war was on and parliament was not in session, by shortening the time in which there would be no parliament through an amendment to our elections act to reduce the period in which the country would be without a parliament to something like four weeks.

As honorable members know, just a week ago the premier of the largest province in this country—

**Mr. Heaps:** (A. A. Heaps, C.C.F., Winnipeg North): A Liberal.

**Mr. Mackenzie King:** —introduced a resolution in the Ontario

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Metropolitan
Today!
RUTHLESS! SAVAGE! THRILLING!
"Geronimo"
with
PRESTON FOSTER — ELLEN DREW
ANDY DEVINE — WILLIAM HENRY
RALPH MORGAN — GENE LOCKHART
MARJORIE GATESON

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

150097

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
February 2, 1940.

Mr. S. A. Hamilton,
P. O. Box 672,
Moose Jaw, Sask.

Dear Sam

It is like old times to get a letter from you. You gave the lead to Mitch Hepburn in your comparison to the Graf Spee.

Things are moving, and there is no telling what may happen. A lot will happen if it is handled properly. However, there is a big job ahead.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

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CANADA

150098

10M—5-30

C. K. NEWCOMBE
COMMISSIONER

NICHOLAS FLETCHER
ASSISTANT TO COMMISSIONER
AND SECRETARY

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD
MANITOBA

212 POWER BUILDING
PORTAGE AND VAUGHAN
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

OLD AGE PENSION'S BRANCH
THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARD

January 9th, 1931.

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO

FILE No. 7573.

Honorable Arthur Meighen,
Canadian General Securities, Ltd.,
TORONTO, Ontario.

PERSONAL

Dear Mr. Meighen: RE: Norman Edmund Smith

The above named who now resides at 208½ Pacific Ave., Winnipeg, Man., has made application for an Old Age Pension. He claims that he was born in the United States and was naturalized at Portage la Prairie in 1894.

The Department of the Secretary of State advises us that they have no record of Mr. Smith's naturalization but he makes a further statement which in part reads as follows:-

> " That in the year 1894 I made application for the deed of my Homestead. I was informed that before this deed could be granted be I must be a British Subject, so, therefore, I immediately applied for naturalization from the County of Portage la Prairie in the year 1894. Naturalization was granted me the same year.
>
> That this Naturalization Certificate along with other papers concerning my Homestead were handed over to Arthur Meighen around the year 1904.
>
> That I sold the Homestead to him."

I am taking the liberty of writing to you to see if you can remember this transaction and if you have any knowledge that this Certificate of Naturalization was given to you as claimed. I wrote to Mr. Sexsmith but he has no knowledge of the matter.

I would greatly appreciate hearing from you at your convenience.

Yours truly,

T. S. Hamilton
Supt.

TSH:AN.

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CANADA

150099

January 12, 1931.

T. S. Hamilton, Esq.,
212 Power Building,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir: Re Norman Edmund Smith - File No. 7573

I have your letter of 9th. Am very sorry but I really cannot remember Norman Edmund Smith. The name is not unfamiliar to me but I cannot recollect distinctly either the man or the event to which he refers.

I would think likely what he says is correct. Could you not get record of the naturalization at the Portage la Prairie County Court?

Yours very truly,

AM/Z. Arthur Meighen.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

150100

April 19, 1928.

Mr. W. B. Hamilton,
597 Bathurst St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Meighen has instructed me to return the paper you left with him and to say that he does not feel that it can be of value to him now.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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CANADA

150101

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
SASKATCHEWAN

Kerrobert, Saskatchewan,
October 28th, 1933.

PERSONAL.

The Rt. Honourable Arthur Meighen, P.C., K.C.,
c/o London & Western Trust Company,
TORONTO, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

A short time ago I was in the office of the Honourable James F. Bryant, K.C., Minister of Public Works and Telephones at Regina. Mr. Bryant had a picture of you which had apparently been drawn by some artist with charcoal or crayons. It was a splendid picture and I would very much like to have a copy of it.

I have in my office a picture of the Honourable Dr. Anderson, the Leader of the Provincial Conservative Party; one of Sir John A. McDonald; one of the Rt. Honourable R. B. Bennett, and if I could just get a picture of yourself and one of Sir Robert Borden I think my gallery, in so far as the Leaders of the Conservative Party is concerned, would be fairly complete.

I presume that getting these pictures costs you money and I would be very glad indeed to remit to you the cost of the picture.

Some four or five years ago I called on you in Toronto and I received from you then a little booklet containing some of the speeches that you delivered in Britain when you were there in 1921. Needless to say that booklet is one of my treasured possessions.

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150102

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY SASKATCHEWAN

(2)

I had the pleasure of shaking hands with you again when you were at Regina this summer at the Grain Fair and Conference.

With kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,

R. L. Hanbidge

R. L. HANBIDGE.

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CANADA

150103

347 Bay St. Toronto,
November 2, 1933.

Dear Mr. Hanbidge:

I have your letter of 28th.

I remember your calling quite well and am only too glad to send you a photograph as requested. Am sure Sir Robert Borden would be pleased to do so ifyou asked him.

I met your brother-in-law very recently. I think it was in Regina but am not quite certain.

Your brother, I believe, has been elevated to the Bench. This is a real distinction and I congratulate you.

Yours very truly,

Mr. R. L. Hanbidge, M. L. A.,
Kerrobert, Sask.

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CANADA

150104

HANBIDGE & HANBIDGE
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS
NOTARIES PUBLIC

R. L. HANBIDGE, K.C.

KERROBERT, SASKATCHEWAN
CANADA

November 10th, 1933.

The Rt. Honourable Arthur Meighen, P.C., K.C., L.L.D.,
347 Bay St.,
TORONTO, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

I am in receipt of your letter of the 2nd. instant and am delighted to know that you are sending me a photograph.

My brother, J. M. Hanbidge, was appointed to the Bench and is now District Court Judge at Humboldt. He took his law course in Sir Frederick Haultain's office, opened up an office in Kerrobert in 1911, contested the Kerrobert Seat on behalf of the Conservative Party in the 1912 Provincial Election, and has been fighting the battles of the Party for several years prior to 1912 and in every Election since then.

With kindest regards.

Yours sincerely,

R. L. Hanbidge

R. L. HANBIDGE.

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CANADA

150105

347 Bay St. Toronto,
February 19, 1936.

Dear Mr. Hanbidge:

I have already seen Mr. Irish. He asked me to obtain the following particulars from you as to your daughter;

Name
Age
Weight
Height
When Graduated
When free
What class does she wish to enter.

He advised me that if accepted the first class she could enter would be in May next. He also said that the selections were really made by the Superintendent, whose name I think is Miss Gunn, but he promised to take the matter up as soon as he had particulars.

Yours very truly,

Mr. R. L. Hanbidge, K. C.,
Kerrobert, Sask.

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CANADA

150106

347 Bay St. Toronto,
February 19, 1936.

Dear Mr. Hanbidge:

Miss Amy has spoken to me today with regard to a letter you have written her in which you stated you have never received the photograph which I promised to send you. I am awfully sorry if the photograph did not reach you, because if I promised to send it I gave instructions right then and there to have it go and it must have been sent. However, another is going forward today and to make sure it reaches you I am registering it. You might please advise me on receipt.

Also I will be very glad indeed to speak to the President of the Toronto General Hospital on behalf of your daughter, Muriel. I understand from Miss Amy that she wants to get in this Spring and that she will by that time have completed a year in medicine. I will also, if necessary, speak to T. A. Russell.

With very sincere regards to yourself,

Yours truly,

Mr. R. L. Hanbidge, K. C.,
Barrister, Etc.,
Kerrobert, Sask.

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CANADA

150107

R. L. HANBIDGE, K.C.
BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR
KERROBERT, SASK.
CANADA

February 24th, 1936.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., K.C.
347 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen;-

I have to-day received your letters of the 19th instant.

Needless to say I am delighted to learn that you are sending me a photograph of yourself. I thought possibly there had been an oversight by some one in your office when it did not come some months ago. Just as soon as it arrives I will write you.

I wish to thank you for speaking to Mr. Irish on behalf of my daughter, Muriel, who wishes to enter Toronto General Hospital. She has already sent in the formal application. I do not think that she will care to enter before September, or whatever month the fall class is admitted. She is now taking her second year university work, and I think it will be May before she is through with that.

Would it be possible to enlist your services some time when you are in the West, and have you address a Conservative picnic. That would, of course, have to be in the summer. If you would not find it convenient in the summer time, we Conservatives in the Kindersley Constituency would be delighted to have your assistance at any time of the year that would be convenient to you. The advantage in having an address from you in the summer would be the fact that an out door meeting, such as a picnic, could be arranged, when the Conservatives could gather from far and near. In the fall or winter travelling is sometimes more difficult and it is not easy to get a hall large enough. Rinks are alright in warm weather, but rather chilly in the fall and winter for both speaker and audience. If you could arrange to let us have a day either this summer or in 1937, we will arrange for a monster picnic, and revive the old Party in this part of the Province.

Thanks again, Mr. Meighen, for your assistance in the above matters,

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

R. L. Hanbidge, K.C.

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CANADA

150108

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
March 2, 1936.

Dear Mr. Hanbidge:

I have your letter of 24th. I am sorry but it would not be possible for me to undertake to speak at a Conservative picnic. Since entering the Senate I feel that I owe it to the position I hold there to abstain from active part in party politics. As you can realize, I would exceedingly like to do so otherwise.

You did not send me the particulars as to your daughter which were asked for in my letter. Perhaps, however, they were in the formal application. Even if she is going in in the Fall, these will be necessary.

Yours very truly,

Mr. R. L. Hanbidge, K.C.,
Kerrobert, Sask.

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CANADA

150109

R. L. HANBIDGE, K.C.
BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR
KERROBERT, SASK.
CANADA

March 13th, 1936.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., K.C.,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen;-

I have your letter of the 2nd instant and am sorry that it was not acknowledged promptly.

Your picture arrived in good order. I have had it framed and it was installed today in a conspicuous place on the wall of my private office. Installed in the presence of a couple of good Conservatives. Thanks very much. I certainly appreciate very much having your picture. The one you sent me is the one that I wanted to get.

With regard to speaking at a Conservative picnic; I understand your attitude, and I think probably it is the only one and the proper one to take. After all I do not think that after the years of service that you have given to the Party that you should now be asked to step out and do the heavy work of reviving the spirits and re-organising the ranks of the supporters. After the years that you have devoted to the Party, it seems to me that that task should very well fall to some of the younger men - not that I am suggesting for a moment that you are an old man- far from it. But aside from the post in the Senate that you occupy, I certainly do not think that you should be called on ~~the~~ get out and do the drudgery for the Party. But I will be quite frank in this Mr. Meighen; I certainly wish that you were in the position that you could come and assist in reviving the supporters. I will never forget the Winnipeg Convention in 1927. After you made that memorable speech I met Dr. McDonald and I think it is Isaac McDougald from the Maritimes as we were going out. One said to the other, " Well what do you think of Little Arthur now?" The reply was something to this effect, " I would sooner sit behind him on the Opposition side of the House than sit on the Government Benches behind any other man",

In connection with my daughter Muriel's application to Toronto General Hospital, I may say that she has already sent in the application forms and I think the other forms that are required. Thabk you again for all that you have done to assist her.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

R. L. Hanbidge

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

150110

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
March 17, 1936.

Dear Mr. Hanbidge:

I appreciate very much your kind letter of 15th March.

Soon again I will have another chat with the President of the Hospital, and I feel pretty confident your daughter's application will be favourably dealt with.

Yours very truly,

Mr. R. L. Hanbidge, K.C.,
Kerrobert, Sask.

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

150111

R. L. HANBIDGE, K.C.
BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR
KERROBERT, SASK.
CANADA

April 8th, 1936.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., K.C.
347 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ont.

Personal

Dear Mr. Meighen;

Some days ago my daughter, Muriel, received word from Toronto General Hospital advising her that her application had been accepted, and asking her to report with the September class.

We wish to thank you for the help that you gave her in having her application accepted. We appreciate it very much.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

R. L. Hanbidge

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CANADA

150112

HANCOCK, CURRIE & KIDD
BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS

W. NORMAN HANCOCK, Q.C.
DONALD H. CURRIE, B.A.
W. H. KIDD, B.A., LL.B.

TELEPHONE 293
159 MAIN STREET
GALT, ONTARIO

October 11th., 1957.

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, P. C., Q.C.,
360 Bay Street,
Room 803,
TORONTO, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

When I was in Mr. D. W. Lang's Office a short time ago, he spoke to me about the recording of your great address on Shakespeare. I expressed a desire that I would like to have one of the records and today I am delighted to have one delivered to me. I have heard it on my own Hi-Fi set and want to express to you my sincere thanks for making this available to Mr. Lang.

I plan on making it available to the Schools in Galt and any interested Clubs.

My brother, the late John H. Hancock, Q.C., often spoke of you, and I remember meeting you at the Winnipeg Convention.

Many thanks for your kindness, and with personal regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

W. N. Hancock.

W. N. Hancock.

WNH:S.

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CANADA

150113

TECUMSEH | WALKERVILLE | FORD CITY | WINDSOR | RIVERSIDE | SANDWICH | OJIBWAY | LA SALLE

LARGEST EVENING CIRCULATION IN WESTERN ONTARIO

The Border Cities Star

A NEWSPAPER
DEVOTED TO COMMUNITY SERVICE

Windsor, Ontario

March 15th, 1929

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Vice-Pres. Can. Gen. Securities Ltd.,
National Bldg.,
Toronto,
Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen

You will, possibly, remember me on account of my connection with the Press Gallery at Ottawa.

I understand you are to speak before the Border Chamber of Commerce, here, next Friday, and have been wondering if you will have an advance copy of your address.

We go to press, here, very soon after the time you will begin to speak and if we could have your address in type it would be a great advantage to us and would assure a more lengthye report than would be possible otherwise.

Of course I know that you do not always have written copies of your speeches and would not expect you to go to that trouble just to accomodate this newspaper but if you have something written and could give us an extra copy it would help a good deal.

There will be reporters at the luncheon in any event and they would record any deviations from the advance text which you might feel inclined to make. If you have an advance copy and we could have it on the morning of your arrival it would be plenty of time to have it set in type.

Yours truly,

A.J. Hanna

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150114

March 16, 1929.

Mr. A.S. Hanna,
The Border Cities Star,
Windsor, Ont.

Dear Mr. Hanna:

I have your letter of 15th. Glad to know you are still with the Border Cities Star and hope your good influence there continues and increases.

Am sorry to say it won't be possible for me to prepare in advance a copy of my speech of next Friday. It will keep me busy to get in the train trip both ways, and the luncheon.

Will hope tousee you while in Windsor and Also will be glad if I have the good fortune to see Mr. Herman again.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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150115

August 4, 1931.

D. B. Hanna, Esq.,
Dominion Bank Bldg.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Hanna:

I am taking the liberty of enclosing you a letter from Mr. J. R. Carey, who would like to get a position selling Flour for your Company. Mr. Carey has been very highly commended to me by James Wilson of Saskatoon, whom you doubtless know. He also called at the office and I was impressed with his general attitude. He has had misfortune going into a venture that he knew nothing about, but he does understand the selling of Flour, and would like to get a chance to make good and be paid only if he does.

Please return the letter.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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150116

# WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO. LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO
CABLE ADDRESS "LAKURON"
OFFICES AT
WINNIPEG, MONTREAL, OTTAWA
BRANDON, GODERICH, ST. JOHN
CALGARY AND EDMONTON

MILLS AT
WINNIPEG, GODERICH, CALGARY
STRATHCONA AND BRANDON
DAILY CAPACITY
10,000 BBLS. FLOUR &
1,000 BBLS. ROLLED OATS

MILLERS OF
**PURITY FLOUR**

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO THE COMPANY.

25 King Street West,
TORONTO, August 10th, 1931.

Dear Mr. Meighen:- Re J. R. Carey

Referring to your letter of the 4th instant, enclosing communication from Mr. J. R. Carey.

I regret very much that at the present time our organization is over-staffed and that unless conditions improve, we will be compelled to give some of the members of our staff a long holiday. I am sorry, therefore, that it will not be possible to do anything for Mr. Carey at the present time and, as requested, I return you his letter addressed to you.

Yours very truly,

Enc.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
Canadian General Securities Limited,
National Building,
TORONTO 2.

THE PERFORMANCE OF ALL AGREEMENTS IS CONTINGENT UPON STRIKES, LOCKOUTS AND OTHER MATTERS WHATSOEVER BEYOND THE CONTROL OF THE COMPANY.

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150117

285 Willow Ave.,
Toronto, 8.,
Aug. 25th '40.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
320 Bay St.,
Toronto.

Dear Senator,

I am compiling a monograph on Howard Fraleigh of Forest, Ontario, with reference to his contribution to Canadian agriculture.

I know somewhat of his early associations with you in St. Mary's and so I would greatly appreciate if you would spare me a few minutes in the next few days. I am a teacher on the Forest High School Staff and must return there shortly for the re-opening of school.

My telephone number in the city is Gravet 0712. I hope you will find it possible to give me a brief interview.

Sincerely yours,
Angela Hannan.

Interviewed
Aug 27.

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CANADA

150118

If acknowledged please send reply to my home address:

17 Holly Apartments,
Winnipeg, Man.

January 31, 1940.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meigher, K.C.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meigher:

Enclosed I am taking the liberty of enclosing copy of a letter and a memorandum on election issues which I have sent to the Hon. Dr. Manion. May I hope you will be considerate enough to glance over it.

With my respects, I am

Yours faithfully,

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150119

If acknowledged, please send reply to my home address:

17 Holly Apartments,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

January 31, 1940.

The Hon. Dr. R.J. Manion, M.P.,

Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Dr. Manion:

I trust you will pardon my presumption in tendering the submission enclosed, and perhaps you will permit me to justify it in a measure.

The announcement that you propose, if returned, to form a non-partisan Government appeals to me as a very effective way of meeting the brazen attempt of the unctous Mr. King to steal another term of office. Although the Press gave his lieutenant fulsome praise for saving Quebec for the Empire there is little public applause for the war efforts of the Government.

I have been far from well for some time and away from work, so I have had plenty of time to think over the issues now before the public. Before the Convention at which you were chosen leader, I acted on the Manitoba Committee that drafted the resolutions submitted by it to the gathering. Those dealing with Empire Relations and Neutrality were my handiwork, and I was a little disappoint when they were rejected, though they were adopted last summer by the Ontario party. I still think they represent the views of an element in our population on which you will have to depend for a large measure of your support.

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Neither in thought nor in law can Canada be neutral when the Commonwealth is at war, though the extent of her active participation in operations is a matter under the exclusive control of her Parliament. Thorson's speech at last winter's session had no wide appeal and the farce of Canada declaring war separately deceived no one. I have consequently placed first in my suggestions an excerpt--verbatim--from the Foreword written by Sir Robert Borden for Professor Soward's article on Canada and the League of Nations. Sir Robert was, after all, a leader of a non-partisan Government that had the approval of yourself, the Free Press, and many independants. He also insisted on Canada's control of her own forces and on representation on the war Council and the Peace Delegation. So I have put that in.

In the last war I had some 90 Bohemians in my battalion whom I was permitted to accept only after protracted correspondence with the Minister. I also tried to get permission to enlist other men of enemy races born in Canada but failed. I then believed, as I still do, that this would have had the effect of consolidating national sentiment in Canada. As a result I acquired an understanding of the Czecho-Slovack question and closely followed the fortunes of the Republic and particularly the developments in 1937-38. Consequently, when the war broke out a delegation of Czecho-Slovaks, including some of my former comrades, waited upon me, and I submitted to the Minister of Defence their offer to recruit and train a regiment--a battalion and reinforcements--of Czecho-Slovaks for service with the Canadian forces under Canadian officers. The offer was rejected. Since then there has been a marked cooling of the feelings of

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these people towards the Allied cause. This has been, partly, because they have been forced to register and carry on under Parole Certificates, in which they are classified as "Germans"!, and, partly, this has resulted from a very insidious Hitler-serving propaganda which has appeared in Slovak publications issued in Chicago. The insinuation is repeated in editorials and news items that France, and England are not fighting Germany--pointing out the inactivity on the western front and lack of raids on munitions-producing centres--that they have made no specific detailed declaration respecting restoration of Czecho-Slovakia or Poland, alleging that both countries would now be existent nations if the Allies had not ignored Russia--and charging that the Allies are far more anxious to f fight Communism than to uphold international justice or protect petty nations.

It is, proverbially, characteristic of British diplomacy to hesitate in making specific declarations but this should not prevent a party leader in Canada from being definite in the expression of his views on these issues. A definite declaration will earn for the leader, who makes it, unexpected support from a large foreign element that is found, not only in the west, but in the industrial and mining districts of the East. This support has largely been denied the Conservative party in the past. You can well verify this opinion by referring the Finnish angle to your friends in Port Arthur.

The reference to Greenland I have put in because I believe this will inevitably become an urgent problem in the near future. The Hudson's Bay may yet become the most important

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war-time supply route to England. And Denmark could not effectively prevent usurpation of its sovereignty by the establishment of submarine and air bases there. It would be a kindness to Denmark to relieve it of a potential source of trouble.

But I shall not labor my proposals further. I am taking the libery of sending a copy of this letter and of my suggestions to the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meigher, both because I would personally value a possible expression of his reactions thereto and also that I take for granted that he will be considered for a place in a non-partisan Cabinet of All-the-Talents for his experience in the last war and for the luminous expressions he can give on issues under discussion.

If you find any value in my communication I am repaid for the trouble and am prepared to give any assistance in my power to further your political interests or encompass the downfall of a government which I despise.

Yours respectfully.

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150123

SUGGESTIONS respectfully submitted for
the consideration of the Hon. Dr. R.J. Manion, M.P.
by H. H. Hannaford

I. CANADA'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE WAR

1. Canada takes part in the struggle, even as in 1914, because the destiny of the British Commonwealth is her destiny, because, as one of its nations, we are determined to do our part in maintaining its unity, its influence and its power (Sir R.L.B.) and because, moreover, we believe there is no other effective means available for serving the vital cause of freedom and justice.

2. It is hence Canada's duty to contribute quickly and efficiently, and to the utmost of her ability, both by industrial production and in man power, to the prosecution of the war to an early and successful conclusion.

(a) Industrial production for war purposes should be so organized as to assure with a reasonable period of time complete production, as distinguished from assembling of parts, of airplanes and machine guns in Canada itself and equitable distribution of such industrial activities throughout all parts of Canada capable of such development.

(b) Without resorting to conscription, immediate enlistment and training should be planned for all volunteers for military service, fit therefor, without, however, interfering with essential industries.

3. To the ends aforesaid Canada must also take effective steps, to forestall and prevent profiteering, both in the production of war materiel and in the marketting of the necessaries of life; to eliminate patronage and to practice rigid economy in

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civil government and military administration.

4. While vigilant in the exercise of its duty of suppressing sabotage, waste and subversive activities, the government shall interfere as little as possible with the civil rights and business affairs of its citizens.

5. As her right, and for the more effective coordination of war effort, Canada shall recommend to the Government of the United Kingdom the appointment forthwith of a War Council, with a Canadian member, to exercise supervision and direction of the war, and for consideration of peace proposals and formulation of peace terms.

6. While consenting to unified command of Allied Armies for the coordination of operations in a theatre of war, Canada shall insist on Canadian command of Canadian Formations, reserve ultimate control of her own forces and the right to withdraw them at discretion.

7. For the strengthening of the defences of her own shores and trade routes Canada should forthwith take steps, by friendly negotiation, for the incorporation of Newfoundland, and the purchase or lease of Greenland on terms that will ensure the retention by Denmark of freedom in trade and of fishing and landing rights.

8. Canada shall continue formal recognition of the governments of the Republics of Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and Finland and give them every reasonable aid and facility permitted by international law.

## II. WAR OBJECTIVES

1. While determined to oppose to the uttermost current attempts at the introduction of the Law of the Jungle as an

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International Code, Canada unqualifiedly disavows any sympathy with proposals for harshly punitive or humiliating peace terms or attempts at dictation or interference respecting accepted ideologies or system of internal governance of any nation and declares that her cooperation shall always be available for the promotion of international confidence and good will.

2. Nevertheless Canada shall unequivocably maintain that an essential condition to the negotiation of any peace must be the reestablishment of the independant Republics of Czecho-Slavakia and Poland with boundaries adjusted to geographic economic and racial needs and conditions, and the Treaty must provide for:

(a) Restitution of all public and private property confiscated, wasted or destroyed by the aggressors or compensation therefor, and repatriation of nationals deported from or settled in such territory since war began.

(b) Adequate safeguards under guarantees, for the protection of rights of racial, lingual and religious, minorities.

3. Canada shall also demand that there shall be embodied in the Treaty of Peace positive provisions, under adequate sanctions and guarantees, binding upon all the signatories, for the prevention of wars of aggression or threats thereof or the commencement or waging of hostilities without a casus belli in precise and definite terms being first assigned and statement thereof delivered to the threatened nation, with adequate time allowed for the formulation of counter proposals and of proposals for mediation or conciliation through the good offices of the other signatories.

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III. Post War Objectives

1. Believing that the British Commonwealth of Nations can thereby be made a more powerful influence for peace and good will, Canada shall at the next Imperial Conference propose the creation of a Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Foreign Affairs, all members of which shall be kept conversant with all diplomatic negotiations and proposals and be given sufficient time to consult with their respective governments and submit representations from them before commitments are made.

2. At the Peace Conference Canada shall submit to the delegates and, concurrently, or as may be convenient, to the other nations of the world, proposals for the creation of an International High Court of Justice and an allied Board of International Conciliation.

(a) The High Court would have compulsory jurisdiction in all justiciable causes, as defined, including the juridical interpretation of treaties.

(b) The Board of Conciliation would have the right to entertain any application for mediation or conciliation in non-justiciable causes, with power to name commissions for investigations or the collation of information, and to utter awards or recommendations for the settlement of the dispute.

(c) Any nation that signifies its adherence to the above mentioned formations, and thereafter refuses to refer an issue, settlement of which by negotiations had failed, or to accept and abide by the findings, shall be liable to citation before the High Court for outlawry and all other nations would have the right to denounce all or any treaties made by any of them with

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the defaulting nation without assigning other cause.

3. To allay jealousies and promote good will, Canada shall further declare to the world her continuing willingness to cooperate with people of good will to

(a) Set up an International Bank, with the support of Central Banks of participating nations, to further stability in exchange and purchasing power of national currencies and facilitate financing by backward or impoverished nations.

(b) Promote an open door policy for all nations for the purchase of raw materials to serve the needs of non-military industries; agreements for the removal of unreasonable tariff barriers and agreements respecting the migratory needs of inhabitants of over-populated countries.

(c) Further disarmament and limitation of armaments.

(d) Have International Law definitely ban inhuman and barbaric practices in war and secure agreement respecting the rights and obligations of neutrals; and otherwise clarify issues that are fruitful sources of misunderstandings.

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150128

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
February 2, 1940.

Col. H. M. Hannemann,
17 Holly Apartments,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Colonel Hannemann:

I just received your letter of 31st January enclosing copy of one written to Dr. Manion and of the memorandum you sent him.

Well, it is not easy for me to comment on the memorandum. It certainly is ambitious. An afraid one cannot see far enough beyond the rims of his spectacles in these times to even foreshadow the kind of a world that will emerge from the awful wreck of this war. One could say what should be done if the war ended tomorrow, or perhaps next year, but even then one would be in exceedingly doubtful and controversial territory.

What I see signs of, after the close of a triumphant war--if we ever reach that happy day--is a very resolute and intransitive France. That country has suffered three brutal attacks from Germany in seventy years. Without a question she is absolutely determined that if Germany is defeated she is going to be so thoroughly enchained, from a wide military standpoint, that there will be no possibility of a future invasion. She will not allow the United States to dictate, unless the United States is itself finally committed to stand by the terms it proposes. There will be no Wilson fiasco suffered in silence by France. Who is there who can find fault with France? This means Britain will be the only restraining influence, and Britain will not forget either the lessons of the last peace settlement and of the atrocious crop of grievances immediately capitalized by Germany as soon as her bonds were loosened.

I have heard the story of all this from Sir Maurice Hankey, who travelled with me from New Zealand to San Francisco in 1934. It was a tragic and heart-breaking recital.

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150129

 Toronto, Feb. 2, 1940.

Col. H. M. Hanneson,

Coming now, though, to your suggestions as regards this campaign, my sympathies and my ideas are right along the lines of your own. I don't think a more impudent outrage was ever committed by a public man in our Dominion than King's sabotaging of Parliament at a time when it not only broke all his promises but prevented as essential a work as ever faced a Session.

With very kindest regards,

Yours truly,

AW/E.

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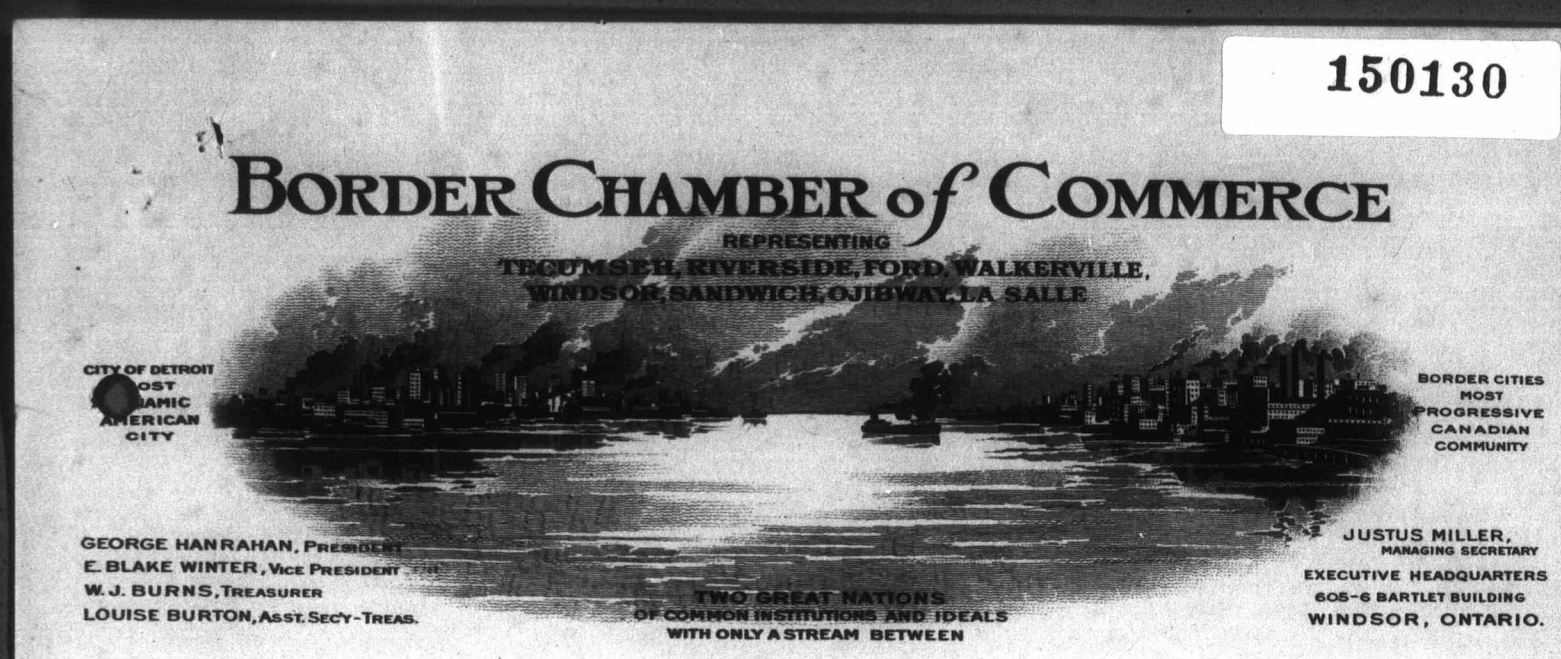
150130




March 1st, 1929.

Right Honorable Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
Vice-President and General Counsel,
Canadian General Securities Limited,
National Building,
TORONTO, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Your favor of February 28th addressed to Mr. Justus Miller, was received during his absence in Texas with the Annual Border Chamber of Commerce Goodwill Excursion. We wish to thank you very much indeed for your great kindness in accepting this invitation to address us.

We shall gladly arrange to change our day of meeting to Friday, March 22nd, if this will suit your convenience. If you prefer a night meeting, this can be arranged. If you have no preference, we shall make suitable arrangements so as to have a very large attendance.

Again thanking you for your kindness in this matter, I remain

Yours truly,

Geo Hanrahan

George Hanrahan,
President, Border Chamber of Commerce

GH/LB

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150131

March 5, 1929.

George Hanrahan, Esq.,
Border Chamber of Commerce,
605 Bartlet Bldg.,
Windsor, Ont.

Dear Sir:

I acknowledge your letter of March 1st addressed to Mr. Meighen, who is at present inWinnipeg. Upon his return the latter part of this week your communication will be brought to his attention.

Yours very truly,

E. Secretary to Mr. Meighen.

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150132

March 9, 1929.

George Hanrahan, Esq.,
Border Chamber of Commerce,
605 Bartlet Bldg.,
Windsor, Ont.

Dear Sir:

Further to my letter of March 5th regarding Mr. Meighen's engagement to speak in Windsor on Friday, March 22nd, Mr. Meighen has now returned to the office and has asked me to advise you that he has no preference as to the time of the meeting. A noon or evening meeting will be equally convenient. He would appreciate your advising him on this point as soon as arrangements are completed.

Yours very truly,

E. Secretary to Mr. Meighen.

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150133

House of Commons
Canada

Ottawa
Mch 17/28

Dear Mr Meighen:-

Will you be good enough to send me about a dozen copies of your Winnipeg speech? There are about that many of your old admirers, old men, to whom I would like to send it, in York-Sunbury.

I am coming to call on you some day before the session is over. George and I plan to spend a week end in Toronto after Easter. He is ill in bed just now, but nothing serious. Privately we often wish you were here - he and I. We shall never forget you. I want you to know that I always

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150134

House of Commons
Canada

2

considered that your speech in Fredericton in May 1921 elected me – it stemmed the Farmer tide. Perhaps it would have been a good thing if I had never been elected, but one thing is certain the more they throw mud at me, the more loyal become my own people to me.

With the kindest personal regards & thanks allowed of yourself in which Mrs Hanson heartily joins I am,

Faithfully Yours
R.B. Hanson

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150135

March 20, 1928.

R.B. Hanson, Esq., M. P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

My dear Hanson:

I thank you very much for your kind letter of 17th March. With pleasure I am sending you twenty copies of the Winnipeg speech, and you can have as many more as you desire. Have no means of distribution myself, having no mailing list in my possession.

Be sure and call upon me whenever you are in Toronto. Am sorry George Jones is ill, and hope he will call around also. I am entirely engrossed in this work and quite content with my lot. Suppose it would be different if I got among old friends in the familiar haunts at Ottawa.

Mrs. Meighen will be indeed glad to receive this evening the message from Mrs. Hanson and yourself. Please extend our kindest regards to your good wife.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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Hanson, Dougherty & West.

150136

HANSON & DOUGHERTY
BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS
R. B. HANSON, K.C., M.P. C. L. DOUGHERTY, B.A. W.J.West,B.A.LL.B.
FREDERICTON, N.B.

October 22nd.1928.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
Toronto,
Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

There will be going forward to-day by Canadian Pacific Express, addressed to your residence, Toronto, One Box No.1. Choice New Brunswick Mackintosh Red Apples, which I trust you and your family may enjoy.

Yours truly,

R.B. Hanson

RBH/EW.

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150137

October 24, 1928.

Mr. R. B. Hanson, K. C. M. P.,
Fredericton, N. B.

Dear Mr. Hanson:

I thank you very much for your letter of 22nd. No doubt the box will arrive shortly. One appreciates kindness of this sort all the more when in obscurity.

Am hoping to be down in the Maritimes this fall yet, to see yourself and Mrs. Hanson.

Meantime, very kindest regards and sincere appreciation.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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150128

Hanson, Dougherty & West
Barristers and Solicitors

R. B. HANSON, K.C., M.P.
C. L. DOUGHERTY, B.A.
W. J. WEST, B.A., LL.B.

61 Carleton Street
Fredericton, N.B.
CANADA

November 1st. 1929.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
C/o Canadian General Securities, Ltd.,
National Building,
Toronto,
Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

I am sending forward to-day by Canadian Pacific Express, prepaid, a Box of No.1. Mackintosh Red New Brunswick Apples, which I trust will reach you in good condition. These apples are the pick of the orchard, and I know you will like them.

With kind personal regards to Mrs. Meighen and yourself in which Mrs. Hanson joins me most cordially.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

R. B. Hanson

RBH/EW.

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150139

November 4, 1929.

R. B. Hanson, Esq.,
Hanson, Dougherty & West,
61 Carleton St.,
Fredericton, N. B.

Dear Mr. Hanson:

There are some certainly you don't forget, and I cannot tell you how deeply I feel the continued kindness you show me year after year.

The apples have not arrived, but when they come I am sure they will be as perfect as their predecessors.

Mrs. Meighen and all are quite well and send very kindest regards to Mrs. Hanson and yourself.

Very truly yours,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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150140

House of Commons
Canada

270 Church St.
Fredericton
Mch 6/31

Dear Mr Meighen:-

The morning paper suggests that you have been offered the position of Chairman of the Railway Commission.

Without wishing to be presumptious will you allow ~~you~~ me to say that I hope you will not accept this position.

I think you should be in Parliament & then

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150141

are thousands who think so with me. Public opinion, I believe, will demand it. All your friends, among whom I am happy to count myself, are pressing it.

Yours sincerely

R B Hanson

Rt Hon Arthur Meighen

Toronto

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150142

March 9, 1931.

Dear Mr. Hanson:

I appreciate very much your letter of 6th. Privately may I say to you there is not the least fear of my accepting the position to which you refer.

When in Ottawa, if the House is sitting, I will endeavour to see you and can explain the matter more fully.

I wish you would take a trip to Toronto during the Session and bring Mrs. Hanson and pay us a little visit. Think this over.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

R. B. Hanson, Esq.,
270 Church St.,
Fredericton, N. B.

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150143

347 Bay St. Toronto,
January 3, 1925.

My dear Hanson:

I tried to get you Sunday when I was in Ottawa to congratulate you on your elevation to the Cabinet. The preferment given yourself and Grote Stirling was very pleasing to me and indeed the best news I got on my return from Australia. I am very happy about your own recognition particularly, for reasons which you quite understand.

May you meet with the success in this new and big field which I know you anticipate and have every right to expect.

With sincerest regards,

Very truly yours,

R. B. Hanson, Esq., M. P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa, Ontario.

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150144

347 Bay St. Toronto,
January 3, 1935.

My dear Hanson:

I want to write you today on another matter which probably I will have to take up in detail with you later. It refers to New Zealand trade.

We have done quite a large business with New Zealand in automobiles and parts. This has been done against a preference which they persist in giving to cars made in England. They have heretofore imposed a tax of one-ninth extra of the British tariff against our goods. The chief form of the discrimination in favour of Great Britain and against us has been, however, the insistence of a 75% Canadian content for our goods as against only a 50% British content for British goods. Even against both of these Canada has done very fair business, but this last Fall they put through a law under which the tariff on K. D. (knock down) automobile goods has been made 5% applicable to both Great Britain and Canada, with, as heretofore, one-ninth added for Canada. This seems innocent enough but its effect is very, very bad. K. D. goods have very little workmanship content, that is, the charge for workmanship going in to make up the Canadian content is very small. Consequently Canada cannot get within the 75% requirement. Great Britain on the contrary having only the 50% is O. K. The effect, as I see it, is practically to shut Canada out, thus defeating the intent of the Ottawa agreements in a roundabout fashion. Further, the effect of the later changes is to reduce very much the margin between Canadian goods and American goods. In fact, it leaves that margin not far from half of what it was. I cannot explain just how this is done, but that it is done is without question. Even under the old tariffs American goods came in in large quantities due to mass production cheapness in that country. Our competition now against American goods and British goods, (the latter most emphatically) is going to be vastly harder.

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When in New Zealand I was invited to see the Prime Minister, and two of his Ministers were present. I told them though that I had no authority to speak officially at all but that unofficially I wanted to lay before them the consequence of this tariff legislation, and I did so in no uncertain terms. You probably have heard from the Canadian Trade Commissioner there, Mr. Croft, on this subject. I met him in New Zealand and must say he did everything humanly possible to make our visit pleasant, and I formed an excellent opinion of him and of his knowledge of his work. It is a subject which is of vital importance to us.

We are indirectly interested in automobile production here, and that is why I followed the subject closely. Certainly the late step in New Zealand should engage the attention of your Department.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

Hon. R. B. Hanson, M. P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa, Ontario.

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150146

THE DEPARTMENT OF

TRADE AND COMMERCE
CANADA

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER

OTTAWA Jan. 4, 1935.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
347 Bay St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Hanson is out of the city for a few days, and I am, therefore, taking the liberty of acknowledging yours of the 3rd instant, in connection with trade with New Zealand in automobiles and parts.

I shall be pleased to bring this to the Minister's attention upon his return to the city, which is anticipated within the course of a few days.

Yours faithfully,

F. W. Gustard

For Private Secretary.

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DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
CANADA

MINISTER'S OFFICE

Ottawa, January 7th, 1935

Private

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I am grateful to you for your kind letter of the 3rd inst. I felt satisfied that you would be pleased.

Both Stirling and myself came into Parliament under your auspices, and I think neither of us have ever forgotten.

Sincerely yours,

R B Hanson

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., K.C.,
347 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ont.

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150148

347 Bay St. Toronto,
January 31, 1935.

My dear Colleague:

The enclosed has been sent me from Australia. I think it might be worth your while to read the letter by Sir Frank Clark to the editor of the "Melbourne Age". Sir Frank Clark is a prominent industrialist and public man in the State of Victoria, and was Chairman of the Committee in charge of the Melbourne Centennial.

Yours very truly,

Hon. R. B. Hanson, M. P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa, Ontario.

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HON. R. C. MATTHEWS, M.P.,
Hon. President

J. EARL LAWSON, K.C., M.P.,
President,
372 Bay Street

NORMAN CAUDWELL, K.C.,
Vice-President,
302 Bay Street

LT.-COL. BAPTIST JOHNSTON,
Vice-President,
21 Melinda Street

# LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE BUSINESS MEN'S CLUB OF TORONTO

OFFICE OF ORGANIZING SECRETARY
301 FEDERAL BUILDING
TELEPHONE ADEL. 3248

LT.-COL. J. KEILLER MACKAY, K.C.,
Vice-President
702 Federal Bldg.

E. A. RICHARDSON, K.C.,
Financial Secretary,
705 Federal Bldg.

GARRETT TYRRELL,
Conservative Organizer
for Toronto,
Secretary

ROBERT FLEMING,
Treasurer,
Royal Bank Bldg.

## MONTHLY LUNCHEON

CRYSTAL BALL ROOM « » KING EDWARD HOTEL

*Tuesday, February 19th, 1935, at 12.45 p.m.*

GUEST SPEAKER:

**HON. R. B. HANSON, B.A., LL.B., K.C.**

Minister of Trade and Commerce

SUBJECT:

**"EMPIRE TRADE AGREEMENTS"**

The Club is extremely fortunate in having the Honourable Mr. R. B. Hanson deliver to its members his first address in Toronto since his appointment to the important post of Minister of Trade and in the Federal Cabinet.

Mr. Hanson is a member of the Bar of New Brunswick, being the senior member of a well-known legal firm in the Capital of that Province. He has represented his constituency of York-Sunbury in the House of Commons continuously since 1921, and has always taken a prominent part in the debates in the House, having the reputation of being a forceful, talented speaker.

"Empire Trade Agreements", the subject of Mr. Hanson's address, is most timely. These agreements have played no small part in maintaining Canada in the enviable position of fifth trading nation of the world. The Club welcomes the opportunity of hearing an authoritative exposition on this subject, on which Mr. Hanson is so well qualified to speak.

Tickets, $1.00, may be obtained at the Cigar Stand of the King Edward Hotel, or at Conservative Headquarters, 301 Federal Building, Adelaide 3248.

J. Earl Lawson, K.C., M.P.
President.

Garrett Tyrrell,
Secretary.

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150150

347Bay St. Toronto,
February 16, 1935.

My dear Colleague:

I am awfully sorry that I will not be able to be here next Tuesday to hear you. The Senate meets that day.

It is quite a while since I had to miss a speaker whom I wanted to hear so much. I do sincerely hope you have a fine meeting and a great success.

Yours very truly,

Hon. R. B. Hanson, M. P.,
Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa, Ont.

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150151

347 Bay St. Toronto,
July 23, 1925.

My dear Colleague:

I wonder if you could give me any information as to the progress of the Japanese Trade difficulty and the likelihood of settlement and a general alliance. Naturally I am keenly interested but have not been at Ottawa since the last day of the Session.

Very sincerest regards,

Yours truly,

Hon. R. B. Hanson,
Minister of Trade and Commerce,
Ottawa, Ont.

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THE DEPARTMENT OF

TRADE AND COMMERCE
CANADA

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER **Confidential** OTTAWA July 26, 1935.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
347, Bay Street,
TORONTO, Ontario.

My dear Colleague:-

I have received your letter of July 23 and regret that it is still not possible to give any indication as to the likelihood of a settlement in the difficulties which we have been experiencing with Japan.

We have reduced the value of the yen for duty purposes to 41.51¢ as compared with the parity of 49.85¢, but in spite of this action Japan has proceeded with the application of the 50 per cent ad valorem surtax on a selected list of Canadian products, such as wheat, flour, lumber, pulp, felt for paper making, etc.

In retaliation we have applied the surtax of 33 1/3 per cent on all goods imported from Japan. The Japanese Minister has requested that negotiations should be carried on and it is hoped a solution may be reached whereby both sides will remove their respective surtaxes, but the latest information is that Japan wishes to send over two experts to assist the Japanese Minister in his conversations with the Canadian Government. This is regrettable as it will lead to undue delay and would seem to preclude a settlement before August 5, the date on which the Canadian surtax goes into force. The Government, however, is still giving attention to the situation and it is possible that if we can indicate to Japan that we cannot possibly make any further concessions they will agree to the abandonment of the respective surtaxes.

This is the present position, which I have indicated to you in confidence, and I think you will see that it is impossible to foretell when a settlement is likely to be reached.

Yours faithfully,

R B Hanson

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Hanson, Dougherty & West
Barristers and Solicitors

C.L.DOUGHERTY
W.J.WEST
H.A.HANSON
Counsel
HON. R.B.HANSON, K.C.,P.C.

61 Carleton Street
Fredericton, N.B.
CANADA

28th December, 1938.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Suite 1607,
320 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Re Abitibi.

On the 15th November last I received a letter from Sir Henry Drayton, Chairman of the Bondholders' Defensive Committee, outlining a plan of reorganization of this Company to be placed before the security holders at an early date. I replied at once, requesting information as to your attitude in regard thereto, and received a reply under date of the 23rd November from him, saying that the matter had already been discussed with you, and that you seemed enthusiastic about the proposal, and, furthermore, you thought a plan should be brought out at as early a date as possible, and they were giving some thought to the timing of it.

Subsequently, on the 7th December, I wrote a long letter to Sir Henry Drayton, giving him my views with regard to the matter, and my approval. In the course of that letter, I suggested that the Ripley Committee should be voluntarily dissolved, and the deposit receipts held by that Committee surrendered, and a new committee set up to back the new scheme, and I offered, if thought advisable, to go on the new committee, but I wish to assure you that this is not a matter of any importance.

I understand the Preferred Shareholders' Committee has been dissolved. I hold some $42,000.00 of these bonds, and I am anxious to have something started. There is now five full years' interest in arrears. The Company has been doing all right.

I am leaving for St. Petersburg, Florida, tonight, where my address will be 655 16th Avenue, N.E., and I shall be glad to hear from you

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28th December, 1938.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, #2.

there at your convenience in regard to this matter.

I may say to you that our old friend, Dr. W. J. Black, now superannuated by the C.N.R., is to be in St. Petersburg for a part of the winter. If you and Mrs. Meighen ever get time to get a winter holiday, I know of no place where you would find it more enjoyable than at St.Petersburg, and we would like to have you come and stay with us.

I expect George Jones to come down after the first recess of the Senate.

With kind personal regards, and wishing you and yours the Compliments of the Season, I am,

Yours faithfully,

R B Hanson

LINEN RECORD
MADE IN CANADA

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150155

320 Bay Street, Toronto,
December 30, 1938.

Hon. R. B. Hanson,
655 16th Avenue, N. E.,
St. Petersburg, Fla.

My dear Dick:

Re Abitibi

I have yours of 28th. I fancy you wouldhave heard from Sir Henry Drayton on this subject more recently only for the fact that he went to Trinidad a couple of weeks ago. I expect him back inside another couple of weeks. What he said in his letter to you was quite correct, but, after he wrote you, he was in to see me and seemed to have altered his view as to the better plan of re-organization. The alteration was due entirely to his conviction that some more money was going to be required to put certain plants in shape. I am not sure that he is right in this, because there certainly are no newsprint plants in good shape in Canada now, but that was the burden of his conversation with me when in last, and the reason he did not go on with the Plan about which he wrote you.

I would certainly like to see the Aipley Committee disbanded, but I have not much hope of Aipley doing anything like that. It would be very much like Mackenzie King resigning. Neither of them is built that way.

St. Petersburg is the place where I spent a little time in the good old days of long ago, and I certainly would like to go down, especially if you and George Jones are there. However, my chances are not very bright. The Senate, when it is sitting, takes up my time. In fact, I never workd harder than when that Houseis in Session. It would simply be wonderful if George Jones were down. I do not know anybody whom I like to be with more than I do with George Jones.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

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THE GLOBE AND MAIL

Toronto, Tuesday, September 3, 1940.

.....

HANSON VIEWS DEFENCE TALKS AS SECONDARY

Aid to Britain is far more important,
Leader tells C. N. E. Luncheon

Canada's current conferences with the United States regarding joint defence of North America were "merely window dressing as far as its bearing on the future of the war is concerned" and were far less important than marshalling Canada's power for the defence of Britain, Hon. R. B. Hanson, Federal Conservative House Leader, asserted yesterday at the C. N. E. Directors' Luncheon.

.....

Referring to the setting up of a joint committee or board to study the question of defence of the North American Continent, Mr. Hanson said the U. S.-Canadian military conference was instigated by President Roosevelt but with the approval of the British Government. He intimated that the nearness of a United States general election had played some part in the calling of the conference.

.....

"One would think from the announcements that the proposals for joint study of North American defence by Canada and the United States were something new and novel," said Mr. Hanson. Nothing is further from the truth. The only thing that is new is that for the first time in history publicity is being given to what is, in truth, a fact, that over a period of years our general staff have held what I shall call discussions with the military authorities of the neighbouring Republic. The Chief of the General Staff of Canada has more than once visited Washington for just such staff discussions. The only material things that are new are that the discussions or staff talks are now being carried on with public knowledge instead of profound secrecy; that the situation being now urgent, the subject is receiving more and greater attention than it would in time of peace, and that, being urgent, it is incumbent upon both nations that wise decisions and recommendations shall be made to the respective Governments by the joint board, upon which appropriate action may be taken."

"There is this further distinction which I think should be alluded to," said Mr. Hanson. "The secret discussions heretofore held were largely if not wholly academic, wholly theoretical, while the present discussions are being held in the light of an urgent actuality. So far and up to date the practical effect on the fortunes of the war is merely that of window dressing."

"Bearing these distinctions in mind and having regard to the fact that so far there are no commitments, there is no occasion for hysteria,

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no occasion for either alarm on the one part or complacency on the other. But there are great implications and possibilities involved, to which thoughtful Canadians who value the fact and theory of British connection should give instant and constant attention. What are the implications and possibilities? Well, they are many and varied. I think it would be wholly improper for one to anticipate the result. I do not intend to do so. One valued correspondent has pointed out to me that a new Canadian relationship with the United States will grow up, that it is part of Canada's new era."

"A very able Canadian, now resident in New York City, Professor Breadner, of Columbia University, is reported to have said recently in a public address that 'for better or for worse Canada's future seems to be eternally bound up with the United States.'"

.....

"If England wins the battle of Britain, the problem for Canada and the United States will have been solved. For Britain is our defender—not the United States. If Britain fails, which to me is unthinkable, then we shall ask ourselves very pointedly, what then? We are told that under the Monroe Doctrine the United States will defend us. Well, perhaps! If she can defend herself, certainly. She will have to defend herself in the event Britain fails, and in defending Canada she will be defending herself. I do not say that in critical or sneering fashion. I am merely stating an axiomatic truth."

"If the day arrives," continued Mr. Hanson, "when we have to shield and defend ourselves under the armed forces of the Stars and Stripes, then I very much fear that, whether we like it or not, that day we shall haul down the old Union Jack, and it will not be raised again in our time, if ever. What about our self-respect? We call ourselves a nation. Self-respect is as much an attribute of a nation as it is of an individual. I am glad to know that the Government of the United Kingdom is aware of these discussions—otherwise to me it would have the appearance of casting off the old and taking on new and untried vows. I am not unaware of the inclination of Mr. King in days gone by.

".....

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THE GLOBE AND MAIL

Toronto, Wednesday, September 4, 1940.

.....

## MR. HANSON SPOKE OUT OF TURN

It is to be hoped that on more mature thought Hon. R. B. Hanson realizes that his speech at the C. N. E. on Monday was dangerous in substance, besides being ill-advised as to time and place. He could have emphasized our duty to the Mother Country, if this was his chief object, without introducing the political element and assuredly without raising a point liable to be seized upon by isolationist Americans.

It may be quite true that the Mackenzie King Government is not entitled to exclusive credit for discussing a common defence policy with Washington, and that the slavish organs of the Liberal party are unduly exultant with their praise. If so, it has shown that the question is of more than temporary importance and the negotiations are not to be treated as political eyewash.

Mr. Hanson's characterization of the Ogdensburg Conference can do great harm when nothing should be permitted to disturb the spirit of goodwill behind it. President Roosevelt approached Canada not only as a good neighbour but as a world realist. The arrangement made is a natural development of war circumstances threatening to envelop this Continent. Italso is a strengthening of the bond which unites the few important Nations remaining free from the dictators' clutch. Herr Hitler is warned by a common North American front that 150,000,000 people are unalterably opposed to totalitarian gangsterism.

Canada is not required to lessen her effort on the European front. Nothing in the arrangement prevents her from sending every available able-bodied man to assist Britain and using every available dollar for equipment. Why should the leader of a major political party endeavour to make light of an agreement which in practice will tend to solidify democratic strength?

The Conservative leader made a political speech before a non-political gathering on a subject which should be considered beyond the range of politics. This was bad enough. Injecting national politics into a delicately poised international issue was infinitely worse. Public men should consider the value of American moral support before endangering its withdrawal by speeches.

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DEBATES OF THE SENATE

November 13, 1940

MR. MEIGHEN: .....
We are meeting now to study, nominally at least, the Speech from the Throne.....I wonder what will be before us for review. It will be so little that it would have looked insignificant, and probably cynical, to put it into the Speech from the Throne. But does that mean that important things are not being done, that policies of tremendous moment are not being adopted? It does not. There never was a time when matters more fit for the consideration of Parliament were being dealt with; matters to which parliamentary consideration is peculiarly essential.

May I give but one example? I read yesterday a quotation from a speech made by Mr. Brockington, whom the Prime Minister describes as his adviser, and who, I fancy, is even of more importance than an adviser. The speech was delivered in Philadelphia on September 12, and from it I read the following paragraph:

"A few weeks ago the idealism of our two people (Canada and the United States) met the realism of our two governments. They met in a pact between your country and mine, by which you agree to defend us in certain eventualities, and we agree to defend you."

I should like to ask the leader of the Government whether that is true. Has Canada entered into an agreement or pact with the United States to defend that country in certain eventualities? Has the United States entered into a corresponding agreement with us? These are the words of the spokesman of the Prime Minister. I am not discussing the merits or the wisdom of such an agreement. I know, however, that for long years our Prime Minister boasted of being successful in avoiding any similar commitment with Great Britain. I want to know, has he undertaken an international pact, with heavy obligations, behind the back of Parliament, without even so much as a submission of it to the representatives of the people of Canada. Apparently he has. Sometimes, I know, this Ogdensburg performance is pictured as of relatively small consequence, not warranting consideration by the Parliament of Canada at all; as providing for just staff talks between experts as to what to do in certain vicissitudes of attack; staff talks like those which very frequently occur between nations with similar defensive purposes. If the arrangement is such and no more, it is strange that it is elevated to the dignity of a pact; strange that a spokesman for the Prime Minister should say it is an agreement placing heavy responsibilities on us. If it is only an arrangement for staff talks, why was it attended with all the suits and trappings of photography and publicity, with a showman on one side and a showman on the other, and photographers in between, and heralded as a great consummation? If it is, on the contrary, what Mr. Brockington describes it to be, then the ignoring of Parliament can never be forgiven, and especially the failure to submit the agreement to Parliament. If it is the other, lesser thing, then the publicity is wholly out of place. In fact, the less publicity the better.

HON. MR. DANDURAND: Would my right honourable friend consider discussing this matter from the point of viewof the statements made by the Prime Minister himself?

MR. MEIGHEN: I have read them and I am discussing this matter from that point of view today.

HON. MR. DANDURAND: My right honourable friend is discussing what was said by a gentleman who made a speech in Philadelphia some time ago. But the Prime Minister spoke for an hour and a half yesterday.

MR. MEIGHEN: Very well. I am discussing the matter as it has been understood in Canada, as it has been represented by the Press time and time again. Those words of Mr. Brockington's have never been repudiated. I want to know what the truth is.

HON. MR. DANDURAND: My right hon. friend has read Colonel Biggar's statement on this matter?

MR. MEIGHEN: I have read a lot from Colonel Biggar. I have read reports of interviews given by this Joint Commission onDefence. They fly to this coast and that. They look at harbours and aerodromes on the Atlantic, and in the evening that master of publicity, Mr. LaGuardia, gives a statement: "You do not need to fear anything here in the province of Nova Scotia. We will see to your defence. We are going to make proposals, and indeed we have them formulated now, under which no enemy can set foot on your shores." And Col. Biggar adds, in much more modest terms, "We have had a successful day." What twilight twittering this is! We are to be defended by the work

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of a Joint Commission! There is one thing, and only one, as you can read in the speech of the honourable senator from Sorel (Hon. Mr. David), which can ever defend this continent until such time as the American Navy is double and the American Air Force fifty times what they are today, and that is the British Fleet.

All this inspecting of aerodromes and harbours on the Atlantic coast and the putting up of some guns on the Pacific, and Mr. LaGuardia's speeches, I do not know how to describe, but I do know the effect is to induce our people to hide and seek refuge under a delusion, to turn their eyes from unpleasant and forbidding truths. Of what value would these local defences be if the British Fleet should lose control of the Atlantic? Of what value would be any defence produced by the thirty days' training of the 50,000 or 500,000 men here, if the British Fleet went down? If Britain falls, at least before our strength—not our speeches, but our strength—on this continent is multiplied, and that means many years hence, our fate is settled. No man can grasp the logical inference even from the speeches of Mr. Roosevelt and come to any other conclusion. However hampered Mr. Roosevelt may be, that fact he knows. I do not take any refuge under the newspaper interviews of Mr. LaGuardia or Colonel Biggar. I know where our defence is, as we all know. And we know where the decisive theatres of this war are, and that not one of them is in Canada.

HON. MR. DANDURAND: We all know that.

MR. MEIGHEN: Surely we know it. Then why make these statements to delude our people?

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GLOBE AND MAIL - Sept. 24, 1947.

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the prevention or mitigation of disease . . . (or) any such matter which, in the opinion of the department, the general health of the inhabitants of Ontario or any locality may require."

It would appear that the powers are there to restore this supply of ice if it is found necessary to do so. The health authorities should decide now whether or not such a condition exists.

## Not Responsible Journalism

Mr. George V. Ferguson, now the Editor of The Montreal Daily Star, during his professional career, has not been at all backward in writing about the mistakes of other writers and publications. In the September 1 issue of Maclean's Magazine, Mr. Ferguson dealt with the subject, "Are the Yanks Invading Canada?" in which, however, he himself slipped badly.

In the course of that article he made this assertion:

> Canada, accepted the situation, almost unanimously, by entering in 1940 into a permanent military alliance with its southern neighbor. There was a single loud voice against it, that of Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, who attacked the Ogdensburg Agreement so violently, that in the interest of what it conceived to be a high national purpose, the Toronto Globe and Mail refused to report the speech and contented itself with a chiding editorial on the subject.

The truth is that Mr. Meighen did not attack the Ogdensburg Agreement at all. The record is clear. In the Debates of the Senate, November 13, 1940, page 12, Mr. Meighen's speech is reported. Dealing with public references to the Ogdensburg Agreement, by Mr. L. W. Brockington, Mr. Meighen said:

> Has Canada entered into an agreement or pact with the United States to defend that country in certain eventualities? Has the United States entered into a corresponding agreement with us? These are the words of the spokesman of the Prime Minister. I am not discussing the merits or the wisdom of such an agreement. . . .

Then Mr. Meighen made his point that if the Ogdensburg Agreement were a pact it should come before Parliament. If it were staff talks that was another question. Such an attitude cannot be described as "an attack."

Mr. Ferguson made gratuitous reference to this newspaper. Mr. Meighen, it will be recalled, was at that time leader of the Opposition in the Senate. It is not the function of a newspaper to suppress an important speech of a responsible public man. The Globe and Mail did not refuse to report the speech, as Mr. Ferguson says. The report was carried at length on the front page of the issue of November 14, 1940.

This newspaper's editorial comment on Mr. Meighen's speech did not "chide" the Opposition Senator. On November 15, 1940, in the course of an editorial dealing with the charges of a lack of militia equipment, made in the House of Commons by Mr. George S. White, M.P., we commented in these terms:

> The whole picture of plans, methods and objectives, if there is such, should be brought into the open now, not only because of the criticisms of Captain White and Senator Meighen, but because there appears to be a definite demand in the country for the removal of a mystery on which the only light offered comes from expenditures. Where is the Government headed? While we are inclined to think the twilight twitterings (Mr. Meighen's phrase) of the Joint Defense Committee speak for themselves as a warning to dictators that the democratic front is solidifying, we believe that most people will agree with Senator Meighen that, if the war is to be won or lost in Europe, it is there rather than at home it must be fought.

Thus, on both points, Mr. Ferguson is wrong. It is always wise, when making a criticism, to be sure that facts will support it. But to launch an attack on any man on a basis of misrepresentation is unforgivable. It is not responsible journalism. Mr. Ferguson should not allow preconceived ideas of others' attitudes to blind him to the truth.

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## Editor Admits Error

G. & M. Oct. 3, 1947

My thanks are due to you for calling attention to the error I made in an article in the September ~~15~~ issue of Maclean's Magazine. At the same time my apologies are due to the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen. A stupid lapse of memory was responsible.

150162

What was in my mind was not the "twilight twitterings" speech of Mr. Meighen about the Ogdensburg joint defense agreement of 1940 to which you referred in making your correction of me. It was the speech made early in September that year by another noted Conservative, Mr. R. B. Hanson, who was duly chided for it by The Globe and Mail, which, however, did publish a good report of the address.

But I confused the two, with the result that I did Mr. Meighen an injustice as well as you. I was glad to note that you attributed this to carelessness, not malice.

G. V. Ferguson.

Montreal, P.Q.

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150163

October 3, 1947.

Hon. R. B. Hanson, K. C., P. C.,
61 Carleton St.,
Fredericton, N. B.

My dear Hanson:

I am enclosing an article which appeared in Maclean's Magazine of September 1st; also an editorial in the "Globe and Mail" of September 24th, and as well a letter of apology which appears in today's Globe and Mail, signed by George V. Ferguson. Mr. Ferguson, as you know, is now Editor of the Montreal Star. He got his training on the Winnipeg Free Press under John W. Dafoe, and succeeded Dafoe as Editor. While there, he faithfully copied the editorial habits of his preceptor, which were to skilfully misrepresent an opponent's position as the basis for attacking him.

You will note in Ferguson's letter of apology that he attributes certain statements to you which he had previously alleged to be mine.

I have not the Commons Hansard for the period in the office, but you will have it there. You will also have access somewhere in Fredericton to the Senate Hansard. My speech on the so-called Ogdensburg Joint Defence Agreement was made on November 13, 1940. For myself, I had quite forgotten, and do not now consider it of any special importance.

The point I want to emphasize to you, in case you feel like making a reply, is that there never was any Ogdensburg Joint Defence Agreement. Brockington, either falsely or on misrepresentations from King (the latter very likely), proclaimed that there was such, and a quotation from his speech appears in mine. All that ever took place was an arrangement for staff talks--something quite naturally and invariably done when nations have similar problems of defence, and which doubtless took place in the First Great War. King, however, must always be advertising himself, and so, when staff talks were

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150164

 Toronto, October 5, 1947.

Hon. R. B. Hanson, K. C., P. C.,
Fredericton, N. B.

arranged in the late war, he took care to have a lot of window-dressing done; had a meeting at Ogdensburg and had two civilians, La Guardia and Biggar, appointed as Joint Chairmen of the staff talks; and then took care to have it proclaimed far and wide that there had been an Ogdensburg Joint Defence Agreement. Of course, there was nothing of the kind. The continuous affectation of greatness indulged in by the Chairmen, especially by La Guardia, riled me and I described what he said one evening in Halifax as "twilight twitterings."

Anyway, it occurred to me that probably you had attacked only what Brockington had so glowingly described as a great new consummation in our international relations with the United States, and probably commented on the fact that such a commitment was not being submitted to Parliament, and, in any event, was a strange performance (if it really existed) from a Government which had been boasting throughout its history of no commitments with Britain for the same purpose.

Of course, when Ferguson talks about the great battle between the imperialists and the autonomists being finally won by the autonomists, he is shooting hot air and nothing more. You and I are not young any longer, but we never in our lifetime knew or saw an anti-autonomist in this Dominion.

Please return the Maclean's Magazine article as I have no other and cannot get another.

Yours sincerely,

AH/Z.
Encls.

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150165

R. B. HANSON, K.C., P.C.
BARRISTER, ETC.
61 CARLETON ST.
FREDERICTON, • N. B.

October 7th, 1947.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C., P.C.
Canada Permanent Building,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Your letter of the 3rd instant enclosing the article in Maclean's Magazine of Sept.1st entitled "Are the Yanks Invading Canada?", by George Ferguson, and the editorial of the "Globe and Mail" of Sept.24th, as well as the letter of apology from Ferguson, have been received and read carefully.

I note that in Ferguson's letter of apology he attributes certain statements to me about the so-called Ogdensburg Agreement, which he had previously attributed to you.

I never, so far as I can recall, made any speech in the House of Commons in reference to this matter, but I did make a speech at the Labor Day luncheon at the Canadian National Exhibition on the first Monday in September, 1940, in which I referred to the Ogdensburg meeting between King and Roosevelt. I never said there was an agreement. As a matter of fact, previous to going to Toronto for that address, my recollection is that I had Grote Stirling go with me to see King on his return from Ogdensburg, and I put it up to him to know what it all meant and what, if any, were the commitments, and he told me emphatically that there were no commitments, there were only conversations. Therefore you are quite right in suggesting that there never was any agreement. However, he let it be understood, and allowed others to intimate, that there was a joint agreement as a result of the Ogdensburg meeting.

Now my trouble is that while it is pretty clear in my memory as to what I spoke about at the luncheon gathering, and the subject had been reduced to writing, I have not a copy of it by me or at all convenient. My files of that date are stowed away where I do not think I can locate them quickly. I do recall this - that my theme was that King was seeking aid and comfort and support from the U.S.A. and had had the appearance of abandoning aid and comfort to the Mother Country, but I cannot speak with authority what the text is without seeing the speech. I do know that the "Globe and Mail" came out with an editorial the next day in which they chided me for the speech, but I assume on

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the theory that there was a joint defence agreement. Dr. Bruce was with me at that luncheon and he will recall the situation. He agreed with me that what I said ought to have been said, but we also knew there would be repercussions.

Now without the text of my Labor Day speech I am a little doubtful as to whether I should write a letter to the "Globe and Mail" repudiating Ferguson's suggestion that I had raised my voice against the so-called Ogdensburg agreement. If I could see a copy of the "Globe" of the first Tuesday of September, 1940, I would be able to write something although now I suppose it is not of any great importance. I may say further to you that I have been ill all summer - eight weeks or thereabouts in bed, and am only now able to come to my office for a few minutes each day. I am doing no work of any kind. I am just trying to get my strength back. I got around this corner very nicely. I may not be so lucky the next time.

I shall retain the article in Macleans Magazine and the Editorials which you sent me until I hear further from you.

Yours very sincerely,

R. B. Hanson

RBH/MCK

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150167

October 9, 1947.

Mr. L. L. Golden,
c/o The Globe and Mail,
Toronto 1, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Golden:

I am sending you copy of letter I wrote Hon. R. B. Hanson, and the original of his reply of 7th October.

I would like to know just what Hanson did say, as far as same is reported in the Globe and Mail,--as that is evidently what Geo. V. Ferguson saw--and also the Globe and Mail comment.

It now becomes clearer than ever what an utter sham was perpetrated in connection with the so-called Ogdensburg Agreement. King wanted it called an agreement, and indeed, an agreement for common defence, so long as no one sitting opposite to him in Parliament could say that it was an agreement at all.

Please return the enclosed as I have no copies.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen.

AM/E.
Encl.

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150168

October 15, 1947.

Hon. R. B. Hanson, K. C., P. C.,
61 Carleton Street,
Fredericton, N. B.

Dear Mr. Hanson:

After receipt of your letter of 7th October I set out to get, if I could, a copy of the remarks you made at the C. N. E. Luncheon and of the Globe and Mail editorial thereon. Have just got these today and am enclosing same to you herewith.

You certainly can, if you desire, make a trenchant and effective answer to George V. Ferguson. Whatever might be said about the speech you made being political, it is a gross travesty of truth to say that it was a violent attack on the so-called Ogdensburg Agreement--an agreement that was not an agreement at all.

So far as one can recall, I do not think I had seen your speech at the Exhibition luncheon, or the editorial thereon, at the time I spoke in the Senate on November 13, 1940. Nevertheless, your speech and mine were in essence similar, as they consisted in exposing the pompous pretense with which King surrounded a simple and very obvious decision to set up a plan for staff talks between the Defence Departments of the two countries. Further, you can utterly pulverize the whole fabric of Ferguson's harangue, which tells the public that the U. S. and Canada entered into an arrangement at Ogdensburg for mutual defence. His whole article is an effort to impress on "Maclean's" readers that such an agreement was entered into. In other words, his article was nothing but an elaborated falsehood.

I should have said that I have only copied the portions of the speech that are pertinent to the Ferguson screed.

I am very sorry to learn that you have been ill through the Summer and will indeed be glad to get good news as to your health.

Yours sincerely,

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150169

R. B. HANSON, K.C., P.C.
BARRISTER, ETC.
61 CARLETON ST.
FREDERICTON, N. B.

October 21st, 1947.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C., P.C.,
Canada Permanent Building,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Thanks for yours of the 15th with enclosures. I have drafted and now enclose a letter(with copy) addressed to the Editor of "The Globe and Mail" covering my position in relation to the Ogdensburg matter. If you approve please ask them to publish. I have tried to be moderate, but I hope it covers the position.

I return herein the clippings which you sent me with yours of the 3rd instant.

My health is better but I shall probably never work again. I have taxicardia and have to take a drug constantly.

Did you know that George B.Jones had been seriously ill with Pneumonia? He is now recovering slowly.

Yours truly,

R. B. Hanson

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150170

October 21st, 1947.

The Editor
The Globe and Mail,
Toronto, Ont.

Sir:-

Recently my attention was directed to an article published in "Maclean's Magazine" of Sept. 1st last under the caption "Are the Yanks Invading Canada?" by George Ferguson, presumably George V. Ferguson formerly of the "Winnipeg Free Press" and now Editor of the"Montreal Star".

In this article Mr. Ferguson undertakes to show that there has been a great battle between the so-called Imperialists and the Autonomists over Canada's relations, qua Defence, with the United States, with victory going to the latter, and in the course of his article Mr. Ferguson boldly asserts without the least justification that in 1940 Canada entered into a permanent military alliance with the United States, meaning the so-called Ogdensburg Agreement. He asserts that "there was a single loud voice against" it, that of the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, "who attacked the Ogdensburg Agreement".

This statement was false. Mr. Meighen did nothing of the sort for the good reason, as I shall presently show, there never was any such military Alliance as asserted by Mr. Ferguson. In an editorial published in the "Globe and Mail" on Sept.24th, under the caption "Not Responsible Journalism", Mr. Meighen's position, based on his speech in the Senate of Nov 13th, 1940, is made perfectly clear. He did not attack the so-called Ogdensburg Agreement. He asked if there was such an agreement as alleged by a spokesman of the Prime Minister. He did not discuss the merits or the wisdom of such an agreement.

Thereupon Mr. Ferguson in a letter to the "Globe and Mail", published on Oct. 3rd, makes his apologies to Mr.Meighen, attributing his error to a lapse of memory.

In doing so, however, Mr. Ferguson states that in that year (1940) "another noted Conservative, Mr. R. B. Hanson, who was duly chided for it by the Globe and Mail," did make the attack referred to. The fair interpretation of that statement is

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2. The Editor
The Globe and Mail,
Oct. 21, 1947.

that I attacked the so-called Ogdensburg Agreement in some speech I made in (September) 1940.

I made no such attack. The only speech I made in (September) 1940 in which I referred to the Ogdensburg conversations, was made at a Labour Day luncheon at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, on Sept.2nd, 1940. That speech was in all essentials reduced to writing and given to the Press.

It may be of great public interest to know that before that speech was delivered I interviewed the Prime Minister in his office in the East Block at Ottawa after his visit with Mr. Roosevelt at Ogdensburg, and I then and there in the presence of a witness asked the Prime Minister what were the commitments or obligations of the Ogdensburg meeting. I was solemnly assured by him that there were no commitments. I was content and proceeded to make the speech in question, - and by the way let me say in my own defence that I was told by the Management of the C.N.E. I could speak about any topic I wished. There were no limitations imposed and none suggested. I spoke what was in my mind and I have no apology to make to anyone.

I assert with great positiveness that nowhere in that speech or in any other speech did I attack the alleged agreement. I had been told unequivocally that there were no commitments made at Ogdensburg. Therefore there was no agreement to attack.

Ogdensburg was a conference called by Mr. Roosevelt to discuss the subject of joint study of North American defence by Canada and the United States, a subject which I assert had been under review by the Canadian General Staff with the Military Authorities of the United States. These conversations had been going on for several years under the cloak of great secrecy. The only thing that was new about Ogdensburg was that for the first time in history great publicity was given to a position which was not new. The situation up to then was theoretical, but was then urgent and the subject was receiving more and greater attention.

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3. The Editor
The Globe and Mail,
Oct.21,1947.

My own position was that the Ogdensburg discussions were secondary to the more pressing subject of Aid to Britain at that time. Then Britain stood alone. I think the history of the war subsequent to that time fully vindicates my position. At all events I am content to abide by the judgment of my fellow-countrymen.

As for Mr. Ferguson, I suggest, nay I assert, that he owes me an humble apology. His statement regarding myself was gratuitous and not based on the record. No doubt he had another lapse or possibly was misled by speeches made by a spokesman for the Prime Minister which led the Canadian people to believe that there was in truth an agreement entered into at Ogdensburg.

In conclusion let me ask Mr. Ferguson this pertinent question. If an Agreement,or Military Alliance as he terms it, was entered into at Ogdensburg, why was it never brought before the Canadian Parliament? The answer to that is obvious.

Yours truly,

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150173

# Are the Yanks Invading Canada?

By GEORGE FERGUSON

WHEN war broke out in 1939 the Canadian Government, having decided to give our all in the war against Hitler, called in its military advisers. The question was asked—having of course due regard for national unity—what to do first? The war staff had its plans ready and according to reliable reports declared that our available armed strength—both of it in fact—should be thrown at once into the Niagara Peninsula there to repel the raids which our experts believed were due to begin from the United States. The Fenians, apparently—or was it the Bundists this time?—were at it again.

The story, fantastic as it sounds, may be true for military minds are inclined to move slowly and in accustomed grooves. After all, the Fenian Raids lay only 73 years back in history; and as late as 1925 or so our permanent force in Winnipeg, its officers largely trained in the un-American, sometimes anti-American atmosphere of Camberley and Aldershot, were working out detailed plans for a defense of the Red River Valley against possible invasion from Minnesota. In any event, if the episode did take place it was a useful one, for our Cabinet Ministers must have learned in one sharp short lesson the truth of Clemenceau's famous dictum that war is far too important a matter to be left to generals.

Our political leaders must, however, also have realized that they had hardly yet plumbed the deep complexities of Canadian thinking in matters of defense and war, complexities which were to haunt them to the very end of hostilities and more than once bring them to the verge of political defeat. Canada, as the old saying goes, is not an easy country to govern; our complexities and perplexities are constant and recurring, as witness the confused debate in the House of Commons on June 4, 5 and 6 last, a debate which included the noisy suggestion that Canada is becoming an American colony. One wonders, rather dolefully, if we are ever going to grow up. If we cannot do it for ourselves someone should take us quietly to one side and tell us about the facts of life.

**We're nobody's colony, says this Canadian editor. But let's not try to stand alone —as Belgium did in 1939.**

### The M.P.'s Wave Their Arms

THE debate arose over the introduction of a simple little Government bill designed to extend to American troops stationed within our borders the same privileges of self-discipline which were accorded to all troops of the British Commonwealth, without anguish of heart and torture of soul, so long ago as 1933. But the House of Commons picked it up and went to town. For the better part of two days its members waved their arms and discussed everything they could think of pertaining to foreign policy and defense.

Most of the members, notably Mr. Gauthier from Quebec and that distinguished soldier-hero, General Pearkes from British Columbia, displayed eminent common sense. Others, unhappily, did not. The CCF's Mr. Probe of Regina did his best to kill the bill. Mr. Archibald of Skeena mournfully declared that annexation to the United States was just around the corner.

Reason, it is happily possible to state, prevailed. Parliament passed the bill permitting American military formations in Canada to discipline themselves according to American military law. But the debate nevertheless holds its lesson for those who want to read it. We are not yet out of the woods nationally so far as foreign policy is concerned. Nor are we likely to be for a long time yet. Even today, when we have in our background two wars creditably and honorably fought as a nation, we still fall into the curious error of thinking always in terms of colonialism. We seem to find it almost impossible to realize that we can make up our own mind about things.

The necessary associations and alliances we make with friendly powers are interpreted not as forward steps necessary for the maintenance and strengthening of ourselves as a nation, but as steps backward to dependency. We are habitually confused by almost every issue that affects our national independence.

Since the outbreak of the last war our confusion has, if anything, become greater. We no longer have the comparatively simple controversy between the imperialist and the autonomist which dominated the 1920's and the 1930's.

That battle was finally won by the latter. But Canada, at lightning speed, moved with the world into another era of changing forces. It was an era which has been dominated, so far as the western world at least is concerned, by the growing strength and assumption of responsibility by the United States.

Canada accepted that situation, almost unanimously, by entering in 1940 into a permanent military alliance with its southern neighbor. There was a single loud voice against it, that of the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, who attacked the Ogdensburg Agreement *Continued on page 41*

CARTOON BY JOHN MORROW

It's high time the autonomists came in out of the cold.

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pening. Off to Nauplion in the morning. Onto a boat. School in Athens. But no Ianni.

That was the part you couldn't imagine. He glanced at Ianni. Ianni trudging along, looking neither to right nor to the left. Something of what he must be feeling—the one left behind—came through dimly to Nikoli. He wanted to find words to tell him that it wouldn't change things between them, even though they were apart. But how could you find words?

"I'll be back," Nikoli offered timidly.

Ianni picked up a stone and pitched it after the goats. "Athens," he said.

Nikoli knew what he meant. Nauplion—you could visualize it. It wasn't so far away and Uncle Petros had been there. But Athens—it was in another world. It wasn't real even to Nikoli himself. The boy looked about him. Down in the valley the women were cutting at the wheat with sickles. Ahead of them the black goats bobbed along. Somewhere up on the mountain a shepherd had started to pipe and the clear thin notes drifted down in the quietness and ahead of them the houses of the village were dusk-white in the gathering darkness and a dog barked, startlingly loud. It was, suddenly, as if, now that he was about to leave it, he were seeing it all for the first time. Realization came upon him and fright and a sense of impending never-to-be-recovered loss. Ianni, too. Not to see Ianni—not to drive the goats out to pasture in the morning or to spend the long day together and not to come home together like this at night and know your people were waiting. Athens? In Athens he'd be alone. Nikoli stopped.

"I won't go," he burst out. "I can't."

Ianni stopped, too. "You've got to," he said in a flat voice, still not looking at Nikoli.

"I can't. I won't. I'll run away. I'll hide—up there in our cave."

Ianni traced a circle in the dust with his big toe. "You know you've got to."

Now that his outburst was over Nikoli really knew that what Ianni said was so. A Greek boy had to do what his folks said. He stared at Ianni, a youngster caught by the inevitability of change and wanting to deny it.

"Well, anyway, we won't forget," he cried. "Will we, Ianni?"

Ianni still wouldn't look at him. "You will," he said.

Nikoli stamped his foot. "I won't. I tell you I won't."

"Athens," Ianni said again. He scuffed at the dirt and a touch of envy and of bitterness and of loneliness, all mingled together, came into his voice. "School. Wearing shoes. Sleeping in an iron bed." He looked at his friend with eyes that shut him out. "You'll forget, quick enough."

Nikoli had to deny it. He had to find some way to break through to Ianni.

"I'll make an oath," he cried. And then, catching his breath as the idea seized on him. "That's it, Ianni. An oath, any oath you like."

Ianni's eyes changed. A little light began to glow in them as he gazed at his friend.

"An oath?" he repeated.

"That we don't forget," Nikoli whispered in an intent, hoarse voice. "That, five years from now, we'll meet up there in our cave—and we'll be just the same."

"What'll we swear by?"

They stared at each other. There was the Hagia Maria of course. And there was the Hagios Elias. But there were too, the older gods, the gods the villagers scarcely ever talked about and then in whispers, but at night up on the mountains or out among the olives you felt them stirring and once a year, priest or no priest, you cut the throat of a chicken or a kid.

"Got your knife?" Nikoli demanded hoarsely.

Ianni nodded. He glanced up and down the road. The darkness was thickening. He led the way into the shadow of the cliff.

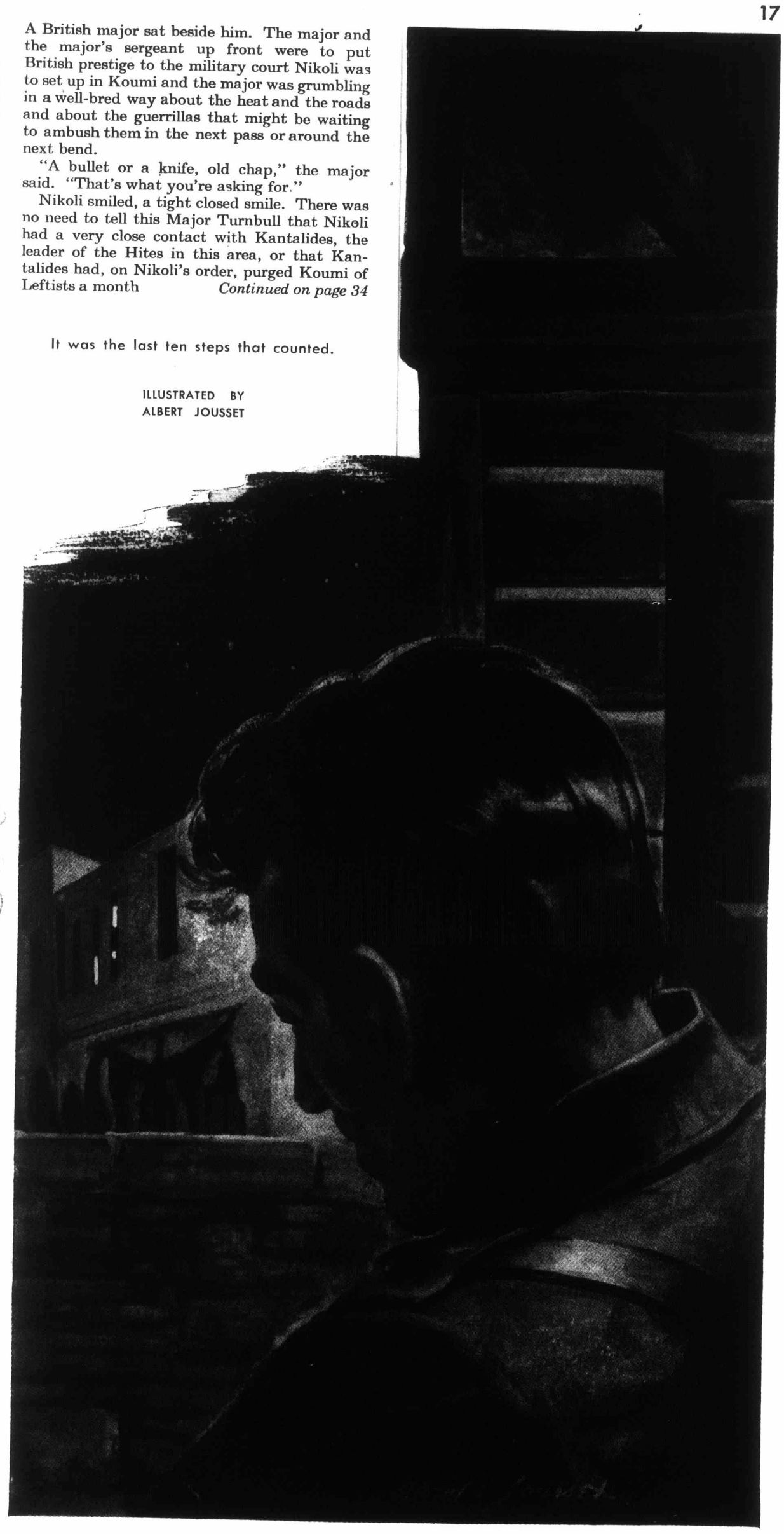
That was in 1936. Now it was 1946 and Nikoli was in a jeep on his way back to Koumi and two other jeeps with gendarmes in them followed him. A British major sat beside him. The major and the major's sergeant up front were to put British prestige to the military court Nikoli was to set up in Koumi and the major was grumbling in a well-bred way about the heat and the roads and about the guerrillas that might be waiting to ambush them in the next pass or around the next bend.

"A bullet or a knife, old chap," the major said. "That's what you're asking for."

Nikoli smiled, a tight closed smile. There was no need to tell this Major Turnbull that Nikoli had a very close contact with Kantalides, the leader of the Hites in this area, or that Kantalides had, on Nikoli's order, purged Koumi of Leftists a month *Continued on page 34*

It was the last ten steps that counted.

ILLUSTRATED BY
ALBERT JOUSSET



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*Continued from page 38*

it was your own brother's son, Ianni Stavropoulos—"

"And at your order, my brother, Taki Stavropoulos, was dragged down to the olives yonder—"

They were shouting back and forth at each other, their faces red and angry, their eyes flashing, their fists under each other's noses. The major leaned back, watching them, a faint look of disgust on his face. He did not see or hear the back door edge open, little by little. Neither did the other two. None of the three knew that there was a fourth person in the room until, abruptly, an arm about Nikoli's neck wrenched him down into his chair and a dagger pricked his throat and a voice said:

"One move — any of you — and it goes in."

They were frozen for an instant. The major thought fast. Nikoli was wearing a pistol. He himself wasn't. His pistol was in the corner with his kit. The major left his hands where they were, carefully. He saw the tall Greek with the tough, weather-beaten face and the shock of uncut, tousled hair take a short step back and with his left hand snatch Nikoli's pistol from its holster, and then take a full step back, transferring the pistol to his right hand as he moved. He had them all covered now. Petrol Stavropoulos said:

"Ianni!"

"Yes, Ianni, Uncle Petros. Ianni here to put a bullet through—through this shedder of my father's blood."

"From you," Nikoli blazed at him. "You, who helped kill my sister." He twisted round. He spat, "Killer of women!"

It was no use trying to explain that he had not willed that killing, that he had tried to prevent it. But the accusation did something to Ianni. He was where he had planned to be. He had Nikoli before the pistol and he had only to tighten his finger and send a bullet crashing into him as the bullets had crashed into his father's body. He willed his finger to tighten. Nothing happened.

Uncle Petros spoke and his voice was sad and hopeless and there was a touch of pleading in it:

"There's been enough killing, Ianni."

You had not willed it, Ianni was thinking in a bewildered sort of way. You could not tell how it had come to pass. But here they were, the two of them, and they had been boys together with a love for each other passing all other love and the memory of that love was like a faint bell tolling across the years and yet a river of hate and a torrent of blood flowed between them and only by more blood could it be crossed. He said in a hoarse whisper:

"The cave is still there, Nikoli."

Nikoli was abruptly very still, very silent, as if he, too, heard something.

"We were to meet there—remember?"

Nikoli nodded.

"Well, then? With a knife, only?"

Nikoli nodded again, slowly, and his face, the major noticed with a sense of shock, was very calm and very sad. Ianni didn't say anything more. No one said anything more. Ianni backed slowly toward the door, his pistol covering the major. At the door he paused.

"Good-by, Uncle Petros," he said and tossed the pistol on the dirt floor. Even as it thumped he was gone, silent as a shadow. The major drew in a breath. Then he jumped to his feet.

"The gendarmes," he said and started for the front door.

Nikoli stopped him. "No, Major Turnbull."

"But my dear fellow—"

Nikoli got to his feet. Something in his face made the major cease protesting. He watched as Nikoli walked over to the corner where his kit was and fumbled around in it for a moment and then came back to the light. It was a knife he was pulling out of its sheath, the major saw, a beautiful blade, long and narrow and with a dull sheen to it.

"My dear man," the major said, shocked out of his silence. "You don't really intend—"

Nikoli smiled. The major glanced at Petros Stavropoulos. The old Greek was watching and there was no protest in his face, only a sort of acceptance of the inevitable.

Nikoli pushed the knife back into its sheath. He turned and walked to the back door. He slipped through. The major turned to the old Greek.

"Look here, man, this cave they talked of—I mean, can't we stop this crazy—this insane—"

Petros Stavropoulos shook his head. "I don't know where it is, Kyrie. Nobody knows." He limped over to the table. "No one can find them—not now. Not tonight."

"But, we can't just wait and do nothing."

Petros Stavropoulos sat down in Nikoli's chair. He reached for the bottle. He said, and his tone was almost insulting:

"The wine is good, Englishman." ★

## Are the Yanks Invading Canada?

*Continued from page 18*

so violently that, in the interest of what it conceived to be a high national purpose, the Toronto Globe and Mail refused to report the speech and contented itself with a chiding editorial on the subject.

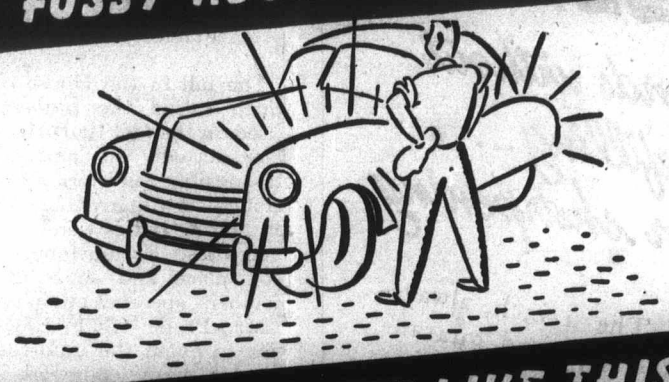
But to Mr. Meighen's voice of old-fashioned imperial protest there must now be added the lamentations, of all people, of the autonomists themselves. Implicit and explicit in the House of Commons debate of last June was the question: "Was it for this we shook off the tutelage of Britain? Was it for this we defied Downing Street? Was it for this we derided the 'butler mind' which had so long and so disastrously affected us?"

It is perfectly true that by the time the war had ended we had interlocked our defensive system with that of the United States. Under the Ogdensburg plan, a joint board, half American and half Canadian in composition, is in permanent being. Plans for North American defense are co-ordinated by it and during the war by far the greatest financial burden for that defense was carried by the United States. He who pays the piper, it is said, calls the tune.

Canada made no real attempt to throw military strength into Newfoundland. The United States had done that, and Newfoundland, the key to Canadian Atlantic defenses, is to all intent an American base. The United States also built bases in Southampton Island north of Hudson Bay and in Greenland. Canada was thus bottled up.

More than this, in February, 1947, Canada and the United States exchanged notes in which they laid the foundation for further common preparations for defense, for the interchange of officers for training and educational purposes and for the standardization

FUSSY ABOUT FENDERS ?



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of arms and equipment. President Truman recently made it clear that in envisaging inter-American defense, co-operation with Canada of the closest kind was essential.

### Friendly—But Foreign

The bill in the House of Commons which raised the present issue was based on the fact that American troops were actually in northern Canada. Responsible ministers refused to state publicly how many there were, or what all their activities were.

In these circumstances the debate took place and some extracts from members' speeches are in order:

Mr. Probe (CCF Regina): "We wish to avoid the unfortunate experience of many countries in the past where military cliques secured control, first of all, of the activities of a defensive nature and from there expanding into the political and economic fields . . . I feel we are surrendering some of the sovereignty of Canada to foreign courts of a foreign power . . . The bill is premised on the presence in this country of foreign, if friendly, forces."

Mr. Archibald (CCF Skeena): "I believe that this method of bringing in their military law is much like the story of the camel getting his head into the tent; before we are through, the whole works will be in.

"It is all very well to say that we should go with right-minded people. Yes; we get in with them and the first thing we know we shall be with them in their fight right up to the neck . . . The United States has a terrific economic stake in this country . . . the bringing in of the military in this way is just adding the final touch. In the final analysis it will at least solve one question, namely the flag issue. All the Americans will have to do will be to stick nine more stars on their flag and that will finish it.

"Either that, or we can create one with a baldheaded eagle carrying a wet muskrat in its claws and that would be our national flag; because we shall then have military as well as economic dictatorship in this country; and the Government will be nothing more than trustees for United States capital."

What kind of strange isolationism is this? Do autonomy and nationalism imply that Canada, with its 12 million people, occupying half a continent of land, must develop a kind of irrational doctrine of Sinn Fein—Ourselves Alone—avoiding all commitments which would involve us materially and culturally with any other nation in the world? Are we to deny the almost 200 years of the British connection which brought us dignity and wealth and finally the cherished goal of independence?

Are we, on the other hand, to deny ourselves the privilege of close and friendly association with a great and powerful neighbor with which we have lived at peace for more than a century and which has only on very rare occasions shown the slightest desire to use against us the vast strength of which it stands possessed? The Alaska Boundary dispute, now almost half a century old, was the last occasion when an American President, walking none too softly, carried the big stick against us.

Are we, finally, to make these denials in the name of a young and struggling international association of peoples known as the United Nations, the Military Staff Committee of which, after discussing the composition of an International Police Force for almost a year, has not yet been able to decide whether the airplane has come to stay? Not likely. Yet Canada's fears and doubts remain. Even in a matter as simple as this we remain, as one writer has remarked, "nonplussed by the demand that we make a resolute choice," a choice indeed of any kind.

The cry that we are becoming an American colony, besides, has come upon us far, far too late. The existence of a colony assumes the prior existence of an empire which owns it, uses it as a chattel, dominates its economic and social life, denies it political life except in limited form and in return for these advantages defends it against external threat and looks after its people. If this is a true description of the relations of the United States to Canada—which it is not—we should, as a people, have begun to worry about it a long time ago.

### Sovereignty Has Limitations

Many of us, indeed, did; but only with the object of remaining a British colony as long as we possibly could. Those of us who did not look upon colonial status as a permanent objective thought little of the "dangers" of American penetration. This was natural enough in the general state of security in which the world lived. Few people on this continent ever thought of war before 1914, and far too few of us ever thought there might be another one when we came back from overseas in 1919.

It was only when the roof fell in in 1940, it was only when it dawned on us that we were going to live all the rest of our lives in a state of war-made fear and insecurity, political earthquake and upheaval, that some essential facts came home to us. Among these was the fact that, having attained national status, our new-found sovereignty carried with it certain limitations. It had never dawned on us in our great simplicity that this had to be so. We had kidded ourselves into the idea, or some of us had, that we had now become the captains of our fate, the masters of our soul. Suddenly then we began to worry about the process, which had been calmly going on for almost 200 years, of penetration from the south.

Who, after all, were the members of the little band of aggressive traders from New York who swarmed into French Canada after 1763, but the forerunners of the Wall Street bankers and enterprisers who today dominate such great Canadian resources as those owned by International Nickel and International Paper, to name only two concerns? What got into our heads to permit the entry of whole swarms of American farmers into the fertile, virgin acres of the Canadian prairies? Did they, when they came, look to us like the sinister carpetbaggers sent out across the world by Hitler's Germany? Why did we not realize that we were permitting a colonization as disastrous to our ultimate independence as the Sudeten Germans proved to be to the ancient state of Bohemia which we know as Czechoslovakia?

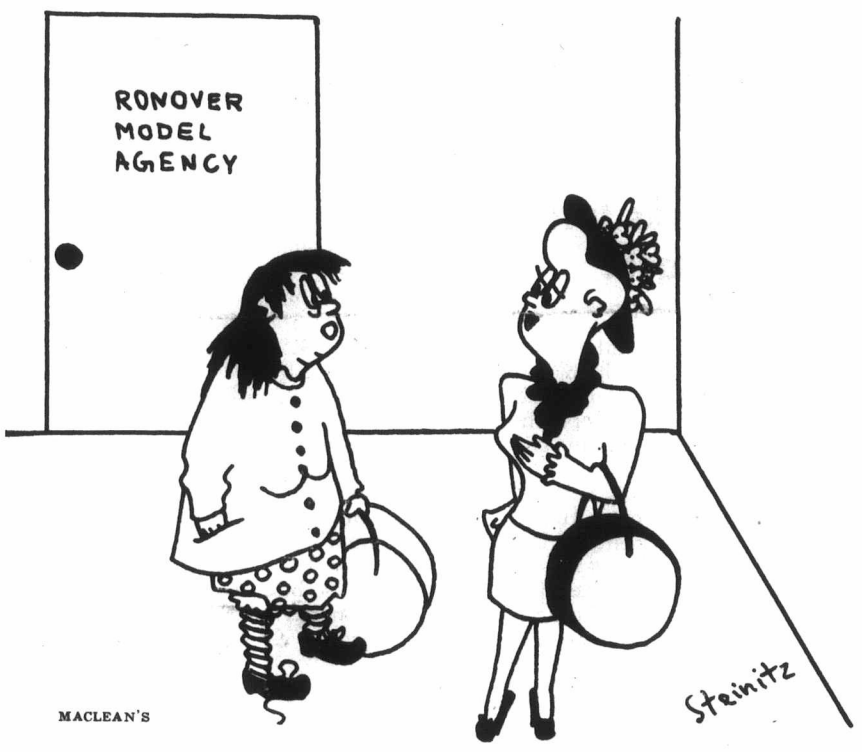
Why did we permit the greatest single segment of international trade the world has ever known to develop back and forth across the American border? Why did we permit our industries and our factories to develop on American standards? Why did we go the foolish length of permitting Henry Ford and General Motors to infiltrate peacefully into the fine, soundhearted Canadian cities of Windsor and Oshawa? What seduced us into letting the Whitney interests of New York exploit the copper, zinc and gold of Manitoba's Flin Flon? And think of the national folly of permitting free entry of such sinister American publications as Time and Newsweek, the Saturday Evening Post, the Atlantic Monthly and the Christian Century.

### The Army of Occupation

This, let it be hastily added in the words of Artemus Ward, is all writ sarcastick. But, since the question of our having become an American colony has become a public issue, let the question be squarely faced. It might do us all good.

Penetration, in a word, had gone very far many years before the dire emergency of 1940 made us all accept with a glad heart the Ogdensburg Agreement which opened the door to the entry in unlimited numbers of the

*Continued on page 44*




"I'm tired of being **before** — next time I want to be **after**"

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October ~~25~~ 24, 1947.

Mr. L. L. Golden,
c/o The Globe and Mail,
Toronto 1, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Golden:

Herewith is letter from Hon. R. B. Hanson, which I hope the Globe and Mail will see fit to publish. He sent it to me to look over en route.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.
Encl.

Arthur Meighen.

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THE GLOBE & MAIL, Toronto, Oct. 27, 1947.

# Mr. Hanson Seeks Apology

Recently my attention was directed to an article published in Maclean's Magazine of September 1 last under the caption "Are the Yanks Invading Canada?" by George Ferguson, presumably George V. Ferguson, formerly of the Winnipeg Free Press and now editor of the Montreal Star.

In this article Mr. Ferguson undertakes to show that there has been a great battle between the so-called Imperialists and the Autonomists over Canada's relations, qua Defense, with the United States, with victory going to the latter, and in the course of his article Mr. Ferguson boldly asserts without the least justification that in 1940 Canada entered into a permanent military alliance with the United States, meaning the so-called Ogdensburg Agreement. He asserts that "there was a single loud voice against" it, that of Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, "who attacked the Ogdensburg Agreement."

**Statement Was False**

This statement was false. Mr. Meighen did nothing of the sort for the good reason, as I shall presently show, there never was any such military alliance as asserted by Mr. Ferguson. In an editorial published in The Globe and Mail on September 24, under the caption "Not Responsible Journalism," Mr. Meighen's position, based on his speech in the Senate of November 13, 1940, is made perfectly clear. He did not attack the so-called Ogdensburg Agreement. He asked if there was such an agreement as alleged by a spokesman of the Prime Minister. He did not discuss the merits or the wisdom of such an agreement.

Thereupon Mr. Ferguson in a letter to The Globe and Mail, published on October 3, makes his apologies to Mr. Meighen, attributing his error to a lapse of memory.

In doing so, however, Mr. Ferguson states that in that year (1940) "another noted Conservative, Mr. R. B. Hanson, who was duly chided for it by The Globe and Mail," did make the attack referred to. The fair interpretation of that statement is that I attacked the so-called Ogdensburg Agreement in some speech I made in (September) 1940.

**Attack Not Made**

I made no such attack. The only speech I made in (September) 1940 in which I referred to the Ogdensburg conversations, was made at a Labor Day luncheon at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, on September 2, 1940. That speech was in all essentials reduced to writing and given to the Press.

It may be of great public interest to know that before that speech was delivered I interviewed the Prime Minister in his office in the East Block at Ottawa after his visit with Mr. Roosevelt at Ogdensburg, and I then and there in the presence of a witness asked the Prime Minister what were the commitments or obligations of the Ogdensburg meeting. I was solemnly assured by him that there were no commitments. I was content and proceeded to make the speech in question—and by the way let me say in my own defense that I was told by the management of the CNE I could speak about any topic I wished. There were no limitations imposed and none suggested. I spoke what was in my mind and I have no apology to make to any one.

I assert with great positiveness that nowhere in that speech or in any other speech did I attack the alleged agreement. I had been told unequivocally that there were no commitments made at Ogdensburg. Therefore there was no agreement to attack.

130178

**The Ogdensburg Conference**

Ogdensburg was a conference called by Mr. Roosevelt to discuss the subject of joint study of North American defense by Canada and the United States, a subject which I assert had been under review by the Canadian General Staff with the military authorities of the United States. These conversations had been going on for several years under the cloak of great secrecy. The only thing that was new about Ogdensburg was that for the first time in history great publicity was given to a position which was not new. The situation up to then was theoretical, but was then urgent and the subject was receiving more and greater attention.

My own position was that the Ogdensburg discussions were secondary to the more pressing subject of Aid to Britain at that time. Then Britain stood alone. I think the history of the war subsequently to that time fully vindicates my position. At all events I am content to abide by the judgment of my fellow-countrymen.

As for Mr. Ferguson, I suggest, nay I assert, that he owes me an humble apology. His statement regarding myself was gratuitous and not based on the record. No doubt he had another lapse or possibly was misled by speeches made by a spokesman for the Prime Minister which led the Canadian people to believe that there was in truth an agreement entered into at Ogdensburg.

In conclusion let me ask Mr. Ferguson this pertinent question: If an agreement, or military alliance as he terms it, was entered into at Ogdensburg, why was it never brought before the Canadian Parliament? The answer to that is obvious.

Fredericton, N.B. R. B. Hanson.

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Jack Boothe

150179

# No Apology for Mr. R. B. Hanson

Mr. R. B. Hanson has written you a letter which you published on October 27 in which he says he did not attack the Ogdensburg agreement in September, 1940; and, furthermore, that he could not have attacked it because it did not exist. On these grounds he suggests I owe him an apology for having said that he did attack it.

Nineteen hundred and forty is a long time ago, and it is doubtful if many of your readers will remember Mr. Hanson's speech made in Toronto on September 2 of that year. May I therefore impose upon your interest in the matter so far as to suggest that you publish the extracts I will give below of what Mr. Hanson actually did say. Your readers can then make up their own minds as to whether the speech constituted an attack or not. This procedure would be fair to Mr. Hanson and fair to me.

**Background of Speech**

The background of that speech was this: On August 17, 1940, President Roosevelt and Mr. Mackenzie King met at Ogdensburg, N.Y. They there signed what most people, including Mr. King and the President, called the Ogdensburg agreement, but which Mr. Hanson refers to either as "the so-called Ogdensburg agreement" or the "Ogdensburg conversations." A statement embodying its terms was issued the following day. Some two weeks later Mr. Hanson made a speech in Toronto which was reported by The Canadian Press as follows:

"Toronto, Sept. 3, 1940 (CP). — Great Britain — not the United States—is Canada's defender, Hon. R. B. Hanson, Conservative, declared yesterday in an address in which he discussed current joint defense talks between the Dominion and the United States.

"He warned 'thoughtful Canadians who value the fact and theory of British connection' to give instant and constant attention to the present arrangements for the joint defense of the northern part of the Western Hemisphere. . . .

"Reviewing a recent meeting of Premier Mackenzie King and President Roosevelt . . . at Ogdensburg, N.Y. . . . he learned that the conference was held at the request of President Roosevelt, 'and, if I apprehend the situation correctly, was designed, in part at least, to assist Mr. Roosevelt in his present position. Now I do not wish to imply that the movement has not a larger and more noble purpose. Without question it has, but it is to serve the other purpose as well.'

"He was also told at Ottawa that no commitments have been made on the part of either nation, and that the British Government was informed, if not consulted, and is in agreement with the holding of joint defense talks.

**General Staff Visit**

"Mr. Hanson recalled the Canadian General Staff previously had held discussions with military authorities of the United States, but now, 'for the first time in history, publicity is being given to what is in truth a fact.' There was at present the distinction that previous secret talks were largely if not completely theoretical, while the present discussions 'are being held in the light of an urgent actuality.'

"'So far . . . the practical effect (of the talks) on the fortunes of war is merely that of window dressing . . . but there are great implications and possibilities involved to which thoughtful Canadians who value the fact and theory of British connection should give instant and constant attention.'

"There had been recent predictions of new relations between Canada and the United States. Prof. J. B. Brebner of Columbia University had been quoted as saying: 'For better or for worse, Canada's future seems to be eternally bound up with the United States.'

"'If England wins the Battle of Britain,' Mr. Hanson continued, 'the problem for Canada and the United States will be solved, for Britain is our defender—not the United States. If Britain fails, which to me is unthinkable, then we shall ask ourselves very pointedly, what then? We are told that under the Monroe Doctrine the United States will defend us. Well, perhaps. If she can defend herself, certainly.

"'She will have to defend herself in the event Britain fails and in defending Canada she will be defending herself. I do not say that in any critical or sneering fashion. I am merely stating an axiomatic truth.

"'But I am wondering. If the day arrives when we have to shield and defend ourselves under the armed forces of the Stars and Stripes, then I very much fear that, whether we like it or not, that day we shall haul down the old Union Jack and it will not be raised again in our time, if ever.

"'I am glad to know that the Government of the United Kingdom is aware of these discussions. Otherwise to me it would have the appearance of casting off the old and now embattled ties and taking on new and untried vows. I am not unaware of the inclinations of Mr. King in days gone by . . .'

**Report Was Accurate**

This is what Mr. Hanson said and you will have noticed that in his letter to you he implies that the report in the press was accurate enough. The definition of "an attack" is, of course, one on which judgments will differ, but I remain content with my description of the speech. Nor have I changed my mind since 1940 when I came to the conclusion that, for some reason or other, Mr. Hanson was speaking under the stress of considerable emotion. Otherwise it is difficult to understand why so responsible a man as the Leader of the Conservative Party should so clearly suggest that the Ogdensburg agreement was part of President Roosevelt's campaign literature in the 1940 presidential election. This slur upon a great statesman is difficult to explain and it will be noted that Mr. Hanson immediately added that the agreement could serve high and lofty purposes as well. When he repeated his remarks in the House of Commons a little later on, he emphasized the loftiness of its purpose and omitted the insult to the President.

But what is much more interesting and much more important is the fact that, in 1947, after seven years of reflection, Mr. Hanson still refuses to admit that there was any agreement at all. His annoyance with me for referring to it as a permanent military alliance with the United States appears to be still as strong as it was on December 3, 1940, when he went for Mr. Leonard W. Brockington in the House of Commons for having referred to the Ogdensburg agreement as "a pact." On that occasion he said, in referring to a speech made by Mr. Brockington in Philadelphia:

"As a pure piece of eloquence it was in a class by itself, and I told him so. But during the course of that speech he made a statement —whether it grew out of the exuberance of the occasion or whether the walnuts and wine were too much for him I do not know—in which he referred to a 'pact' between his country and the United States. Now that I have the Prime Minister's statement that there are no commitments, I am concluding that Mr. Brockington had dined too well." (1940 Hansard, p. 608.)

**Withdrew Suggestion**

It was only at the insistence of the Prime Minister that Mr. Hanson finally withdrew his somewhat outrageous suggestion.

Mr. Hanson attached great importance then, as he does now, to the fact that Mr. King had told him there were no commitments under the Ogdensburg agreement, though I am at a loss to know what Mr. Hanson and Mr. King understood "commitments" to be. There was most certainly a commitment to set up a permanent joint defense board as the text of the agreement (which Mr. Hanson says is not an agreement) makes clear:

"The Prime Minister and the President have discussed the mutual problems of defense in relation to the safety of Canada and the United States.

"It has been agreed that a permanent joint board on defense shall be set up at once in the two countries.

"This permanent joint board on defense shall commence immediate studies relating to sea, land and air problems, including personnel and material.

"It will consider in the broad sense the defense of the north half of the Western Hemisphere.

"The permanent joint board on defense will consist of four or five members from each country, most of them from the services. It will meet shortly."

This is the historic document, important in itself, but rendered doubly so by the events and pledges given in the preceding years. Speaking at Kingston, in August, 1938, President Roosevelt had said this: "I give to you assurance that the people of the United States will not stand idly by if domination of Canadian soil is threatened by any other empire."

**Premier at Woodbridge**

To this pledge Mr. King had replied at Woodbridge on August 20 of that year:

"We too have our obligations as a good, friendly neighbor, and one of them is to see that, at our own instance, our country is made as immune from attack or possible invasion as we can reasonably be expected to make it, and that, should the occasion ever arise, enemy forces should not be able to pursue their way, either by land, sea or air to the United States across Canadian territory."

These pledges were specific enough, Mr. King's being the more embracing and explicit of the two. They were followed up by repeated conversations between the Prime Minister and the President and, as Mr. Hanson pointed out at Toronto and since, by repeated staff talks.

When that background of events is capped by the formal text of the Ogdensburg agreement, I remain content with my own definition of it as a permanent military alliance between the two countries.

In his letter to you Mr. Hanson explains that his purpose in making the comments he did upon the Ogdensburg "conversations" was to emphasize that they should be considered secondary in Canadian eyes to the "more pressing subject of aid to Britain." With this statement, particularly in the light of the 1940 situation, no one in his senses would disagree. I join myself heartily with Mr. Hanson in that regard.

But our minds unhappily separate if I am asked to concur with Mr. Hanson in saying that there was no agreement and no commitments, though, of course, this depends on what one believes a commitment to be. Within three months of the statements in Parliament, Mr. King had announced the construction by Canada of the Northwest Staging Route, and had said there were other projects under way which could not be mentioned on grounds of military security. Mr. Hanson raised no objection to this, though he was attached then, as he still is, to the "no commitment" argument. But what, after all, is a commitment? I do not want to enter into any lengthy controversy with Mr. Hanson on that point.

But I would like to take issue with him over his continued insistence that we have not got a permanent military alliance with the United States. Mr. Hanson triumphantly concludes his letter to you by asking me why, if there were an agreement or a military alliance, it had never been brought before Parliament. The answer to this question, he says, is obvious, by which I presume he means nothing of the sort exists.

**Alliance With U.S.**

This must be a legal or constitutional argument which has more force upon Mr. Hanson's mind than it has on mine. (Mea Culpa!) And I regret to say that, even after further study of the point, I can make little of it. Realities of the clearest kind prevent me from accepting Mr. Hanson's argument. The facts as I set them forth here represent to me the most clear-cut commitments on the part of both the United States and Canada. The fact that certain conventional forms were omitted, if they were omitted, does not detract from their reality or validity. The relations between nations cannot always be built to a lawyer's specifications.

Your readers will recall that a very similar situation arose in Great Britain on the eve of the 1914 war. A majority of the British Cabinet believed that Britain had committed itself to render military aid to France. A minority of two—Lord Morley and John Burns—resigned in protest. The historian, Mr. G. P. Gooch, has this to say about the episode in his History of Modern Europe (page 558):

"Had we stood aside at Armageddon . . . France and Russia would have scorned us as false friends, who, after years of diplomatic co-operation, expert discussions and resonant protestations of solidarity, deserted them in the crisis of their fate. . . . Sir Edward Grey's assurance on August 3 that our hands were free was correct in form, but inaccurate in substance, and his whole speech breathed the conviction that we should be disgraced if we left France in the lurch. Mr. Lloyd George was later to describe the relationship as an obligation of honor, and such is likely to be the verdict of history."

Let us say, then, that the Ogdensburg agreement, the "so-called" agreement, the "alleged" agreement, the Ogdensburg "conversations" carried on with "no commitments" —I don't much care what it is called—represent on the part of the two countries concerned "an obligation of honor" which neither can now avoid if they would. In fact by 1914 France and Britain had created between them a military alliance. In fact by 1940 Canada and the United States had done the same thing.

G. V. Ferguson.

Montreal, P.Q.

## Selected Gem

Never tell a secret.
But if you must, tell it to a recognized liar!
When he repeats it, no one will believe him.

—Rosa Zagnoni Marinoni.

## Nothing Serious

**BOTH IN THE DARK**

He was given the job of selling shopkeepers' bacon - slicers and other labor-saving devices. His first prospective customer proved to be a plump woman of middle age.

"Madam," he said, "there is something you need in this shop. The work is too heavy for you. Tell me do you ever feel the need for help?"

The woman giggled. He smiled.

"A woman like you," he proceeded, "should not have to do such work as carving. You can be saved all the weariness and worry if you will allow me to—"

Then something like a thunderbolt descended on him. When he awoke he was in bed.

In the course of time his pals gathered around him.

"We both made a mistake," explained the sufferer. "I didn't know she was taking it as a proposal; she didn't know her husband was in the back room."

ius-nation," surrounded by wicked, "capitalist-imperialist," and "social-Fascist" (Socialist) enemies, who hate the natural superiority of the Russian people and their state and, because of envy, are out to destroy it.

The whole pattern is so incompatible with Marxian teachings that one wonders just why the Soviet Union is acting this way.

I am inclined to think that it is an attempt to meet an exceptional situation.

**Russia Has Problem**

I am far from advocating that we underrate the internal strength of Russia. But recently an able diplomat of a small state, not long ago in his country's embassy in Moscow, told me remarkable things.

He said: "There are fully twenty million displaced persons inside the Soviet Union. Millions of people were evacuated from the Ukraine and other places during the invasion, and sent to remote parts of the Union. Others were evacuated en masse after the war because there was immense social unrest. Whole communities were sent to labor camps in the east.

"The core of the Soviet Union, like the core of the Russian Empire, was always Great Russia, and the lands peopled by Russians of the white race. This race has been decimated by the war and disintegrated by forced internal migrations. Communism and Soviet customs have barely penetrated among the central Asiatic tribes where life has not greatly changed in centuries. But to defend the Soviet Union, these tribesmen—Tartars, Mongols, Kalmucks, etc. — were brought into Slavic Russia. The army of General Malinovsky, for instance, was composed entirely of them. They were not, however, introduced only into Europe, where everywhere their savagery terrified the populations. They were introduced into European Russia, whose population is also terrified by them.

**Threatened With Anarchy**

"The vast dispersal of populations," he explained, "has carried demoralization and racial tensions everywhere. When people are uprooted from their normal surroundings, they tend to lose normal inhibitions. There are frightful crime waves. Actually, outside Moscow and a few show places, the Soviet Union is a milling, seething mass, terribly difficult to control, and threatening, not the overthrow of the regime, but its possible dissolution in uncontrollable anarchy."

I have no way to check the reporter's account, except that I have known him for years to be a shrewd and reliable observer. But his picture, if true, would throw light on the hysterical whipping up of the supernationalist spirit, which is certainly a fact. Maybe the Russians have to do it.

Anyhow, all the organized eulogies to the Little Father sound much more like Tsarism than like communism.

(Released by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

Sat Nov. Fri - Nov. 7/47

CANADA

150180

November 7, 1947.

Hon. R. B. Hanson, K. C., P. C.,
61 Carleton Street,
Fredericton, N. B.

My dear Hanson:

At last Mr. Ferguson has come back with an answer to your letter in the Globe and Mail. It appears in today's issue and I am sending it to you herewith.

You will, of course, decide for yourself whether to make reply or not, but I am writing this letter to give you my views of Ferguson's contention.

It is, of course, true that King and Roosevelt, at Ogdensburg, agreed that the two Governments would set up a joint committee to make studies of the military situation as relating to both countries. If Ferguson wants now to call that a "commitment", as he does, and an "agreement", as he does, he is welcome to any comfort he gets out of shadows.

When, however, he calls it a military alliance, or says there is today a military alliance, he is not only guilty of a perversion of words, but nothing short of misrepresentation and falsehood. To try to excuse himself for writing a long article in a widely circulated magazine, claiming that an arrangement for staff talks at a time of war is a military alliance, he quotes some words of Roosevelt made in a speech in August of the critical year 1938, and then some words of King spoken in the same month of the same year at Woodbridge in Canada, in each of which appropriate stress was laid on the duties of neighbours in case of an attack. He claims these statements constitute a military alliance between the two countries, and, indeed, intimates that the military alliance is permanent.

The minds of Canadians and of U. S. citizens will indeed be illuminated to learn that a military alliance of indefinite duration, or, for that matter, of any duration, can be fastened on their respective countries by speeches of a Prime Minister and a President. The historic and exclusive powers of

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CANADA

150181

 Toronto, November 7, 1947.

Hon. R. B. Hanson, K. C., P. C.,
Fredericton, N. B.

Parliament and Congress in these matters are cast aside. They are described by Ferguson as just "conventions" or "constitutional" trifles with which his superior mind is in no way concerned. According to him, both the U. S. and Canada are now bound in military alliance without Parliament or Congress having had anything more to say than the birds of the air.

Of course, even if this preposterous nonsense were correct, the military alliance would be attributable only to the two speeches and in no sense whatever to the temporary arrangement for staff talks, however such arrangement may have been proclaimed from an imposing elevation and garbed in pompous and pretentious phraseology.

Personally I think you should reply and you can do it with point and force.

Yours very truly,

AH/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

150182

R. B. HANSON, K.C., P.C.
BARRISTER, ETC.
61 CARLETON ST.
FREDERICTON, - N. B.

November 12th,1947.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C., P.C.
Canada Permanent Building,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Thanks for yours of the 7th. I have not been too well during the past week or so but today I decided to draft a Rejoinder to Ferguson's letter, and here it is. As you will notice I have drawn largely on the ideas and language contained in your letter for which please forgive me.

If you think the letter good enough please ask the "Globe" people to publish it and send me a copy. If not I shall be content.

At my time of life and in my state of health with a heart that sometimes strikes 200 beats per minute, I am not equal to much.

You will be glad to know, if you have not already heard, that George Jones is all well again. I expect to see him next week.

As for myself and wife, we expect to leave here on Dec. 9th to spend the winter in Florida. We go largely on account of my sister-in-law who is not in good health either.

My regards to Mrs. Meighen and best wishes to yourself.

Sincerely yours,

R. B. Hanson

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150183

R. B. HANSON, K.C., P.C.
BARRISTER, ETC.
61 CARLETON ST.
FREDERICTON, • N. B.

November 12th,1947.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C., P.C.
Canada Permanent Building,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Re: Canadian General Investments

Thanks for yours of the 10th.

I had my shares transferred to my wife when I became ill last July but she holds them in trust for me. I still am trying to avoid paying Ontario succession duties in case of death.

However, I am obliged to you for the information you have given me regarding the value of the shares and I will not sell at the present time. I am hoping as values increase they will go up still higher.

With kind regards and best wishes to your son Max.

Yours sincerely,

R. B. Hanson

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150184

R. B. HANSON, K.C., P.C.
BARRISTER, ETC.
61 CARLETON ST.
FREDERICTON, • N. B.

November 12th, 1947.

The Editor
The Globe and Mail,
Toronto.

Sir:- I hesitate to ask you for further space in which to make a brief rejoinder to Mr. George V. Ferguson's letter published in your issue of the 7th in reply to mine of October 27th in reference to the so-called Ogdensburg Agreement. Nevertheless will you please be good enough to insert this note after which so far as I am concerned the controversy will be closed.

In passing I desire to make it clear that it is immaterial to me whether Mr. Ferguson apologizes to me or not.

In his somewhat lengthy reply Mr. Ferguson reasserts his original proposition that the Ogdensburg conversations constituted a permanent military alliance between Canada and the United States. He does so without a jot or tittle of evidence in support of that assertion. His whole line of reasoning is that of a casuist - at his worst.

The evidence is all to the contrary. I base this statement on two facts. First, Mr. King's assurance to me that there were no commitments arising out of the Ogdensburg conversations. Second, the absence of any legislative action by either the Parliament of Canada or the Congress of the United States. It is not suggested that the terms of the "alliance" were reduced to writing.

I have no doubt whatever that at Ogdensburg Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. King agreed that the two Governments would set up a

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150185

2. The Editor
Globe & Mail
Nov.12,1947.

joint Committee to study and make recommendations with regard to the then existing military situation as it was then related to both countries. Mr. Ferguson now calls that arrangement a military alliance. He has nothing else to support his thesis. Speeches by Mr. King or his satelites carry him no further. I have looked up the definition of "Commitment" in the Oxford Dictionary where the word is defined as an "engagement which restricts freedom of action". To call such an engagement a military alliance is to be guilty of a perversion of words, and nothing short of misrepresentation. Indeed it occurs to me that it is not too strong to term it an intellectual falsehood, if there be such a thing.

Constitutionally a military alliance such as Mr.Ferguson terms it, permanent as he intimates it to be, would be in the nature of a Treaty and could only be effective in the United States by ratification in the Senate and in Canada by Parliament. Since when, may I ask, did the President of the United States have the power and authority to enter, of his own volition and without the consent of the Senate, into a Treaty for a permanent military alliance with another state? Since when has the Prime Minister of Canada the power and authority to do the same thing?

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150186

3. The Editor
The Globe & Mail
November 12,1947.

It will be news to the citizens of Canada and the United States to learn that the two chief executive officers of these two countries have without the information of either Congress or Parliament entered into a military alliance of indefinite duration, or of any duration. The contention is illogical and in fact impossible. Such a position cannot be fastened on two democratic countries like Canada and the United States by conversations between the two Executives or by speeches which they may have made from time to time, such as that made by Mr. Roosevelt in August 1938 and that by Mr. King in the same year at Woodbridge. In each stress was laid on the duties of neighbors in case of an attack, and very properly so.

Mr. Ferguson's position and claim is based on a total disregard of the historic and exclusive powers of Parliament and Congress. I suggest that neither the Canadian public or the citizens of the United States will accept such a theory. And the reason is quite clear. It is not based on either the law or logic. It is not based on truth.

Thanking you, I am,

Yours very truly,

R. B. Hanson

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MACLEAN'S Nov. 15/47

**Sharp Lesson**

You published an article by me ("Are the Yanks Invading Canada?") in your Sept. 1 issue in which I wrote that the sole voice of importance raised against the Ogdensburg joint defense agreement of 1940 was that of the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, that the Toronto Globe and Mail chided him for the speech and did not publish a report of it.

Thanks to the Globe and Mail, this error has been noted, and I would be obliged if you would inform your readers and accept my apologies for a stupid lapse of memory—apologies which will be also, I hope, accepted by Mr. Meighen.

Mr. Meighen in 1940 made his famous "twilight twitterings" speech about the Ogdensburg agreement, but I confused that with a speech made in September of that year, by another noted Conservative, Mr. R. B. Hanson, who promptly got his knuckles rapped for him by the Globe and Mail.

But that is not an adequate excuse for my carelessness. A prisoner found guilty of murder was once asked by the judge if he had anything to say before sentence was pronounced. He replied that it was certainly going to be a sharp lesson to him and I feel rather the same way.—G. V. Ferguson.

150187

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150188

CANADIAN GENERAL SECURITIES LIMITED
Investment Dealers
CANADA PERMANENT BUILDING
Toronto, Ont.

November 20, 1947.

Mr. L. L. Golden,
The Globe and Mail,
Toronto 1, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Golden:

Mr. Hanson has submitted another letter which I am enclosing herewith, hoping you can find space to print it.

On the main issue I think, as between him and Ferguson, he is right. Probably there is some criticism coming to Hanson in respect of his ascribing special reason to the American Government for the step it took, as expressed by its President.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

AM/E.
Encl.

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

150189

November 20, 1947.

Mr. L. L. Golden,
The Globe and Mail,
Toronto 1, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Golden:

Mr. Hanson has submitted another letter which I am enclosing herewith, hoping you can find space to print it.

On the main issue I think, as between him and Ferguson, he is right. Probably there is some criticism coming to Hanson in respect of his ascribing special reason to the American Government for the step it took, as expressed by its President.

Yours very truly,

Arthur Meighen.

AM/E.
Encl.

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CANADA

150190

November 27, 1947.

Hon. R. B. Hanson, K. C.,
Fredericton, N. B.

My dear Hanson:

I duly received your letter of 12th enclosing a letter to the Globe and Mail in answer to the rejoinder of George V. Ferguson.

I thought your letter was very good and certainly had not the least objection to your using any material that had been in mine. I commended it to the Globe and Mail for publication, but I am sorry to say they feel that the controversy has gone on far enough and they thought it better not to publish. I think perhaps they were influenced in some degree by the fact that Mr. Ferguson had been so frank in his apology to me and to the Globe and Mail. You may not have seen his letter, but he subsequently wrote one to Maclean's Magazine, apologizing again without reservation, and adding that he felt like the prisoner sentenced to death who informed the Judge that the punishment would be a good lesson to him.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

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150191

R. B. HANSON, K.C., P.C.
BARRISTER, ETC.
61 CARLETON ST.
FREDERICTON, • N. B.

December 1st, 1947.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen. K.C., P.C.
Canada Permanent Building,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I have yours of the 27th ult. I am quite satisfied to let the controversy drop where it is. It's quite immaterial as to whether Mr. Ferguson apologizes to me or not. I suppose he did not think I was important enough. However you had your satisfaction in his abject apology and so has the "Globe and Mail".

With kind regards, I am,

Yours faithfully,

R B Hanson

RBH/MCK.

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150192

# Federation For Community Service
## OF TORONTO

PATRON
HIS HONOR W. D. ROSS
LIEUT.-GOVERNOR,
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Campaign Objective—$500,000.00
November 4th to 9th, 1929

TELEPHONE: WAVERLEY 2331
A. D. HARDIE, GENERAL SECRETARY

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE:—
HONORARY CHAIRMAN—
Sir William Mulock
CHAIRMAN—
C. L. Burton, Esq.
VICE-CHAIRMAN—
W. H. Hall, Esq.
HONORARY TREASURER—
J. H. Gundy, Esq.
TREASURER—
E. J. Howson, Esq.
SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS—
W. Watson Evans, Esq.
WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION—
Mrs. J. M. Kerr
PUBLICITY COMMITTEE—
Frank G. Lawson, Esq.
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Mr. Harry Breay
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Mr. W. J. Cairns
Mr. C. R. Conquergood
Mr. Bert Cunningham
Miss A. Fielding
Mr. F. E. Galbraith
Mr. John J. Gibson
Mr. H. K. Hammond
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Mrs. L. L. McMurray
Mr. Howard B. Moore
Mr. W. S. Naylor
Mrs. Jas. Pears, Jr.
Mr. W. R. Raine
Mrs. R. B. Rice
Mr. Geo. Sanderson
Mrs. J. C. Saul
Mr. F. N. Stapleford
Mr. Herman Stephens
Mr. Geo. Stronach
Mr. S. A. Taylor
Mr. C. F. B. Tippet
Mrs. E. Wilson

October
31st,
1 9 2 9.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Can. General Securities Co. Ltd.,
National Building,
347 Bay St., Toronto, 2.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Will you please come to lunch in Room 210, the King Edward Hotel, at 12.30, on Saturday of this week to report on your work with the specials prospects.

I know you have not had much time, but it is of the utmost importance that Headquarters should know by Saturday how the Specials subscriptions stand, so that every possible encouragement may be given to the canvassers before they start off on Monday morning. Please complete your work by then, if at all possible.

If you cannot come to lunch, will you please phone Campaign Headquarters - Waverley 2331.

Yours sincerely,

W. W. Evans,

Chmn. - Specials Subscriptions.

Rec A. Hardie

General Secretary.

CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS - THE KING EDWARD HOTEL

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Federation for Com. Service
1929.

150193

RT. HON. A. MEIGHEN

| | | 1929 | 1930 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Osler, Britton | 66 Yonge St. | 50. | 1000. |
| Bruce, Dr. Herbert | 64 Bloor St. E. | | 500. |
| Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods | 870 Queen St. E. | 250. | 1000. |
| McLean, Col. J. B. | 149 University Ave. | 200. | 1000. |
| Phippen, F. H. | Rm. 906, 217 Bay St. | 50. | 500. |
| Ryckman, E. B. | 10 Adelaide St. E. | 200. | 500. |
| Smith, R. Home | 1403, 330 Bay St. | 50. | 1000. |
| Tilley, Wm. | 255 Bay St. | 500. | 1000. |

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150194

J. S. MCLEAN, PRESIDENT
W. J. CAIRNS, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN J. GIBSON, CHAIRMAN—BUDGET COMMITTEE
JAMES E. T. AIKENHEAD, TREASURER

# Federation For Community Service
## OF TORONTO

ROOM 1403
100 ADELAIDE STREET W.

TELEPHONE: ADELAIDE 7476
A. D. HARDIE, GENERAL SECRETARY

March
Fifth,
1931.

*The Funds entrusted to the Federation are distributed by the Board of Directors on the advice of the Budget Committee to organizations dealing with—*

AGED PEOPLE
- AGED MEN'S HOME
- AGED WOMEN'S HOME
- CHURCH HOME FOR THE AGED
- WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC LEAGUE— EMERGENCY WORK ROOM

FAMILY WELFARE
- HEATHER CLUB
- HOME SERVICE ASSOCIATION
- NEIGHBORHOOD WORKERS ASSOCIATION
- NORTH TORONTO WELFARE LEAGUE
- SAMARITAN CLUB
- VISITING HOUSEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

- CRECHE, THE
- DANFORTH DAY NURSERY
- EAST END DAY NURSERY
- QUEEN STREET EAST DAY NURSERY

DELINQUENCY
- BIG BROTHER MOVEMENT
- BIG SISTER ASSOCIATION
- HAVEN, THE
- INDUSTRIAL REFUGE
- ST. FAITH'S LODGE

CHILD WELFARE
- CHILD WELFARE COUNCIL
- CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY
- PROTESTANT CHILDREN'S HOMES
- TORONTO DAILY VACATION BIBLE SCHOOLS

INFANTS AND MOTHERS
- HUMEWOOD HOUSE
- INFANTS' HOME AND INFIRMARY

UNDERPRIVILEGED
- CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE
- MILDMAY INSTITUTE
- UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT

SICK AND CONVALESCING
- GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY— REST HOUSE
- SOCIAL SERVICE ASSOC'N.— (TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL)
- VICTORIAN ORDER OF NURSES

AND TO—
- SOCIAL SERVICE EXCHANGE
- TORONTO MEN'S HOSTEL

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
National Building,
347 Bay St.,
Toronto 2.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

At Mr. Burton's request I am sending you some notes and documents with regard to the Federation for Community Service.

If you would like to see me with regard to any matters which are not clear, I shall of course be very glad to call upon you at any time you say.

Yours sincerely,

Alex D. Hardie

General Secretary.

ADH:RP

Enc.

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# FEDERATION FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE.

## The Purpose of the Federation

In 350 cities on this continent there is a Federation similar to that in Toronto. In most cases however they differ in that the community chest is all inclusive, whereas in Toronto we have three separate Federations.

Federation takes care of maintenance costs only and does not concern itself with capital funds. The member agencies have certain income of their own through endowments, fees from clients, per diem grants from the City, etc. Federation provides the operating deficit, that is the amount required to meet the expenses as sanctioned by the Budget Committee.

The Federation is not concerned only or mainly with relief, although this naturally looms large in the minds of the public. Many of its agencies are doing preventive work in the hope that the families and individuals concerned will never reach the stage when relief will be required. The result of this misunderstanding is that the public considers that every cent subscribed shall go into the pocket of the poor. They do not realize that this would be the worst kind of help to the poor and they are not interested in providing salaries for preventive work.

The Federation endeavours to prevent all duplication of work in its own member agencies.

A Social Service Exchange is conducted, through which all families and individuals requiring assistance are cleared.

No normal child is today in an institution. Those who have no proper home of their own are placed in foster homes.

No family known to be in need fails to secure assistance.

## Constitution

The Federation has a Council of representatives of member agencies, of service clubs and other public bodies and of representatives of subscribers. This Council meets for consideration of social work problems both of member agencies and of the city at large.

The Council has a Social Policy Committee, which is responsible for advising the Council and the Directors on matters concerning social welfare.

The Board of Directors of Federation consists of fifteen persons elected at the Annual Meeting. At the present time twelve are men and three are ladies, all chosen because of a known interest in social work and many of them closely concerned with the work of one or more social agencies.

The Board of Directors has a Budget Committee, a Campaign Committee and a Publicity Committee.

The Budget Committee consists of from 20 to 25 persons selected for their knowledge of social work and because the social agencies and the public have confidence in them. It is this Committee which is responsible for the fair distribution of the funds among the individual agencies and also for seeing that the public is not asked to contribute a larger sum than is required to carry on the work of the agencies adequately.

Attached herewith is copy of agreement with financial members.

## History of the Federation

The Federation was organized in 1919 in view of an obvious need of

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co-ordination of welfare work, the organization detail being undertaken by a Committee of Rotary Club. The establishment of the Federation at once brought about a reduction in a number of appeals and a reduction in the amount of overlapping through the elimination of some agencies considered unnecessary and the amalgamation of others doing similar work.

The original Board of Directors consisted of:

Rev. Father Bench,
Miss H.D. McCollum,
Dr. Sturgeon Stewart,
Mrs. Brock Wilkins,
Mr. F. N. Stapleford,
Mrs. Adam Ballantyne,
Miss Vera Parsons,
Miss Agnes McGregor,
Miss Powers,
Mr. Tew,
Brother Rogation,
Dr. H. L. Brittain,
Mr. Geo. Frankel,
Mr. Frank Hughes,
Ven. Archdeacon Ingles,
Rev. A. C. Brady,
Rev. M. C. MacLean,
Mr. Thos. Phelan,
Rev. Gilbert Agar,
Rev. C. W. Watch,
Mrs. Laughton,
Mr. Freer,
Mrs. J. A. Phin,
Mr. Fred Gerred,
Rev. Peter Bryce - Pres.
Mrs. J. P. Rogers,
Mr. J. E. Atkinson,
Mr. Conroy,
Mrs. Allan Brown,
Mrs. Litster,
Mrs. J. D. Tyrell,
Miss Martin,
Mrs. Dunbar,
Mr. Geo. A. Reid,
Mrs. C. B. Watts,
Mrs. Harold Tovell,
Miss Jessie Dunlop,
Mr. C. M. Baldwin,
Mr. Geo. Baldwin,
Lady Moss,
Mrs. B. D. Lorimer,
Sir Robt. Falconer,
Mr. A. R. Capreol,
Mrs. H. D. Warren,
Mrs. A. O. Rutherford,

The original member organizations were as follows, also the cash amount they received during the first complete year (1920): -

| | |
|---|---|
| Aged Men's Home | $ 4,547.78 |
| Aged Women's Home | 9,613.02 |
| Big Brother Movement | 7,554.84 |
| Big Sister Association | 6,397.80 |
| Bureau Municipal Research | 25,539.48 |
| Business Girls' Club | 767.60 |
| Carmelite Sisters' Orphanage | 7,359.90 |
| Catholic Big Brothers | 1,685.52 |
| Catholic Big Sisters | 1,373.15 |
| Catholic Charities | 6,908.98 |
| Child Welfare Council | 901.92 |
| Church of England Deaconess Home | 3,835.81 |
| Church Home for the Aged | 5,915.08 |
| Creche, The | 3,290.70 |
| Danforth Day Nursery | 825.88 |
| Down Town Church Workers' Ass'n. | 5,773.34 |
| East End Day Nursery | 4,779.64 |
| Federation Central Council | 18,333.01 |
| Girls' Club | 2,208.25 |
| Girls' Friendly Society | 1,773.57 |
| Good Shepherd Female Refuge | 12,344.40 |
| Haven & Prison Gate Mission | 4,354.63 |
| House of Providence | 23,254.40 |
| Humewood House | 5,401.79 |
| Industrial Refuge | 7,416.87 |
| Infants' Home, St. Mary St. | 25,600.00 |
| Kings Daughters Rest & Lunch Room | 1,349.22 |
| Neighborhood Workers' Association | 25,042.13 |
| do (Influenza) | 1,988.25 |
| North Toronto Women's Patriotic Lge. | 3,629.53 |
| Personal Service Club | 1,057.10 |
| Queen Street East Day Nursery | 1,178.57 |
| Sacred Heart Orphanage | 23,862.42 |

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| | |
|---|---|
| St. Elizabeth's Visiting Nurses | $ 3,985.59 |
| St. Faith's House | 2,250.43 |
| St. Mary's Infants' Home, Bond St. | 11,440.05 |
| St. Vincent de Paul Children's Aid Soc. | 4,772.64 |
| Samaritan Club | 9,772.14 |
| Spadina Lodge | 2,104.62 |
| Toronto Daily Vacation Bible Tr. School | 1,000.00 |
| Toronto Genl; Hosp. Social Service Dept. | 9,307.71 |
| Toronto Humane Society | 10,223.86 |
| Toronto Vacant Lots Cultvn. Assn. | 6,504.97 |
| University Settlement | 6,430.00 |
| Victorian Order of Nurses | 17,724.54 |
| Women's Patriotic League | 1,692.13 |
| Central Neighborhood House | 250.00 |
| Salvation Army Special Allocations | 67.50 |
| Boys' Home do. | 75.00 |
| G. W. V. A. | 835.56 |
| Moorelands Summer Home | 412.26 |
| Social Council of Ontario | 1,669.32 |
| Sundry Allocations | 321.00 |
| Grace Hospital | 1,307.74 |
| St. John's Hospital | 74.25 |
| St. Mary's Maternity Hospital | 42.05 |
| Toronto General Hospital | 153.77 |
| Women's College Hospital | 66.50 |
| West End Creche, Special Allocations, | 30.00 |
| Children's Aid Society do | 57.50 |
| | $346,436.11 |

During 1927 conferences were initiated with the Roman Catholic group, the outcome of which was, that it was agreed that greater financial assistance could be secured by making separate appeals. The 1928 appeal therefore did not include the Roman Catholic group.

## Relationship with the City

The private social agencies deal with emergency or temporary cases. It is generally agreed that when a case becomes permanent, as in the case of old age, mental defectives, children who are wards, etc., that case may reasonably become a charge on public funds. There is the closest co-operation between the city and the private social agencies in this matter, and half of Federation agencies receive per diem grants which in part or wholly take care of some or all of the agencies' clients.

There is a situation existing now which requires consideration and modification. Four years ago the Federation having failed to reach its objective received a grant from the City of $45,000.00. The same amount was contributed the following year. The next year Federation practically reached its objective, but the City generously and almost without a request, contributed $25,000.00. This last winter in view of an expected tremendous volume of work the City was asked for $100,000.00 which it granted.

Everyone feels that the last is an abnormal situation. Others feel that the City may reasonably donate $25,000.00 a year. Others take a middle course and would like to see $45,000.00 established as an expected sum. The City feels that it is contributing twice over - through this lump grant and through its per diem grants to our agencies. This is true and could be made to balance by having the City increase their per diem grants.

## Presidents

| | |
|---|---|
| 1920 - 1924 | Rev. Peter Bryce, D.D. |
| 1925 | Rev. C. T. Scott, |
| 1926 - 1927 | Mr. Frank H. Littlefield, |
| 1928 - 1929 | Mr. H. B. Moore, |
| 1930 | Mr. J. S. McLean, |

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## Chairmen of Budget Committee

| | |
|---|---|
| 1920 - 1921 | Mr. Ralph Connable, |
| 1922 | Mr. Geo. Howell, |
| 1923 - 1930 | Mr. John J. Gibson, |

## Campaign Results

| Year | Collected | Objective | Campaign Chairman |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1921 | $383,000. | $450,000. | Mr. Geo. Howell, |
| 1922 | $387,000. | $500,000. | Mr. H. G. Stanton, |
| 1923 | $444,000. | $500,000. | Mr. John J. Gibson, |
| 1924 | $377,000. | $450,000. | Mr. W. H. Shaw, |
| 1925 | $378,000. | $450,000. | Mr. T. P. Loblaw, |
| 1926 | $406,000. | $465,000. | Col. Noel Marshall, |
| 1927 | $441,000. | $500,000. | Col. Noel Marshall, |
| 1928 | $425,000. | $425,000. | Mr. H. B. Moore, |
| 1929 | $435,000. | $515,000. | Mr. H. B. Moore, |
| 1930 | $506,000. | $500,000. | Mr. C. L. Burton, |
| 1931 | $581,000. | $700,000. | Mr. C. L. Burton, |

1927 was the last year in which the Catholics were in our Federation. On that account there was naturally a drop the following year in the amount collected. It is noticeable that there has been a steady rise from then onwards.

The following table shows the amount raised since 1925 for the agencies which are at present in the Federation, that is excluding Catholic agencies prior to 1928. This discrepancy between these figures and those of the table above is due to the fact that in the second table campaign and administration expenses are not included, nor are adjustments in the Federation deficit indicated.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1925 - - -- - - - | $ 274,000. |
| 1926 - - -- - - - | $ 322,000. |
| 1927 - - -- - - - | $ 338,000. |
| 1928 - - -- - - - | $ 385,000. |
| 1929 - - -- - - - | $ 423,000. |
| 1930 - - -- - - - | $ 478,000. |

## The Cost of Federation

The cost of the campaign and of the administration of the Federation office in past years has been around 6% of the total amount raised in the campaign. For 1930 the cost was 4.2%, a standard near which we hope to work in future. This is a very satisfactory figure as compared with other cities, and is an answer to the criticism that the Federation office is expensive. Critics in this class do not realize that the office, in addition to raising money, is performing valuable services throughout the year for the member agencies and for the social welfare of the city at large. We are truly a Federation for Community Service, and to this office come a number of people who are interested in various types of community service affecting a much wider group than our thirty-four agencies.

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## Chairmen of Budget Committee

| | |
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| 1922 | Mr. Geo. Howell, |
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## Campaign Results

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|---|---|---|---|
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| 1924 | $377,000. | $450,000. | Mr. W. H. Shaw, |
| 1925 | $378,000. | $450,000. | Mr. T. P. Loblaw, |
| 1926 | $406,000. | $465,000. | Col. Noel Marshall, |
| 1927 | $441,000. | $500,000. | Col. Noel Marshall, |
| 1928 | $425,000. | $425,000. | Mr. H. B. Moore, |
| 1929 | $435,000. | $515,000. | Mr. H. B. Moore, |
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# FEDERATION FOR COMMUNITY SERVICE

## STATEMENT FOR ORGANIZATIONS RECEIVING FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FROM THE FEDERATION.

(Adopted by a Joint Meeting of the Budget Committee and Central Council on February Second, Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-Six.)

The Federation was incorporated under the Statutes of the Province of Ontario, 1919, - "(a) - TO encourage, promote, organize, develop and assist all approved forms of work having for its object community welfare, social service, philanthropy and charity in the City of Toronto." In harmony with the terms of the Charter and with the Constitution and By-laws, the Central Council and Budget Committee of the Federation agree, that organizations in order to be accepted for financial membership in the Federation, or to continue in this relationship, shall conform to the following minimum requirements, namely:

I. AS TO ORGANIZATION:

(a) "The Federation is entirely non-sectarian. Religious bodies as such are not eligible for financial membership, but guilds or other organizations under the auspices of religious bodies are not thereby disqualified from co-operative membership. Financial membership may be given to such a co-operative member for the purpose of carrying on work within the scope of the objects and aims of The Federation, provided however, that such work is not of a sectarian or parochial nature."

(Constitution & By-laws Sec. 3)

Such work as is contemplated in this section of the Constitution shall be conducted by a responsible Board of Management, elected or appointed annually at a regular public meeting of the organization, or in any such other manner as may be approved by the Central Council, and convening preferably every month, but not less than quarterly. An organization whose Board ceases to function effectively, forfeits its claim for financial support from the Federation.

(b) Organizations when applying for financial membership

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in the Federation shall submit:

1. A clear detailed statement of the purposes and objects for which the Society exists,

2. A copy of the Constitution and By-laws of the Society,

3. The names of the members of the Board,

4. An audited financial report for the last full year of operation,

5. A detailed report of the services given during the last full year of operation.

II. AS TO SERVICES:

(a) Each organization shall be required to give the community, services in harmony with the best approved modern standards of work in its own special field. This involves as a minimum, sympathetic, prompt and adequate endeavors by itself, or in co-operation with other organizations, to relieve distress or social mal-adjustment, to remove the causes of these conditions and to give the persons involved the opportunities necessary for normal living.

(b) Each organization shall agree to co-operate with other welfare organizations in efforts to effectively promote the general social welfare of the community. This involves:

1. Positive attempts to avoid unnecessary overlapping of services and duplication of work,

2. Co-operation in promoting educational measures such as conferences, newspaper and other forms of publicity, etc.

3. Co-operation in conducting Surveys at reasonable times and intervals,

4. Uniting with others to secure new or amended legislation, etc., and

(c) The Full Routine Use of the Social Service Exchange. Since the Exchange makes available for social workers, information concerning their clients, the use of which will save time and prevent overlapping of services, and will also conserve the best interests of their clients, organizations should require their workers to use the Social Service Exchange intelligently and routinely.

Those engaged in Fresh Air Work and the giving of Christmas Cheer and Relief should also avail themselves of the services of the Fresh Air and Christmas Exchanges.

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(d) Each organization shall agree to undertake no new work in other fields of social service, nor the extension of work already being done, involving expense, unless these proposals have first been approved by the Federation.

(e) Organizations shall furnish the Federation with a monthly statement of services given during that period, on forms provided by the Federation.

III. FINANCIAL:

(a) Each organization upon being received into membership shall furnish the Federation a list of subscribers to its funds, and shall agree to use every reasonable endeavor to induce such subscribers to become contributors to the budget of the Federation for Community Service.

(b) Member organizations are expected to assist to the full measure of their ability in the annual campaign for securing the Federation budget.

(c) Member organizations shall agree to abstain from independently soliciting funds for their maintenance accounts while in receipt of financial assistance from the Federation, and shall consult the Federation before entering upon a financial campaign for objects to which the Federation does not contribute. This includes the holding of Tag-Days, canvassing for subscriptions to magazines, circularizing the public or any other activity which may be construed as a canvass for funds.

(d) Organizations shall keep approved books of accounts, and audited financial reports showing all monies received and disbursed, shall accompany the annual budget submitted to the Federation for Community Service.

(e) Organizations shall furnish the Federation with a correct monthly financial statement of all funds received, disbursed and invested during that period, on forms provided by the Federation.

(f) Organizations shall co-operate with the Federation in efforts to secure economy and efficiency of administration and be willing at reasonable intervals to confer on such questions as salaries, the purchase of supplies and equipment, repairs to buildings, etc.

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(g) Organizations shall submit to the Budget Committee annually a tentative maintenance budget, approved by the Board, giving the full information requested on the forms provided by the Federation, and shall endeavor to operate within the amount allotted to the organization by the Budget Committee. The amount allotted should not be exceeded in any instance, without the consent of the Budget Committee, provided the Budget Committee does not overestimate the income from non-Federation sources.

IV. Since the Federation is so vitally related to the welfare work of the City, and is in turn, dependent for growth and stability upon public confidence, it is desirable that each member organization shall loyally support the Federation by maintaining cordial relations with other organizations, by equipping itself to do its own particular work thoroughly, and by assuming its fair share of responsibility for improving social work and conditions in the city as a whole.

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# Financial Statement
and
# Revised Constitution
and
# By-Laws

As approved by the Board of Directors at a meeting held January 20th, 1930

Federation For Community Service
TORONTO

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## BUDGET COMMITTEE
## STATEMENT OF 1929 BUDGET
(Year ending December 31st, 1929)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash in Bank, December 31st, 1928 | | $284,601.25 |
| Interest Received | | 7,498.32 |
| SUBSCRIPTIONS COLLECTED: | | |
| 1926 | $ 300.00 | |
| 1927 | 88.75 | |
| 1928 | 2,200.12 | |
| 1929 | 112,259.25 | 114,848.12 |
| | | $406,947.69 |
| Advances from 1930 Campaign Receipts to meet 1929 Budget Deficit | | 31,601.81 |
| TOTAL PAID TO ORGANIZATIONS, shown in detail on page 3 | | $438,549.50 |

## BUDGET COMMITTEE
## STATEMENT OF CAMPAIGN FOR 1930 FUNDS
(December 31st, 1929)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIPTIONS | | $505,461.37 |
| CAMPAIGN EXPENSES: | | |
| Publicity | $ 9,463.80 | |
| Printing and Stationery | 1,652.39 | |
| Postage, Telephone and Telegraph | 456.19 | |
| Salaries | 1,429.00 | |
| General Expenses | 726.80 | |
| | $ 13,728.18 | |
| 1929 BUDGET DEFICIT PAID OUT OF 1930 RECEIPTS | 31,601.81 | 45,329.99 |
| BALANCE, DECEMBER 31ST, 1929 | | $460,131.38 |
| CONSISTING OF: | | |
| Cash in Banks | | $312,519.16 |
| Unpaid Subscriptions | | 146,312.22 |
| Advances to Organizations, to be refunded | | 1,300.00 |
| | | $460,131.38 |

We hereby certify that, in our opinion, the above-mentioned statements correctly set forth the transactions for the year and are in accordance with the books.

Respectfully submitted,

THORNE, MULHOLLAND, HOWSON & McPHERSON
*Chartered Accountants*



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## BUDGET COMMITTEE
## PAYMENTS TO ORGANIZATIONS
(Year ending December 31st, 1929)

| | |
|---|---|
| Aged Men's Home | $ 3,660.00 |
| Aged Women's Home | 1,725.00 |
| Big Brother Movement | 17,948.00 |
| Big Sister Association | 11,065.00 |
| Central Neighborhood House | 13,349.00 |
| Child Welfare Council | 1,650.00 |
| Children's Aid Society | 49,769.00 |
| Church Home for the Aged | 2,717.00 |
| Creche, The | 5,100.00 |
| Danforth Day Nursery | 1,884.00 |
| East End Day Nursery | 4,136.00 |
| Federation, Central Council | 14,924.00 |
| Girls' Friendly Society, Rest Home | 818.00 |
| Haven, The | 15,024.00 |
| Heather Club | 5,000.00 |
| Home Service Association | 2,200.00 |
| Humewood House | 6,500.00 |
| Industrial Refuge | 250.00 |
| Infants' Home and Infirmary | 38,851.00 |
| Mildmay Institute | 7,925.00 |
| Neighborhood Workers' Association | 94,173.00 |
| North Toronto Welfare League | 4,650.00 |
| Protestant Children's Home | 29,000.00 |
| Queen Street East Day Nursery | 2,325.00 |
| St. Faith's Lodge | 4,195.00 |
| Samaritan Club | 12,450.00 |
| Social Service Association, Toronto General Hospital | 16,861.00 |
| Social Service Exchange | 2,574.00 |
| Toronto Daily Vacation Bible Schools | 1,808.00 |
| University Settlement | 14,150.00 |
| Victorian Order of Nurses | 27,750.00 |
| Visiting Housekeepers' Assn. | 17,516.00 |
| Women's Patriotic League | 5,745.00 |
| Sundry Institutions, (Allocated) | 857.50 |
| | $438,549.50 |



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# Revised Constitution and By-Laws

**NAME**

1. The name of the Corporation shall be the Federation for Community Service of Toronto, hereinafter referred to as "The Federation".

**OBJECTS**

2. The objects of The Federation shall be those set out in the Letters Patent and in the Memorandum of Agreement.

**RELIGIOUS BODIES**

3. Religious bodies, as such, are not eligible for membership, but organizations under the auspices of religious bodies are not thereby disqualified from membership.

**MEMBERSHIP**

4. Any organization in Toronto engaged in, or proposing to undertake work of the same nature as that engaged in by The Federation, provided, however, that such work is not of a sectarian or parochial nature, may acquire membership in The Federation upon a vote of the majority of the members of the Council, hereinafter mentioned, present at a meeting and voting, on a recommendation of the Board of Directors, hereinafter mentioned.

Any member may be retired from membership by a two-thirds vote of the Council present at a regular meeting of the Council and voting, but before such action is taken, notice of motion to this effect shall have been given at a preceding meeting of the Council, or notice thereof shall have been sent by registered letter to each member of the Council.

At any meeting the Council may receive and accept voluntary resignations from any member.

The Members of The Federation as at this date are:—

Aged Men's Home
Aged Women's Home
Big Brother Movement
Big Sister Association
Central Neighborhood House
Child Welfare Council
Children's Aid Society
Church Home for the Aged
Creche, The
Danforth Day Nursery
East End Day Nursery
Girls' Friendly Society—Rest House
Haven, The
Heather Club
Home Service Association
Humewood House
Industrial Refuge
Infants' Home and Infirmary
Mildmay Institute
Neighborhood Workers' Association
North Toronto Welfare League
Protestant Children's Homes
Queen St. East Day Nursery
St. Faith's Lodge
Samaritan Club
Social Service Exchange
Social Service Association—Toronto General Hospital
Toronto Daily Vacation Bible Schools
University Settlement
Victorian Order of Nurses
Visiting Housekeepers' Association
Women's Patriotic League—Emergency Work Room

**GRANTS TO MEMBERS**

5. A member shall be entitled to a grant from the funds of The Federation to assist it in the prosecution of its work. The amount of such grant to a member shall be determined by the Board of Directors on the recommendation of the Budget Committee, hereinafter mentioned.



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**MANAGEMENT**

6. The government, conduct, management and control of The Federation and of the property, revenue, business and affairs thereto, shall be exercised by the Council and the Board of Directors as hereinafter provided.

**DUTIES OF COUNCIL**

7. It shall be the duty of the Council to hold conferences on social work, to formulate social work policy, to consider plans of development and expansion, to further the education of public opinion along the lines of social work and to formulate general policies for the guidance of the Board of Directors.

**PERSONNEL OF COUNCIL**

8. The Council of The Federation shall consist of:—

*a.—Two representatives of each member organization, one of whom shall be a board member and the other a member of the professional staff.*

*b.—One representative each of such public bodies as are voluntary associations formed for public service and not for gain and not strictly engaged in work similar to that engaged in by The Federation.*

The Council shall each year at a regular meeting preceding the Annual General Meeting, by majority vote of the members present and voting, determine what public bodies shall be eligible for this privilege.

*c.—Representatives at large to the number of ten (10) to be elected by the subscribers in Annual Meeting of which notice shall be given in the public press, such Annual Meeting of subscribers to be held immediately before the Annual General Meeting of Council.*

**VACANCIES IN COUNCIL**

9. Vacancies on the Council occurring between Annual Meetings may be filled as follows:—

*a.*—When members and public bodies are involved, the organization shall be requested to appoint another representative.

*b.*—When the vacancy occurs among the representatives of subscribers such vacancy may be filled by the Council.

**COUNCIL MEETINGS**

**Annual**

10. The Annual General Meeting of Council shall be held on a date and at a place to be fixed by the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Directors, but not later than May 31st, in every year. Such Annual Meeting shall be deemed the Annual General Meeting of The Federation. Notice shall be given in the public press. Subscribers to the funds and property of The Federation may attend the Annual General Meeting and shall have one vote each.

**Ordinary**

The Council shall also have regular monthly meetings except during the months of July and August.

**Special**

Special Council Meetings may be held at any time on the call of the Chairman, hereinafter mentioned or at the written request of five (5) members of the Council. Fifteen (15) shall form a quorum at Council Meetings.



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The Board of Directors may whenever it thinks fit, and shall upon a request made in writing by five (5) or more Directors, convene a special Council Meeting.

Upon the receipt of such request the Council or Board of Directors shall forthwith convene a special Council Meeting, and if such meeting does not convene within twenty-one (21) days of the receipt of the request, the requisitionists or any other five (5) members of the Council or Directors may themselves convene a special Council Meeting.

At least ten (10) days' notice in writing of any such Council Meeting, specifying the place, day, and the hour of the meeting, and in case of special business, the general nature of such business shall be given to the members of Council, but the non-receipt of such notice by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings at any General Meeting.

If within one hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened upon requisition, shall be dissolved. In any other case, it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the following week, at the same hour and place; and if at such adjourned meeting a quorum is not present, it shall be adjourned sine die.

Any member of an organization which is itself a member of Federation, may attend a Council Meeting, but shall not vote, unless the member in question is a member of the Council.

At any General Meeting of Council no debate shall take place nor shall any person address the meeting, except upon a motion properly before the meeting, or by special leave of the Chairman.

At the first meeting after the Annual General Meeting the Council shall proceed to elect from among its members a Chairman and Vice-Chairman. The General Secretary of The Federation shall act as Secretary of the Council. These shall continue in office for one year or until their successors are appointed.

The Council shall appoint at the first meeting after the Annual Meeting in each year a Standing Committee on Social Policy of persons chosen for their knowledge of social work, which shall meet nine times a year to consider matters of social policy, which shall be consulted by the Board of Directors on such matters, and shall hold at least one Joint Meeting each year with the Board of Directors.

The Council may from time to time appoint such other committees as it may deem advisable.

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

11. The Board of Directors shall consist of fifteen (15) members elected at the Annual General Meeting of the Council upon the nomination of a nominating committee to be named by the Chairman of the Council at least thirty (30) days prior to said Annual Meeting. The Board of Directors shall continue in office for one year and shall be eligible for re-election. The Chairman of the Council shall be a member ex-officio.

**DUTIES OF THE BOARD**

12. It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to administer all the affairs of The Federation save in respect of such matters as are specifically assigned to the Council in Paragraph 7 hereof.



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**BOARD MEETINGS**

13. The Board of Directors shall meet monthly except during the months of July and August. Special meetings of the Board may be held at any time on the call of the President or at the written request of three members of the Board. Five shall form a quorum for Board Meetings.

**OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES**

14. Within thirty (30) days of their election at the Annual General Meeting of the Council the Board of Directors shall hold a meeting at which they shall proceed to elect from among their number a President (who shall be known as President of The Federation), Vice-President and Treasurer, and may proceed to elect an Honorary President. These shall continue in office for one year, or until their successors have been duly appointed.

At this meeting the Board of Directors shall proceed to elect the following Committees:—

*a.—An Executive Committee*—of five (5) members, chosen from the membership of the Board of Directors. This Committee shall represent the Board of Directors in the intervals between its regular meetings and shall discharge any other duties assigned to it by the Board.

*b.—A Budget Committee*—of not more than twenty-five (25) members to be selected at large. This Committee shall study the annual budgets submitted to the Board of Directors by the members; shall advise the Board of Directors as to the amount to be paid to each member and shall discharge such other duties as may be referred to it by the Board of Directors.

*c.—A Campaign Committee*—of ten (10) members selected at large, with power to add to its numbers, which shall, subject to the Board of Directors, organize and conduct the money-raising activities of The Federation.

*d.—A Publicity Committee*—of not more than twenty-five (25) members selected at large. This Committee shall, subject to the Board of Directors, devise plans and take steps for the purpose of educating the public in the work done by The Federation and prepare a publicity campaign each year.

The Board of Directors may from time to time appoint such special Committees as it may deem advisable.

The several Committees appointed by the Board of Directors shall have discretion to organize themselves as they may deem necessary for the effective and lawful conduct of the business of The Federation referred to them, provided, however, that all matters involving the expenditure of funds and affecting the policies of The Federation shall be submitted to the Board of Directors and be subject to its approval. Every Committee shall present a report to the Board of Directors at its regular monthly meetings.



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**PAYMENT BY CHEQUE**

15. All debts and accounts of The Federation shall be paid by cheque signed and counter-signed by the persons designated for this purpose by the Board of Directors.

**TREASURER'S DUTIES**

16. The Treasurer of The Federation shall receive all contributions to The Federation. He shall keep all necessary books of account and deposit all monies and cheques to the credit of The Federation in a bank, or with another corporation, approved by the Board of Directors, and shall have authority to endorse all cheques payable to The Federation for the purpose only of depositing them in the said bank or with said corporation to the credit of The Federation. Cheques for monies to be expended in social or welfare work shall be signed by the Treasurer of The Federation and countersigned by such persons as the Board of Directors shall appoint for this purpose. If the Treasurer is unable to act, the Board of Directors shall appoint a substitute for this purpose.

**NO REMUNERATION TO DIRECTORS, ETC.**

17. No Director or member of the Council, representative or trustee shall receive any remuneration for his services as such.

**GENERAL SECRETARY AND OFFICE STAFF**

18. The Chief Executive Officer of The Federation shall be the General Secretary. He shall be appointed by the Board of Directors, after consultation with the Standing Committee of the Council, which shall define his duties and fix his salary on recommendation of the Executive Committee. The Office Staff shall be appointed by the Board of Directors on the nomination of the General Secretary, and on the recommendation of the Executive Committee. The Office Staff shall be responsible to the General Secretary and their number and remuneration shall be determined by the Board of Directors on the recommendation of the Executive Committee and the General Secretary, as above.

*Office Expenditures*—The expenditures of the General Secretary's office shall be budgeted for by the Executive Committee and approved by the Budget Committee.

**SEAL**

19. The seal, an impression whereof is stamped in the margin hereof, shall be the seal of The Federation.

**CONTRACTS**

20. Contracts entered into by The Federation shall be sealed with the seal of The Federation and be signed by the President or Vice-President of the Board of Directors, and by one other member of that body.

**DEEDS**

21. Deeds and conveyances by The Federation shall be executed in the same way as contracts are directed by the preceding section to be executed.

**AMENDMENTS**

22. The Council may by a two-thirds vote of those present at any regular meeting and voting, provided that twenty-one days' notice has been given at a preceding meeting, or to the members of the Council in writing, repeal, annul, or amend the Constitution and By-Laws of The Federation, or any part thereof, or enact new By-Laws.



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CANADA

150211

# Federation For Community Service of Toronto

## *Twelfth Annual Report*

### Year Ending December 31st, 1930

*President*.....J. S. McLean
*Vice-President and Chairman of the Council*.....W. J. Cairns
*Treasurer*.....J. T. E. Aikenhead
*Chairman Budget Committee*.....J. J. Gibson
*Chairman Publicity Committee*.....F. G. Lawson
*Chairman Social Policy Committee*.....F. N. Stapleford
*General Secretary*.....A. D. Hardie
*Assistant Secretary*.....Miss M. I. Jennison

**Report of the Board of Directors**

GENERAL

The new Constitution, in force now for twelve months, has proved efficient. The Council has met nine times, transacted necessary business, discussed matters of interest to the Federation, and heard addresses.

The Social Policy Committee has met seven times and has under consideration a number of matters which affect social work in the Federation agencies and throughout the city. It is almost too soon to expect definite results from the labours of this Committee.

The Board of Directors has met ten times to transact the financial affairs of the Federation and to arrange the campaign plans. All matters of social policy have been referred by the Board to the Council. During the year there was one joint meeting of the Board of Directors and the Social Policy Committee, a meeting which was very well attended by both groups and which was pronounced to be of very great interest and value.

CAMPAIGN

The campaign for 1931 funds was held in October, 1930. The objective set was $700,000.00, or $200,000.00 more than last year. The amount raised was $477,000.00, to which the City added $100,000.00.

The cost of the campaign and of the administration of the Federation office for 1929 was 6.6% of the total amount received, for 1930 4.4%, and the estimated cost for 1931 is 4.7%. The reason for the expected increase in 1931 is the greater cost of the campaign, which was held at a very difficult time.

The campaign organization was said to be more thorough than in any previous year. The workers certainly had enthusiasm, and the co-operation between workers and the headquarters staff was in every way pleasant.

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Congratulations for a successful campaign are due to Mr. E. R. Wood, Honorary Campaign Chairman; Mr. C. L. Burton, Campaign Chairman; Mr. W. J. Cairns, Vice Chairman; Mr. J. H. Gundy, Honorary Treasurer; Mrs. J. M. Kerr, Chairman Women's Organization; Mr. James Aikenhead, Chairman Industrials Organization; Mr. Frank G. Lawson, Chairman Publicity Committee; to the Division Chairmen and all other workers.

Thanks are due to the newspapers, especially to the Telegram for the publication of lists of subscribers, and to the King Edward Hotel for office accommodation for headquarters staff.

## BUDGET COMMITTEE

In November and December, 1930, the Budget Committee met thirteen times, the sessions averaging 3½ hours in duration. Every budget was very carefully studied, and representatives of those agencies which desired it were present to confer with the Budget Committee. The Committee has in mind that it should be the regular practice for representatives to appear before the Committee. On account of the budget requests being so much greater than the amount available the Budget Committee had the difficult and unpleasant task of cutting down expenditures wherever possible. It may be said, however, that in this as in previous years the agencies have expressed satisfaction with the way they have been treated and with the financial assistance which has made development in their work possible.

The thirty-four agencies now in Federation received for their work for 1928 the sum of $384,886.00, for 1929 $422,768, for 1930 $477,607, and for 1931 the sum of $554,000 has been allocated.

## PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

This Committee conducted the publicity during campaign time, and during the year has been most active. A Bulletin of at least eight pages has been issued each month to subscribers of $10.00 and over and has met with favourable reception. Speakers have appeared at meetings of various organizations, and the Publicity Committee is glad of opportunities to provide speakers on social work topics.

## COMMUNITY SERVICE

It must be remembered that the Federation office does a very great deal more than conduct the work of the campaign and administer the funds. It is truly a Federation for Community Service, and to this office come a number of people who are interested in various types of community service affecting a much wider group than our thirty-four agencies.

The Secretary and the office staff have been called upon for assistance in a number of matters not directly concerned with the thirty-four agencies.

For example, the Federation office has shown leadership in, and has given considerable thought and attention to, matters concerning unemployment, the Royal Commission, the Canadian Conference on Social Work, exemption of charitable gifts from Income Tax, public solicitations, etc. Your General Secretary has visited Brantford and Peterboro in reply to requests for advice in their social work programme.

## CONCLUSION

The Board of Directors would like to assure the Boards and the social workers in every agency of its interest in their work, its anxiety to understand as fully as possible the problems of social work, and its desire to assist in every possible way.

150213

## BUDGET COMMITTEE

### STATEMENT OF 1930 BUDGET

(Year ending December 31st, 1930)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash on hand and in banks, December 31st, 1929 | $ | $312,939.38 |
| Interest Received | | 8,793.42 |
| Advances to Organizations refunded | | 1,300.00 |
| **Subscriptions Collected:** | | |
| 1927 | 30.00 | |
| 1928 | 45.00 | |
| 1929 | 1,626.58 | |
| 1930 | 128,849.14 | 130,550.72 |
| | | $453,583.52 |
| **Administrative Expenses:** | | |
| Salaries | $ 12,516.34 | |
| Office Rent | 1,980.00 | |
| Stationery and Supplies | 361.83 | |
| Telephone and Telegraph | 275.82 | |
| Postage and Excise | 145.50 | |
| Travelling Expenses | 203.35 | |
| General Expenses | 831.50 | 16,314.34 |
| | | $437,269.18 |
| Advances from 1931 Campaign Receipts to meet 1930 Budget Deficit | | 40,652.82 |
| **Total paid to Organizations,** as detailed | | $477,922.00 |

## BUDGET COMMITTEE

### STATEMENT OF CAMPAIGN FOR 1931 FUNDS

(Year ending December 31st, 1930)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Subscriptions** | $ | $577,231.42 |
| **Campaign Expenses:** | | |
| Publicity | 12,335.11 | |
| Printing and Stationery | 2,094.88 | |
| Postage, Telephone and Telegraph | 677.04 | |
| Salaries | 2,687.40 | |
| General Expenses | 1,069.87 | |
| | $ 18,864.30 | |
| **1930 Budget Deficit paid out of 1931 Receipts** | 40,652.82 | 59,517.12 |
| **Balance, December 31st, 1930** | | $517,714.30 |
| **Consisting of:** | | |
| Cash in banks | | $304,945.20 |
| Cash on hand | | 20.00 |
| Unpaid Subscriptions | | 195,749.10 |
| Advances to Organizations on 1931 Budget | | 17,000.00 |
| | | $517,714.30 |

We hereby certify that, in our opinion, the above mentioned statements correctly set forth the transactions for the year, and are in accordance with the books.

Respectfully submitted,

THORNE, MULHOLLAND, HOWSON AND MCPHERSON,
*Chartered Accountants.*

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150214

**BUDGET COMMITTEE**

**PAYMENTS TO ORGANIZATIONS**

(Year ending December 31st, 1930)

| | |
|---|---|
| Aged Men's Home | $ 1,939.00 |
| Aged Women's Home | 1,145.00 |
| Big Brother Movement | 18,898.00 |
| Big Sister Association | 11,808.00 |
| Central Neighborhood House | 14,978.00 |
| Child Welfare Council | 2,500.00 |
| Children's Aid Society | 69,957.00 |
| Church Home for the Aged | 4,477.00 |
| Creche, The | 6,223.00 |
| Danforth Day Nursery | 2,336.00 |
| East End Day Nursery | 3,720.00 |
| Girls' Friendly Society—Rest Home | 1,278.00 |
| Haven, The | 13,314.00 |
| Heather Club | 3,392.00 |
| Home Service Association | 2,390.00 |
| Humewood House | 6,700.00 |
| Industrial Refuge | 587.00 |
| Infants' Home and Infirmary | 54,266.00 |
| Mildmay Institute | 9,075.00 |
| Neighborhood Workers' Association | 101,293.00 |
| North Toronto Welfare League | 5,623.00 |
| Protestant Children's Homes | 31,000.00 |
| Queen Street East Day Nursery | 2,297.00 |
| St. Faith's Lodge | 5,622.00 |
| Samaritan Club | 13,340.00 |
| Social Service Association—Toronto General Hospital | 16,725.00 |
| Social Service Exchange | 2,988.00 |
| Toronto Daily Vacation Bible Schools | 1,800.00 |
| University Settlement | 14,686.00 |
| Victorian Order of Nurses | 29,000.00 |
| Visiting Housekeepers' Association | 18,050.00 |
| Women's Patriotic League | 6,200.00 |
| Sundry Institutions (Allocated) | 315.00 |
| | $477,922.00 |

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Education for Community Service

150215

April 10, 1931.

Secretary,
Confederated Charities of Toronto,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

I am enclosing letter received from Mrs. Helen Cooke. I know Mrs. Cooke and believe she would be an efficient, capable worker in such activities as are under your organization.

Yours very truly,

AM/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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150216

J. S. MCLEAN, PRESIDENT
W. J. CAIRNS, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN J. GIBSON, CHAIRMAN—BUDGET COMMITTEE
JAMES E. T. AIKENHEAD, TREASURER

# Federation For Community Service
## OF TORONTO

File

ROOM 1403
100 ADELAIDE STREET W.

April
11th,
1931.

TELEPHONE, ADELAIDE 7476
A. D. HARDIE, GENERAL SECRETARY

*The funds entrusted to the Federation are distributed by the Board of Directors on the advice of the Budget Committee to organizations dealing with—*

AGED PEOPLE
- AGED MEN'S HOME
- AGED WOMEN'S HOME
- CHURCH HOME FOR THE AGED
- WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC LEAGUE—EMERGENCY WORK ROOM

FAMILY WELFARE
- HEATHER CLUB
- HOME SERVICE ASSOCIATION
- NEIGHBORHOOD WORKERS ASSOCIATION
- NORTH TORONTO WELFARE LEAGUE
- SAMARITAN CLUB
- VISITING HOUSEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

- CRECHE, THE
- DANFORTH DAY NURSERY
- EAST END DAY NURSERY
- QUEEN STREET EAST DAY NURSERY

DELINQUENCY
- BIG BROTHER MOVEMENT
- BIG SISTER ASSOCIATION
- HAVEN, THE
- INDUSTRIAL REFUGE
- ST. FAITH'S LODGE

CHILD WELFARE
- CHILD WELFARE COUNCIL
- CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY
- PROTESTANT CHILDREN'S HOMES
- TORONTO DAILY VACATION BIBLE SCHOOLS

INFANTS AND MOTHERS
- HUMEWOOD HOUSE
- INFANTS' HOME AND INFIRMARY

UNDERPRIVILEGED
- CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE
- MILDMAY INSTITUTE
- UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT

SICK AND CONVALESCING
- GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY—REST HOUSE
- SOCIAL SERVICE ASSOC'N.—(TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL)
- VICTORIAN ORDER OF NURSES

AND TO—
- SOCIAL SERVICE EXCHANGE
- TORONTO MEN'S HOSTEL

Rt-Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
Canadian General Securities Limited,
National Building,
Bay St.,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Thank you very much for your letter enclosing one from Mrs. Helen Cooke. I shall write to her today and hope that it may be possible to place her in one of the social agencies of the City which is under the Federation for Community Service.

May I be allowed to express my sympathy with you in your very great sorrow.

Yours sincerely,

A. D. Hardie

ADH:RP

General Secretary.

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150217

# Federation For Community Service
OF TORONTO

PATRON
HIS WORSHIP
MAYOR W. J. STEWART

PRESIDENT
THOS. BRADSHAW.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE:—
HONORARY CHAIRMAN—
E. R. Wood
HONORARY TREASURER—
S. J. Moore
CHAIRMAN—
S. H. Logan
VICE-CHAIRMAN—
W. J. Cairns
TREASURER—
E. J. Howson
WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION—
Mrs. J. M. Kerr
MEN'S ORGANIZATION—
A. N. Bentley
PUBLICITY COMMITTEE—
Frank G. Lawson
INDUSTRIALS ORGANIZATION
Jas. T. E. Aikenhead

Mrs. G. S. Abrey
Mrs. M. L. Adcock
T. G. Baker
J. A. Brand
C. L. Burton
Mrs. W. A. Cameron
N. Leroi Crosby
A. F. Cunningham
C. R. Fallis
Murdoch Ferguson
Gordon Finch
F. E. Galbraith
Mrs. Fred. Harris
Gordon Hewitt
S. Hughes
Mrs. Frank Jeffrey
E. A. Jones
Mrs. J. M. Kerr
D. E. Kertland
C. D. Landell
Mrs. E. A. Linell
C. F. Mason
Mrs. F. P. McCurdy
Mrs. M. P. McDonald
Mrs. Leonard McMurray
H. B. Moore
W. S. Naylor
Mrs. James Pears, Jr.
H. L. Richeson
Mrs. J. C. Saul
S. A. Taylor
C. F. Basil Tippet
Mrs. Ewart Wilson

Campaign Objective, $600,000.00
October 12th to 16th, 1931

TELEPHONE: WAVERLEY 2331
A. D. HARDIE, GENERAL SECRETARY

September
29th, 1931.

Rt-Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Canadian General Securities,
National Building,
Bay St.,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

You will remember before the summer giving your consent to serve on the Board of Directors of the Federation for Community Service. The wheels of organization some times turn slowly, and it was only yesterday that our Council, who have the final say, elected you as a Director.

I am very happy to convey this information to you and grateful to you for giving your consent to help us.

You will of course receive notification of the next meeting which is due to be held on the first Monday in November.

I hope however that you may be able to be present at some of our campaign functions.

With kind regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

A. D. Hardie

ADH:RP

General Secretary.

CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS - THE KING EDWARD HOTEL

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Fed. Com Service

150218

September 30, 1931.

Mr. A. D. Hardie,
General Secretary,
Federation for Community Service,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Hardie:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter advising me of the appointment as Director of the Federation for Community Service.

Yours very truly,

AW/E.

Arthur Meighen.

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150219

# Federation For Community Service

ROOM 1403
100 ADELAIDE STREET W.

November
Fourth,
1 9 3 1.

TELEPHONE: ADELAIDE 7476
A. D. HARDIE, GENERAL SECRETARY

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I hope it will be possible for you to attend the meeting of the Board of Directors to be held in the Conference Room on the third floor of the Star Building on Monday next, November 9th, at 4 p.m.

Very important business will be up for discussion at that time.

Yours sincerely,

A. D. Hardie

ADH:J

General Secretary.

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CANADA

150220

November 5, 1931.

A. D. Hardie, Esq.,
Federation for Community Service,
100 Adelaide St. West,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

In Mr. Meighen's absence I acknowledge your letter of 4th regarding a Meeting of the Board of Directors on Monday next.

I may say that Mr. Meighen is at present in Western Canada and does not expect to return for about two weeks.

Yours very truly,

E. Secretary.

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CANADA

150221

November 5, 1931.

Federation for Community Service,
100 Adelaide St. West,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sirs:

I am enclosing Mr. Meighen's cheque for $25.00 payable to the Federation for Community Service.

Yours very truly,

E. Secretary to Mr. Meighen.

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T. BRADSHAW, PRESIDENT
W. J. CAIRNS, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN J. GIBSON, CHAIRMAN—BUDGET COMMITTEE
JAMES T. E. AIKENHEAD, TREASURER

150222

# Federation For Community Service
## OF TORONTO

ROOM 1403
100 ADELAIDE STREET W.

TELEPHONE: ADELAIDE 7476
A. D. HARDIE, GENERAL SECRETARY

November
Ninth,
1931.

*The Funds entrusted to the Federation are distributed by the Board of Directors on the advice of the Budget Committee to organisations dealing with—*

AGED PEOPLE
- AGED MEN'S HOME
- AGED WOMEN'S HOME
- CHURCH HOME FOR THE AGED
- WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC LEAGUE—EMERGENCY WORK ROOM

FAMILY WELFARE
- HEATHER CLUB
- HOME SERVICE ASSOCIATION
- NEIGHBORHOOD WORKERS ASSOCIATION
- NORTH TORONTO WELFARE LEAGUE
- SAMARITAN CLUB
- VISITING HOUSEKEEPERS' ASSOCIATION
- CRECHE, THE
- DANFORTH DAY NURSERY
- EAST END DAY NURSERY
- QUEEN STREET EAST DAY NURSERY

DELINQUENCY
- BIG BROTHER MOVEMENT
- BIG SISTER ASSOCIATION
- HAVEN, THE
- INDUSTRIAL REFUGE
- ST. FAITH'S LODGE

CHILD WELFARE
- CHILD WELFARE COUNCIL
- CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY
- PROTESTANT CHILDREN'S HOMES
- TORONTO DAILY VACATION BIBLE SCHOOLS

INFANTS AND MOTHERS
- HUMEWOOD HOUSE
- INFANTS' HOME AND INFIRMARY

UNDERPRIVILEGED
- CENTRAL NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE
- MILDMAY INSTITUTE
- UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT

SICK AND CONVALESCING
- GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY—REST HOUSE
- SOCIAL SERVICE ASSOC'N.—(TORONTO GENERAL HOSPITAL)
- VICTORIAN ORDER OF NURSES

AND TO—
- SOCIAL SERVICE INDEX
- TORONTO MEN'S HOSTEL

Rt-Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Canadian General Securities Ltd.,
National Building,
Bay St.,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I enclose a copy of the Minutes of the Board of Directors meeting this week and of the accompanying reports.

The Board was gratified at the result of the Campaign, even though the amount raised is still slightly below that of last year. The Board is very anxious to make a final effort to increase the amount of the contributions which have already been sent in.

The next meeting will be held on the usual day, the first Monday in December - December 7th, at 4 p.m.

Yours sincerely,

Alex D. Hardie

ADH:RP

General Secretary.

Enclosure.

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150223

November 9th, 1931.

# MINUTES

- of -

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of Federation was held on Monday, November 9th, 1931, at 4 p.m., in the Conference Room of the Star Building.

There were present: Mr. T. Bradshaw in the chair,

Mr. W. J. Cairns,
Mr. James Aikenhead,
Mr. W. H. Carruthers,
Mrs. C. M. Hincks,
Mr. John J. Gibson,
Mr. Frank G. Lawson,
Mr. Jos. E. Atkinson,
Miss M. K. Nairn,

The minutes of the meeting of September 21st having been circulated were taken as read, approved and signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

### Business arising from the Minutes:

Income tax exemption for donations to Federation.

In the matter of exemption from income tax of donations to the Federation the Secretary was instructed to get in touch with the other Federations with a view to endeavoring to secure an amendment to the Act.

Financial Statement.

A Financial Statement to October 31st, 1931, was received.

### Report from Committees:

Campaign Executive Cmtte. to request City to make grant.

The report of the Campaign Committee was received. The Board authorized the Campaign Executive Committee to request the City Council at its meeting on November 30th for a grant to bring the total up to $600,000.00.

Service in outlying Districts.

The Board referred to the Social Policy Committee the matter of service to districts beyond the City limits.

Budget Committee.

The report of the Budget Committee was received.

Old Age Pensions and Homes.

The second and third paragraphs concerning aged people's homes and Old Age Pensions allowances, were left to the Social Policy Committee.

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150224



Publicity Committee.

The report of the Publicity Committee was received. The section of the report which conerns the admission of the press to Budget Committee meetings was referred to the Budget Committee.

The resignation of the Chairman of the Committee was not accepted, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to him for the valuable service which he is rendering to the Federation.

Thanks to the Press.

It was further agreed that the thanks of the Directors be expressed to the newspapers in the City of Toronto for the great assistance which they have rendered in the matter of publicity material, stories, etc.

Industrials.

Reference was made to the splendid results in the Industrials Division, and the Board urged that further publicity be given to the amounts raised by the employees in various firms.

New Board Members approved.

The report of the Federation Council was received, and it was noted that the Council has approved of the appointment of the Rt-Hon. Arthur Meighen, Mr. Herbert Rennie and Mr. A. N. Bentley as members of this Board.

Joint Meeting with Social Policy Cmtte.

It was suggested that a joint meeting with the Social Policy Committee be not arranged until after January 1st.

Annual Meeting.

The Executive Committee was asked to make arrangements for the Annual Meeting and for the purpose to add Mrs. Hincks and Miss Nairn to the Committee.

The meeting adjourned.

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150225

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

AGENDA

November 9th, 1931.

1. Minutes,

2. Business arising from the Minutes -

   Exemption of donations to Federation from Municipal Income Tax.

3. Financial Statement,

4. Reports from Committees -

   Campaign Committee,
   Budget Committee,
   Publicity Committee,

5. Report of the Federation Council,

6. Plans for a Joint Meeting with the Social Policy Committee,

7. Arrangements for Annual Meeting,

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150226

## CASH STATEMENT TILL OCTOBER 31, 1931.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash on hand January 1st | $ 321,965.20 |
| Interest | 5,119.49 |
| 1929 Collections | 65.00 |
| 1930 " | 4,004.83 |
| 1931 " | 186,918.99 |
| 1932 " | 65,151.07 |
| | 583,224.58 |
| Paid a/c Budgets & Administration | 464,677.21 |
| | 118,547.37 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Chartered Trust & Executor Co. | 50,681.01 |
| Central Canada Loan & Savings Co. | 56,550.26 |
| Royal Bank | 943.46 |
| Candn. Bank of Commerce | 931.75 |
| Dominion Bank | 52.90 |
| Advance Campaign Expense | 9,387.99 |
| | 118,547.37 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance above | 118,547.37 |
| Less 1932 Collections | 65,151.07 |
| Available for 1931 | 53,396.30 |

- Outstanding Subscriptions -

| | |
|---|---|
| 1925 - - - - - - - - - | $ 950.00 |
| 1926 | 250.00 |
| 1927 | 1,265.00 |
| 1928 | 623.00 |
| 1929 | 1,564.50 |
| 1930 | 13,358.75 |
| 1931 | 15,208.56 |
| | 33,219.81 |

% collected to date: 1931 - 97.4 1930 - 95.3

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150227

REPORT OF THE CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

The amount received to this date in connection with last month's Campaign is $465,344.00.

The Committee is making every endeavor to increase this amount to $500,000.00. The larger gifts showed a very considerable decrease, but this amount was met by better organization of employees' contributions. One might mention especially the contributions of the social workers themselves, the teachers, the insurance companies, the banks and a large number of firms where the contributions were almost ten times as much as last year.

The Women's Divisions actually passed their objective.

Those who worked in the Campaign were heard frequently to express appreciation of better organization than before and have stated that it was one of the most pleasant campaigns in the history of Federation.

The Campaign Committee has agreed to invite Mr. S. H. Logan to act as Campaign Chairman next year.

Since June there have been conferences between representatives of the Campaign Committee and of the York Township Relief Committee with regard to co-operation. After considering the advisability of establishing a Federation in the Township, the Township Committee early in September suggested amalgamation with a view to holding one Campaign for the City and the Township. No conclusive result came from these negotiations, and on the third day of our Campaign an announcement appeared in the press that the Township would hold a Campaign of its own. If this becomes an Annual Campaign it is likely to mean certain loss of income to our Federation from Township contributors. Your Committee suggests that consideration be given to the policy at present adopted by some agencies of giving a certain amount of service outside the city limits.

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150228

REPORT OF THE BUDGET COMMITTEE

Your Budget Committee has started work studying the 1932 budgets and is anxious to learn from the Board of Directors as soon as possible the amount of money which can be made available for distribution.

The Budget Committee wishes to call the attention of the Board of Directors to the need of a home for aged individuals, or aged couples, who are unable to contribute towards their support.

The Budget Committee has also had its attention called to the fact that in the City of London, Ontario, the Old Age Pensions allowance has been reduced from $20. to $15. per month where two pensioners are living together.

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150229

November 9th, 1931.

## REPORT OF PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

Various forms of publicity have been experimented with for Campaign purposes during the past few years, and varying sums of money have been spent running as high as about $20,000. for a single year's campaign. It is not always possible to check results in dollars and cents for the simple reason that the success of a campaign largely depends on the team organization and the publicity secured is merely one of the means used to arouse the interest of both the worker and giver.

Believing that the cost of publicity could be materially reduced, the Committee introduced the "Federation Bulletin" a few years ago. The Bulletin has served the purpose of assisting in the education of the public concerning the work of the Federation Agencies throughout the year, and has really furnished the background for the whole publicity effort, because the material (stories and pictures) secured for the Bulletin were made available for general use.

Great importance must be attached to the co-operation of the daily newspapers, without which such a large campaign effort would be a complete failure. Positive support of Federation from all four papers has not been easy to secure until the last year or two, for various reasons, principal of which was the lack of knowledge of what is accomplished by the Agencies.

There is still the feeling on the part of the newspapers and more largely on the part of the general public, that the establishment of the Civic Welfare Department has made for extra expense and that the next logical step is for the Welfare Department to take over the work of Federation. This is also talked of in political circles along with the suggestion that a separate tax bill be issued for "unemployment relief, hospital and welfare work." Such a policy on the part of the City will make the job of raising money more difficult than ever and no amount of Federation publicity will overcome such a step.

The work done by the Assistant Secretary of Federation in the matter of publicity is essential and is in large measure responsible for the savings made. The free services given by the newspapers, particularly that of Mr. Chamberlain, of the Star, the free space for the acknowledgment of subscriptions, have saved much money. Famous Players Corporation have given free circulation in their theatres to trailers each year, and generally speaking, such co-operation has brought about a remarkable saving in the cost of publicity this year.

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The outstanding newspaper publicity during the year, of assistance in telling the public as to the work of the Federation Agencies, were the write-ups of the meeting of the Budget Committee one year ago. This has been frowned upon by the Budget Committee this year and consequently we are going to lose our principal opportunity of getting live news items of Federation in the press. This Committee recommends that the Budget Committee should extend an invitation to the press to attend its meetings.

Attached will be found detail of the cost of publicity during the past year compared with that of the previous year.

As the Chairman of the Committee only agreed to carry on until the recent Campaign was completed, he now makes his resignation and begs to thank the Directors for the opportunity given to assist in this work.

Respectfully submitted,

(SGD.) FRANK G. LAWSON,

Chairman.

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